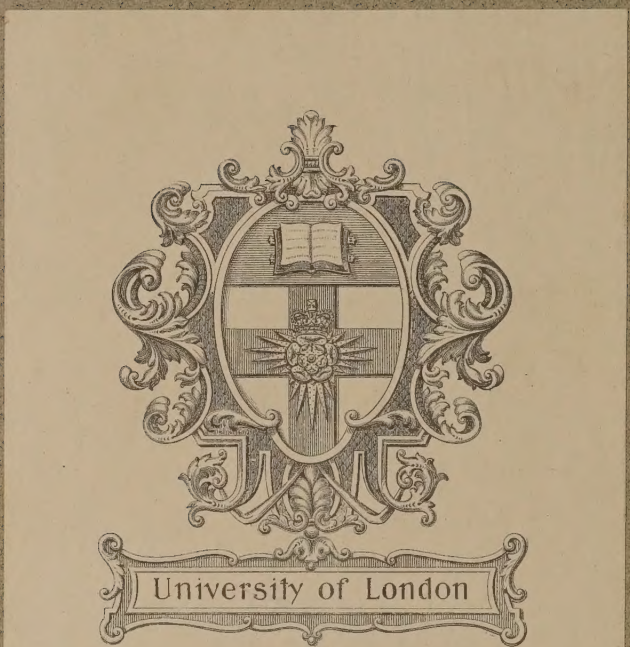
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REPORTS

FROM

COMMISSIONERS, INSPECTORS,

AND OTHERS:

THIRTY VOLUMES.

—*(23. III.)*—

LONDON, CITY OF (LIVERY COMPANIES)—*continued.*

Session

5 *February* —— 14 *August* 1884.

VOL. XXXIX.—PART III.

1884.

REPORTS

FROM

COMMISSIONERS, INSPECTORS,

AND OTHERS:

1884.

THIRTY VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE

TWENTY-THIRD VOLUME.

N.B.—*THE* Figures *at the* beginning of the line, *correspond with the* N° *at the foot of each* Report; *and the* Figures *at the* end of the line, *refer to the* MS. Paging *of the Volumes arranged for The House of Commons.*

LONDON, CITY OF (LIVERY COMPANIES)—*continued.*

[C. 4073-II.] Report of Her Majesty's Commissioners appointed to inquire into the Livery Companies of the City of London: Vol. III. (1.) Returns of the Minor Companies in answer to the Circular of the Commissioners; (2.) Correspondence between the Minor Companies and the Commission with reference to the Returns, p. 1

CITY OF LONDON LIVERY COMPANIES' COMMISSION.

REPORT AND APPENDIX.

VOL. III.,

CONTAINING

(1.) The RETURNS of the MINOR COMPANIES in answer to the CIRCULAR of the COMMISSIONERS.

(2.) CORRESPONDENCE between the MINOR COMPANIES and the COMMISSION with reference to the RETURNS.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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1884.

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CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Returns of Apothecaries' Company	1
Appendix A. to Returns of Apothecaries' Company	10
Appendix B. to Returns of Apothecaries' Company	10
Returns of Armourers' and Brasiers' Company	11
Appendix A. to Returns of Armourers' and Brasiers' Company	25
Appendix B. to Returns of Armourers' and Brasiers' Company	26
Appendix C. to Returns of Armourers' and Brasiers' Company	27
Returns of Bakers' Company	28
Appendix A. to Returns of Bakers' Company	38
Appendix B. to Returns of Bakers' Company	39
Returns of Barbers' Company	74
Appendix A. to Returns of Barbers' Company	85
Appendix B. to Returns of Barbers' Company	85
Returns of Basket Makers' Company	104
Appendix A. to Returns of Basket Makers' Company	109
Returns of Blacksmiths' Company	110
Appendix A. to Returns of Blacksmiths' Company	116
Appendix B. to Returns of Blacksmiths' Company	116
Returns of Bowyers' Company	117
Appendix A. to Returns of Bowyers' Company	120
Returns of Brewers' Company	121
Appendix A. to Returns of Brewers' Company	144
Appendix B. to Returns of Brewers' Company	195
Appendix C. to Returns of Brewers' Company	195
Appendix D. to Returns of Brewers' Company	196
Returns of Broderers' Company	197
Appendix A. to Returns of Broderers' Company	207
Appendix B. to Returns of Broderers' Company	207
Returns of Butchers' Company	208
Appendix A. to Returns of Butchers' Company	221
Appendix B. to Returns of Butchers' Company	221
Correspondence with Carmen's Company	222
Returns of Carpenters' Company	223
Appendix A. to Returns of Carpenters' Company	239
Appendix B. to Returns of Carpenters' Company	239
Returns of Clockmakers' Company	240
Returns of Coach and Coach-Harness Makers' Company	248
Appendix A. to Returns of Coach and Coach-Harness Makers' Company	258
Returns of Cooks' Company	259
Appendix A. to Returns of Cooks' Company	271
Returns of Coopers' Company	272
Appendix A. to Returns of Coopers' Company	296
Appendix B. to Returns of Coopers' Company	296
Appendix C. to Returns of Coopers' Company	300

PAGE

Returns of Cordwainers' Company - - - - - - - - - - 301
Appendix A. to Returns of Cordwainers' Company - - - - - - 314

Returns of Curriers' Company - - - - - - - - - - 315
Appendix A. to Returns of Curriers' Company - - - - - - 334

Returns of Cutlers' Company - - - - - - - - - - - 335
Appendix A. to Returns of Cutlers' Company - - - - - - - 356

Correspondence with Distillers' Company - - - - - - - - 357

Returns of Dyers' Company - - - - - - - - - - 358
Appendix A. to Returns of Dyers' Company - - - - - - - 362

Returns of Fanmakers' Company - - - - - - - - - 364
Appendix A. to Returns of Fanmakers' Company - - - - - - 370

Returns of Farriers' Company - - - - - - - - - 371
Appendix A. to Returns of Farriers' Company - - - - - - 376

Returns of Feltmakers' Company - - - - - - - - - 377
Appendix A. to Returns of Feltmakers' Company - - - - - - 394

Returns of Fletchers' Company - - - - - - - - - 395
Appendix A. to Returns of Fletchers' Company - - - - - - 400

Returns of Founders' Company - - - - - - - - - 401
Appendix A. to Returns of Founders' Company - - - - - - 418

Returns of Framework Knitters' Company - - - - - - - - 419
Appendix A. to Returns of Framework Knitters' Company - - - - - 427
Appendix B. to Returns of Framework Knitters' Company - - - - - 427

Returns of Fruiterers' Company - - - - - - - - - 428
Appendix A. to Returns of Fruiterers' Company - - - - - - 450

Returns of Girdlers' Company - - - - - - - - - 451
Appendix A. to Returns of Girdlers' Company - - - - - - 472

Returns of Glass Sellers' Company - - - - - - - - - 473
Appendix A. to Returns of Glass Sellers' Company - - - - - - 488
Appendix B. to Returns of Glass Sellers' Company - - - - - - 488

Returns of Glaziers' Company - - - - - - - - - 489
Appendix A. to Returns of Glaziers' Company - - - - - - 494

Correspondence with Glovers' Company - - - - - - - - 495

Returns of Gold and Silver Wyre Drawers' Company - - - - - - 496
Appendix A. to Returns of Gold and Silver Wyre Drawers' Company - - - 502

Returns of Gunmakers' Company - - - - - - - - - 503
Appendix A. to Returns of Gunmakers' Company - - - - - - 513
Appendix B. to Returns of Gunmakers' Company - - - - - - 514

Returns of Horners' Company - - - - - - - - - 515
Appendix A. to Returns of Horners' Company - - - - - - 520

Returns of Innholders' Company - - - - - - - - - 521
Appendix A. to Returns of Innholders' Company - - - - - - 532

Returns of Joiners' Company - - - - - - - - - - 533
Appendix A. to Returns of Joiners' Company - - - - - - - 539

Returns of Leathersellers' Company - - - - - - - - - 540
Appendix A. to Returns of Leathersellers' Company - - - - - - 566

Returns of Loriners' Company - - - - - - - - - - 567
Appendix A. to Returns of Loriners' Company - - - - - - - 572
Appendix B. to Returns of Loriners' Company - - - - - - - 572

PAGE

Returns of Masons' Company - - - - - - - - - - - 573
Appendix A. to Returns of Masons' Company - - - - - - - 580
Appendix B. to Returns of Masons' Company - - - - - - - 580

Returns of Musicians' Company - - - - - - - - - - 593
Appendix A. to Returns of Musicians' Company - - - - - - 599

Returns of Needlemakers' Company - - - - - - - - - 600
Appendix A. to Returns of Needlemakers' Company - - - - - - 609
Appendix B. to Returns of Needlemakers' Company - - - - - - 612

Returns of Painters' Company - - - - - - - - - - 613
Appendix A. to Returns of Painters' Company - - - - - - - 637
Appendix B. to Returns of Painters' Company - - - - - - - 639

Returns of Pattenmakers' Company - - - - - - - - - 640
Appendix A. to Returns of Pattenmakers' Company - - - - - - 645

Returns of Pewterers' Company - - - - - - - - - - 646
Appendix A. to Returns of Pewterers' Company - - - - - - - 658

Returns of Plaisterers' Company - - - - - - - - - - 659
Appendix A. to Returns of Plaisterers' Company - - - - - - - 666
Appendix B. to Returns of Plaisterers' Company - - - - - - - 667

Returns of Playing Card Makers' Company - - - - - - - - - 668
Appendix A. to Returns of Playing Card Makers' Company - - - - - - 672

Returns of Plumbers' Company - - - - - - - - - - 673
Appendix A. (1) to Returns of Plumbers' Company - - - - - - - 684
Appendix A. (2) to Returns of Plumbers' Company - - - - - - - 687
Appendix B. to Returns of Plumbers' Company - - - - - - - 687

Returns of Poulters' Company - - - - - - - - - - 688
Appendix A. to Returns of Poulters' Company - - - - - - - 693
Appendix B. to Returns of Poulters' Company - - - - - - - 693
Appendix C. to Returns of Poulters' Company - - - - - - - 694

Returns of Saddlers' Company - - - - - - - - - - 707
Appendix A. to Returns of Saddlers' Company - - - - - - - 730
Appendix B. to Returns of Saddlers' Company - - - - - - - 731

Returns of Scriveners' Company - - - - - - - - - - 732
Appendix A. to Returns of Scriveners' Company - - - - - - - 752
Appendix B. to Returns of Scriveners' Company - - - - - - - 764

Returns of Shipwrights' Company - - - - - - - - - - 765
Appendix A. to Returns of Shipwrights' Company - - - - - - - 775

Returns of Spectaclemakers' Company - - - - - - - - - 776
Appendix A. to Returns of Spectaclemakers' Company - - - - - - 782

Returns of Stationers' Company - - - - - - - - - - 783
Appendix A. to Returns of Stationers' Company - - - - - - - 792
Appendix B. to Returns of Stationers' Company - - - - - - - 792

Returns of Tallow Chandlers' Company - - - - - - - - - 802
Appendix A. to Returns of Tallow Chandlers' Company - - - - - - 822
Appendix B. to Returns of Tallow Chandlers' Company - - - - - - 822

Returns of Tin Plate Workers' Company - - - - - - - - - 823

Returns of Turners' Company - - - - - - - - - - 824
Appendix A. to Returns of Turners' Company - - - - - - - 831

Returns of Tylers' and Bricklayers' Company - - - - - - - - 832
Appendix A. to Returns of Tylers' and Bricklayers' Company - - - - - - 840
Appendix B. to Returns of Tylers' and Bricklayers' Company - - - - - - 840

PAGE

Returns of Upholders' Company - - - - - - - - - - 841
Appendix A. to Returns of Upholders' Company - - - - - - 845
Appendix B. to Returns of Upholders' Company - - - - - - 845

Returns of Wax Chandlers' Company - - - - - - - - - - 846
Appendix A. to Returns of Wax Chandlers' Company - - - - - - 850
Appendix B. to Returns of Wax Chandlers' Company - - - - - - 850

Returns of Weavers' Company - - - - - - - - - - 852
Appendix A. to Returns of Weavers' Company - - - - - - 853
Appendix B. to Returns of Weavers' Company - - - - - - 853

Returns of Wheelwrights' Company - - - - - - - - - - 854
Appendix A. to Returns of Wheelwrights' Company - - - - - 866

Returns of Woolmen's Company - - - - - - - - - - 867
Appendix A. to Returns of Woolmen's Company - - - - - - 868

APOTHECARIES' COMPANY.

PART I.—FOUNDATION AND OBJECT.

A. to H.

RETURN A.—A statement of the date, ascertained or probable, of the foundation of the Company, and of the circumstances, so far as they can be discovered from its documents of foundation or archives, in which the Company had its origin.

RETURN B.—A list of the charters, charters of inspeximus, and other instruments of a similar nature, whether originals or copies, which have been at any time in the possession of the Company, together with an abstract of the purport of each, regard being specially had to any evidence which it may contain as to the object of the foundation of the Company.

RETURN C.—A list of any trust deeds "founding, regulating, or affecting" the Company, with the date of each, the names of the parties thereto, and an abstract of the purport of each.

RETURN D.—A list with dates of any "decrees of court," whether of the Courts of Common Law or of Chancery, or of any acts of the Court of Aldermen or of the Court of Common Council, "regulating or affecting" the Company, with a statement of the effect of each decision.

RETURN E.—A list of any other documents, not included in the descriptions in the preceding returns, which "found, regulate, or affect" the Company, with dates and an abstract of the effect of each.

RETURN F.—A concise history of the Company, from the time of its foundation to the present day, with special reference to the inquiry contained in the commission as to "the objects for which the Company was founded," and "how far those objects are now being carried into effect."

RETURN G.—Has the Company a licence in mortmain? When was such licence granted (referring to the document by description)? What is its extent, and to what extent is it now unexhausted?

RETURN H.—Is there vested in the Company, and how, whether by charter, statute, order of the Court of Aldermen, act of Common Council, or otherwise, any right of exercising superintendence over, or any duty or discretion to encourage in any way, any and what art, trade, or business? State the nature and local limits of such control. In what manner and to what extent is such control now exercised? If such control is not now exercised, state the circumstances under which its exercise has fallen into desuetude.

A.—The charter of the Society of Apothecaries is dated 6th December, 15th year Jac. I. (A.D. 1617).

The charter recites the charter of the Grocers and Apothecaries of the City of London, dated 9th April, 4th year Jac. I. (A.D. 1606), and the desire of the Apothecaries to be dissociated from the Grocers, and to form an independent body, on the ground "that the "ignorance and rashness of presumptuous empirics and "ignorant and unexpert men may be restrained where-"upon many discommodities, inconveniences, and perils "do daily arise to the rude and incredulous people."

B., C., D.—Nil.

E.—The Act of 55 Geo. III. cap. 194, commonly known as the "Apothecaries Act, 1815," and the Act of 37 & 38 Vict. c. 34, commonly known as the "Apothecaries Act Amendment Act, 1874." The abstract of the effect of each of these Acts is given under Returns F. and H.

F.—This is taken with Return H.

G.—The licence in mortmain is comprised in the charter. It empowers the Society and their successors for ever to hold lands in mortmain, provided that they do not exceed "the clearly value of 40*l.*"

It has never been exercised.

F. and H.—The objects of the charter of the Society, 15 Jac. I., concisely stated, are—(1) To restrain the Grocers (the former associates of the Apothecaries) or any other city company from keeping an apothecary's shop or exercising the "art, faculty, or mystery of an apothe-"cary within the City of London or a radius of seven "miles." (2) To allow no one to do so unless apprenticed to an apothecary for seven years at least, and at the expiration of such apprenticeship such apprentice to be approved and allowed by the master and wardens and representatives of the College of Physicians, before being permitted to keep an apothecary's shop, or prepare, dispense, commix, or compound medicines. (3) To give the right of search within the City of London or a radius of seven miles of the shops of apothecaries or others, and "prove" the drugs, and to examine within the same radius all persons "professing, using, or exercising the art or mystery of apothecaries."

It also confers the power to burn "before the offender's doors" any unwholesome drugs, and to summon the offenders before the magistrates.

(4) And to buy, sell, or make drugs. Up to the passing of the Apothecaries Act, 1815, so far as the prescribed radius extended, the three first-stated objects of the charter and the existence of the society in relation to its members were identical. A member of the Society of Apothecaries and an apothecary of the City of London or within seven miles were convertible terms.

As regards the fourth object prescribed by the charter, the Society, doubtless from its want of means, has never itself until the present year bought, sold, or made drugs, but owing to the great difficulty of its members obtaining pure drugs it allowed them to raise money themselves and create stock or shares for that purpose, and to carry on such trade in the name of the Society for their own personal profit as a private company or partnership under various titles. Owing to such trade having ended in a loss, this private partnership was agreed to be dissolved as from 31st December 1880, and is now in liquidation, and the Society (but by way of experiment only) is now itself carrying on the trade at its own risk.

As regards the three first-stated powers of the charter, the Society (by means of the Apothecaries Act of 1815) extended them so greatly as to effect not only a revolution in their own sphere of operations, but also in the medical profession and in the relations subsisting between the latter and the general public.

This Act (after placing the right of search referred to in the third stated power of the charter on a more precise and practical basis, but to which it is unnecessary to allude as having fallen into necessary desuetude by the various Pharmacy and Poisons Acts) created a court of 12 examiners to be appointed by the master, wardens, and Court of Assistants, who were to examine all persons in England and Wales as to their skill and ability in the science and practice of medicine, and five examiners to examine assistants for the compounding and dispensing of medicine. It authorised the Society to receive fees for granting the respective licences, and (saving the rights of the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons) it empowered the Society to recover penalties for practising or compounding without such licences.

The Apothecaries Act, 1815, contained, however, two restrictions which were removed by the Apothecaries Act Amendment Act, 1874, namely, (*a*) the obligation of the 12 examiners being members of the Society of Apothecaries, and being of at least 10 years' standing, and (*b*) of candidates for examination having served an apprenticeship of five years to an apothecary.

The Act of 1874 also contained other provisions which relate more to questions of medical legislation than this present inquiry. Shortly the effect of the Act of 1815 was to make the Society of Apothecaries one of the three great medical licensing bodies for England and Wales [the number of its present licentiates is between 8,000 and 9,000], and of the Act of 1874 was to throw open the Society's examinerships and to confer on it a freedom in reference to future medical reform to an extent not exceeded by any other body.

APOTHECARIES' COMPANY—*continued.*

I.

RETURN I.—A list of the charities, eleemosynary, educational, or otherwise, which are under the management of the Company, stating in each case the name of the founder, the date and nature of the benefaction, its original and its present value, and the purposes to which the funds have been applied for each of the last preceding 10 years.

1870.

Founder's Name.	Date of Foundation.	Objects of Benefaction.	Endowment—Personalty. Stock.	Endowment—Personalty. Dividends and Interest.	Present Income.	Application of Income.	Remarks.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Widows' Fund.							
Members of the Society and others. (*See* "remarks" as to Mr. Brande's Gift.)	1711	*See* Application of Income.	9,900*l.* Three per Cents Reduced, increased to 10,000*l.*	292 18 2	including Dividends. 443 8 8	The providing, with the aid of a sum of 87*l.* 10*s.*, contributed annually out of the income of the Private Copartnership (*see* General Returns) which carried on the trade in drugs at Apothecaries' Hall, a pension of 20*l.* a year to 19 widows (which number was increased in 1877 to 20), and 9*l.* to one of the widows in addition thereto, out of the income of Mr. E. A. Brande's Gift.	Mr. Everard Augustus Brande, by Deed dated in 1854, gave a sum of 300*l.*, the interest of the investment of which was to be given to one of the widows (in addition to pension) to be chosen by the Court of Assistants. The fund (other than Mr. Brande's Gift) began by a gift of 20*l.* in 1711, and has been gradually increased by donations and subscriptions.
Distressed Members' Fund.							
Members of the Society.	1863	Do. - -	1,070*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.* New Three per Cents, increased to 1,150*l.*	32 13 9	42 2 9	Part invested.	—

Endowment—Personalty. Stock.	Endowment—Personalty. Dividends and Interest.	Present Income.	Application of Income.
1871.			
Widows' Fund.			
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
10,000*l.* Reduced -	293 15 0	431 19 6	—
Distressed Members' Fund.			
1,150*l.* New Three per Cents, increased to 1,250*l.*	35 4 11	88 4 11	Grant to Distressed Member, and part invested.
1872.			
Widows' Fund.			
10,000*l.* Reduced, increased to 10,050*l.*	294 9 9	507 8 11	—
Distressed Members' Fund.			
1,250*l.* New Three per Cents, increased to 1,300*l.*	37 9 2	57 3 8	Grant to Distressed Member, and part invested.
1873.			
Widows' Fund.			
10,050*l.* Reduced, increased to 10,150*l.*	298 11 9	522 9 9	—
Distressed Members' Fund.			
1,300*l.* New Three per Cents.	38 8 8	110 6 8	Grant to Distressed Member.
1874.			
Widows' Fund.			
10,150*l.* Reduced, increased to 10,350*l.*	304 6 2	462 8 8	—
Distressed Members' Fund.			
1,300*l.* New Three per Cents, increased to 1,400*l.*	40 1 8	111 0 8	Part invested.
1875.			
Widows' Fund.			
10,350*l.* Reduced, increased to 10,450*l.*	309 8 1	473 16 7	—
Distressed Members' Fund.			
1,400*l.* New Three per Cents, increased to 1,550*l.*	43 17 8	84 6 8	Part invested.

Endowment—Personalty. Stock.	Endowment—Personalty. Dividends and Interest.	Present Income.	Application of Income.
1876.			
Widows' Fund.			
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
10,450*l.* Reduced, increased to 10,622*l.* 10*s.*	312 15 10	550 5 1	
Distressed Members' Fund.			
1,550*l.* New Three per Cents, increased to 1,667*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.*	47 15 0	105 12 6	Balance invested.
1877.			
Widows' Fund.			
10,622*l.* 10*s.* Reduced, increased to 10,793*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*	317 4 6	433 17 6	—
Distressed Members' Fund.			
1,667*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.* New Three per Cents, increased to 1,779*l.* 2*s.* 5*d.*	51 0 10	127 14 4	Balance invested.
1878.			
Widows' Fund.			
10,793*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.* Reduced.	318 8 2	497 0 2	—
Distressed Members' Fund.			
1,779*l.* 2*s.* 5*d.* New Three per Cents, increased to 1,915*l.* 7*s.*	54 9 8	110 2 2	Grant to Distressed Member, and balance invested.
1879.			
Widows' Fund.			
10,793*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.* Reduced, increased to 10,930*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.*	325 17 0	505 0 6	—
Distressed Members' Fund.			
1,915*l.* 7*s.* New Three per Cents, increased to 2,002*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.*	58 15 4	128 1 5	Grant to Distressed Member, and balance invested.

PART II.—CONSTITUTION AND PRIVILEGES OF MEMBERSHIP.

A.

RETURN A.—Governing Body.

1. State the present constitution of the governing body of the Company, whether such constitution is according to the charter, and if not, in what respects such constitution varies therefrom, and when and how such alteration was made.
2. State the qualifications for membership of the governing body of the Company, the time and periods of election, and the qualifications of the voters at elections to the governing body.
3. State the functions of the governing body, and of the different members of the same respectively, and whether the members of the governing body pay any and what fees or fines on admission thereto, and whether they are paid any and what salaries or amounts in respect of their services respectively.
4. State the nature of the business which comes before the governing body of the Company, the method adopted in transacting it, the times at which the governing body meets for business purposes, the way in which the opinions of the members are taken, and whether the resolutions and decisions of the governing body are published, or are otherwise accessible to any or all, and which of, the members of the Company.
5. State whether the members of the governing body are liable to suspension or removal on any and what grounds, and by what method such suspension or removal is effected.
6. Has the Company any byelaws sanctioned by the courts of law or chancery, or by the courts of aldermen or of common council, or otherwise? State the effect of such byelaws.

1.—The governing body, according to the charter, consists of the Court of Assistants, 24 in number (master wardens and one and twenty of the Society).

2.—The qualification for membership is that of being a member of the Society. (Byelaw 3, "Assistants.") The time and period of election is the court succeeding the court at which a vacancy has been declared (same byelaw). The qualification of voters is that of being a member of the Court of Assistants (same byelaw).

3.—The functions of the full court are (*a*) Election and removal of assistants, (*b*) Election of liverymen, (*c*) Election of officers (Byelaw 1, "Election of liverymen," Byelaw 2, "Election of officers and servants of the Society"), (*d*) Election of court of examiners under Act of 1815, (*e*) Election of examiners in arts under regulations of General Medical Council, (*f*) Election of committees for parliamentary business and management of the Society's botanic garden at Chelsea, (*g*) Election of examiners for Society's prizes and curator of botanic garden.

The master and wardens alone form the private courts held monthly, when (*a*) freemen are admitted, (*b*) liveries are taken up, (*c*) apprentices bound, (*d*) bills examined and directed to be paid, cheques signed, and the ordinary routine business of the Society transacted. Each assistant on election pays 12*l.* (Byelaw 5, "Assistants.") Each assistant for each attendance at a Court of Assistants receives 2*l.* 2*s.*, and the like sum is paid to each of the master and wardens at private courts.

The members of the parliamentary committee and botanic garden committee also receive 10*s.* for each attendance.

The auditors of the clerk's accounts receive 1*l.* 1*s.* each, and the auditors of the Court of Examiners a like sum.

4.—*See* answer to Return A 3, and in addition the following: (A) Confirmation of business transacted at private courts and parliamentary and garden committees; (B) Control of expenditure of the Society; (C) and confirmation of audits of accounts; (D) but by far the heaviest business which comes before the Court is in respect of its duties as the licensing body under the Act of 1815, and in reference to the numerous and important questions which have continually agitated the medical world since the passing of the Medical Act of 1858.

The byelaws require four quarterly Courts of Assistants (Byelaw 4, "Court of Assistants") and a court for the election of master and wardens (Byelaw 1, "Election of master and wardens"), and a court for election of officers (*see* Byelaw 8, "Election of master and wardens"). The latter court, however, has been merged in the October court.

There are also two special courts held every year, one for the election and another for the swearing in of examiners, and sometimes special courts are held for the consideration of extraordinary business. The courts sit two and sometimes three hours, the business being often very heavy.

The elections of assistants, liverymen, and officers are by ballot (*see* Byelaw 1, "Manner of election"), and all other questions (except relating to censure or fine) are decided by show of hands, unless ballot demanded by any member (*see* Byelaws 5, 7, 9, and 11, "Court of Assistants").

The decisions or resolutions of the Court, so far as they affect the Court of Examiners or board of examiners in arts, or any persons concerned in such decisions, are communicated to the parties respectively, otherwise the proceedings are secret (*see* Byelaw 4, "Assistants," and Byelaw 2, "Clerk to the Society").

5.—Members of the governing body are liable to removal by the Court if incapable or absent for four successive courts without leave or other reasonable cause (*see* Byelaw 1, "Assistants").

6.—The following is the effect of the byelaws not specifically referred to in answer to questions previous or subsequent:—

(1.) Nature of seal, by whom to be kept, and how to be affixed, and to what.
(2.) The mode of making, altering, or abrogating any byelaw by the Court of Assistants.
(3.) Copies of the byelaws to be given to the freemen at the discretion of the master and wardens.
(4.) Court of Assistants must meet (*see* also charter) eight days before or eight days after 29 August, and elect master and wardens.
(5.) Persons elected to such respective offices must, under penalty of removal, make a declaration to execute their office before acting. Court of Assistants on death or removal of master or wardens to fill up vacancy. Master and wardens to appoint deputies within nine weeks after master and wardens elected; court to be held for electing officers and auditors of the clerk's accounts, and appointing annual committees.
(6.) Assistants, when elected and refusing to act, to be fined 25*l.*, and not attending court, 5*l.*
(7.) Thirteen persons to constitute a Court of Assistants, seven days' notice to be given of court. All questions to be decided by a majority. Master to have casting vote. Master empowered to call a special court. Master or wardens to call a court, when required, by seven assistants.

B.

Return B.—Admission to membership.

1. State the qualifications for membership of the Company, the several grades of membership of the Company, and whether women are admitted to membership.
2. State the several modes in which the freedom of the Company may be obtained, the circumstances entitling an applicant to admission under each mode respectively, and the fees payable in respect of admission under each mode respectively.
3. State whether persons exercising any particular trade are required by statute or otherwise to become free of the Company. Is there any process by which members of such trade can become members of the Company, and is there any process for compelling such persons to procure admission, and are such processes enforced, and to what extent? Is the freedom of the City of London in any and what way a condition precedent or subsequent to membership? Are there any members who are not free of the City of London? Do persons exercising any particular trade commonly become members of the Company? If so, how many members of such trade are at present members of the Company? What is the number of the members of the trade (if any), the name of which is borne by the Company, who are members of the Company?
4. Are freemen liable to disfranchisement, and if so, for what reasons, and what is the mode of disfranchisement?
5. Is the livery of the Company limited or unlimited in number? What are the qualifications for election to the livery, who are the electors thereto, and how do the elections thereto take place, and what fees are payable on election? Are liverymen liable to removal from the livery, and for what reasons?

1.—*See* answer to Return B 2. The following are the grades of membership. (1) Freemen, called the Yeomanry. (2) The Livery. (3) Court of Assistants. Women are not admitted members.

2.—Freedom may be obtained—(*a*) by patrimony (*i.e.*, being the son of a freeman); (*b*) by service (*i.e.*, apprenticeship); and (*c*) by purchase or redemption. (*See* Byelaw 4, "Admission of Freemen.") The fees are as follows:—For freedom by servitude, 2*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*; freedom by patrimony, 2*l.* 10*s.*; and for freedom by purchase (which is conferred only on practising apothecaries or persons who have held the office of examiner under the Medical Act, 1858) arbitrary. (*See* Byelaws 1, 2, 4, and 5, "Admission of Freemen.")

3.—No persons are required (in respect of their particular trade), either by statute or otherwise, to become freemen of the Company. *See above*, conditions on which persons can become free of the Company by purchase.

There is no process for compelling persons to become so. Freedom of the city is a condition subsequent to membership, and has to be acquired independently, and is optional on the part of a member.

The apothecary of the present day does not consider himself as practising a trade, but the nearest answer to the question is explained by the following facts:—There are between 8,000 and 9,000 apothecaries holding the licence of the Society under the Act of 1815 to practise as apothecaries, and there are 400 members of the Company or Society. Of these a very small number, of advanced age, were apothecaries before the Act of 1815, and there are about six gentlemen, members of the Company, who took up their freedom by patrimony, and who are not apothecaries.

Some doubt has been expressed whether any but apothecaries can legally be members of the Society, but the question has never received a judicial decision.

4.—Freemen are not liable to become, though at their own option they may be, disfranchised. For being so disfranchised freemen have to pay 50*l.* (*See* Byelaws 2 and 3, "Freemen.")

5.—The number of the livery of the Company is 150.

None but freemen can be elected (Byelaw 1, "Election of Liverymen").

The Court of Assistants elect, and the election immediately takes place on a vacancy being declared; the fee is 21*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* (Byelaws 1 and 2, "Election of Liverymen.")

Liverymen are not liable to removal.

The master or chairman dissolving court without consent is to be fined.

A member quitting court without leave is liable to fine, and on disobeying byelaws to censure.

Private courts are to be held by master and wardens once a month.

The Court of Assistants is empowered to elect a new liveryman in place of one nominated and refusing to serve. The fine for refusal or wilful neglect is 25*l.*

Every freeman has to pay 10*s.* 6*d.* yearly to support botanical garden.

The master is empowered to summon freemen, and there is a penalty for default. Every freeman is to be obedient to the master, warden, and assistants.

Every freeman, within three months of their being taken, is to bring his apprentices to the Society to be bound, under a penalty of 5*l.*

The Court of Assistants, or master and wardens, are to be satisfied of qualifications of apprentice, and he is to be bound as a condition of freedom.

No apprentice is to be turned over to another freeman without permission, under penalty of 10*l.*

All officers and servants are to be elected annually.

All summonses are to be issued in the name of master and wardens, and are to be delivered or sent by post to usual place of abode, and if sent by post are to be deemed to have been received.

Annually a day to be fixed for a public or general "Herborising" (*i.e.*, botanical excursion), on which day a dinner is to be provided at the expense of at least 10 stewards, to be nominated by the Court of Assistants at the cost of the stewards. (This byelaw has been abrogated.)

On Lord Mayor's Day, or three days after, a dinner is to be provided for court and livery at the expense of the Society. The master and wardens are empowered to invite on the Herborising and Lord Mayor's Day such members of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, and such other official persons, as they shall think fit.

All fines and penalties (reducible at pleasure of Court of Assistants) to be recovered by action of debt in name of Society.

APOTHECARIES' COMPANY—*continued.*

C.

RETURN C.—Number of members.

State (1) the present number of freemen, (2) the present number of the livery, (3) the present number of other members, (4) the number of admissions to the freedom by each mode respectively, and (5) the number of calls to the livery which have respectively taken place during each of the last preceding 10 years.

1.—The present number of freemen is 250.

2.—The present number of the livery is 150.

3.—The present number of the Court of Assistants is 24, but this is included in the number of the livery.

4.—The following is a return of the freemen elected by patrimony and by service sespectively during each of the last 10 years.

	Servitude.	Patrimony.
1870	6	—
1871	3	3
1872	3	1
1873	10	2
1874	6	3
1875	4	1
1876	5	—
1877	2	—
1878	5	1
1879	2	3
	46	14

5.—The following liverymen have been called during the same period :—

1870	6
1871	11
1872	2
1873	11
1874	6
1875	5
1876	13
1877	8
1878	8
1879	14
	84

D.

RETURN D.—(1) State the number of apprentices bound at the Company's Hall, or otherwise under the auspices of the Company, during each of the last 10 years. (2) State how many have been bound during each of the last 10 years to members following the trade (if any) the name of which is borne by the Company. (3) In what cases and to what extent have the fees or premiums of such apprentices been paid by the Company ?

1.—The following is the number of Apprentices bound at the Hall during the last 10 years :—

1870	10
1871	12
1872	6
1873	9
1874	5
1875	9
1876	5
1877	9
1878	5
1879	4
	74

2.—All such apprentices were bound to apothecaries, they could not be bound to anyone else. See Byelaw 5, "apprentices."

3.—The Company had never paid any part of the fees or premium of any apprentice.

E.

RETURN E.—Profits and Privileges :—

1. State with fullness what are the advantages, pecuniary or otherwise, incident to the position of a member of the Company in each grade of membership, as (1) a freeman, (2) a liveryman, (3), master, warden, or otherwise a member of the governing body.
2. State the sums paid on an average annually for the preceding 10 years by the Company to the members according to the grades of membership mentioned above, and of what such sums consisted, whether (1) fees, and of what nature, (2) pensions, or (3) other payments, specifying the nature of the same respectively.
3. What circumstances are in practice held to constitute a claim to a pension or donation ? State the number of present pensioners and donees respectively, and the amounts paid to them as such respectively. How many pensioners and donees are connected with the trade (if any) the name of which is borne by the Company ?
4. (1) What is the average standing of a member when he becomes a member of the governing body, and (2) what is the average time for which a member continues on the governing body ?
5. Does the Company carry on any and what trade or manufacture with which its title is directly or indirectly connected ? If so, what is the capital, and from what sources is it derived, and how are the profits (if any) divided or dealt with ?

1.—As regards (1) and (2). There are no advantages whatever at the present time. The freemen are invited to one public dinner, and the liverymen to three. Both have also the advantage of taking an apprentice, and are eligible to come on the court of assistants.

(3.) The advantages of master wardens and governing body are given in Return E 2.

2.—Freemen and liverymen receive nothing. [See preceding Return.] As regards the master, wardens, and Court of Assistants, the Court fees were doubled at the end of 1878. The average is therefore given for 8, not 10 years.

An ordinary assistant for the 8 years preceding 1878 received 8*l.* 8*s.*; 10*l.* 10*s.*, or 12*l.* 12*s.*, if, besides being an assistant, he was also a member of one or both (as the case might be) of the Parliamentary or Garden Committees; if a master or warden he received 12*l.* 12*s.* in addition for 12 private courts. The result is that the average fees for 8 years received by an ordinary assistant would be not exceeding 12*l.* 12*s.*, and by a master or warden not exceeding 25*l.* 4*s.* per annum.

By the double fees received during the last two years the master and wardens receive 21*l.*, and the ordinary assistant 8*l.* 8*s.*, in addition to the sums given as the average for the 8 years.

3.—There is only one pensioner of the Society, the widow of a late beadle, who receives 25*l.* per annum.

4.—An assistant is usually a liveryman of 15 years' standing. The average present time for which a member continues on the governing body is difficult to state. The three oldest members of the Court have been on it nearly 30 years. Recently elections have been made more frequently. The present master has only been on the Court 7 years.

5.—The Company is at present carrying on trade as an experiment, as above stated.

PART III.—OFFICERS AND SERVANTS.

A., B., and C.

RETURN A.—A list of the officers of the Company, with a statement of the duties of each, the amount of his salary and emoluments, and whether or not he is a member of the Company.

RETURN B.—A list of the servants of the Company, with a statement of the duties of each, and of the amounts of their wages and other emoluments.

RETURN C.—A statement as to the mode in which the officers and servants of the Company are respectively appointed.

A.—There are only two officers, the clerk and the beadle, both named in the charter, and neither of them are members of the Corporation.

By byelaws [4, 5, & 6, "Clerk"] the clerk's duties are defined to be—

(1.) To receive instructions and act in all such matters, under the direction of master and wardens, as are not specifically provided by the laws.

(2.) To receive all fines, penalties, donations, contributions, and sums of money belonging and due to the Society, and to pay such sums of money out of the public funds of the Society as directed by the master and wardens, or any two of them, or by the Court of Assistants.

(3.) To keep an account of all moneys received and paid by him.

It may be assumed that the duties of the clerk were originally those principally of cashier of the Society and transcriber of the minutes and acts of the Court of Assistants. Since the Statute of 1815, however, the clerk has always been a solicitor. The predecessor of the present clerk held the office for 38 years and was (as the present clerk) a member of a leading firm of solicitors. During his (the late clerk's) tenure of the office it became an obvious fact, that if the appointment of clerk and solicitor were to be held by the same person it was impossible that a person could be found at the salary offered who would be capable of advising the Society on the continual questions of medical policy and law, and who could also be in daily attendance for the minor matters of the clerk's duties. The clerk's personal attendance is therefore only exacted at the 12 private courts, and all Courts of Assistants; at these courts he attends as clerk, and he receives a salary of 310*l.*, out of which he has himself to pay a responsible and superior clerk to attend every day at the Hall to discharge the minor duties of the clerk's office. The clerk attends all parliamentary committees, and acts in all matters arising out of the Acts of 1815 and 1874, as solicitor, and charges the ordinary legal charges for work done in that capacity. He has no house, residential apartments, or other emoluments, except a gratuity of 2*l.* 2*s.* each year. The practical permanence of the appointment of clerk, and the necessary experience and skill required in the discharge of most multifarious and complicated duties, make this office one of the greatest responsibility, which could not be held by anyone who did not enjoy the fullest confidence and respect of the Society.

The duties of the beadle are defined by the byelaws to be—

To deliver or cause all summonses to be delivered or sent to members, and to transact and perform all such business and services as directed by the master, wardens, or Court of Assistants [see Byelaws 3 & 4 "Beadle"]. He receives a salary of 105*l.* and has a house on the premises free of rent, he also receives annually 136*l.* 10*s.* for the duties he performs in connexion with the Court of Examiners, duties of the most varied and important nature, but which salary of 136*l.* 10*s.* is paid out of the Court of Examiners' Fund.

B.—There is only one servant of the Company (the housekeeper); she receives from the Company 52*l.* 10*s.*, and from the Court of Examiners 52*l.* 10*s.*, out of their funds, and has also a house free of rent.

PART IV.—B.

RETURN B. 1.—List of Moneys belonging to the Apothecaries' Company, invested in Government or other Stocks, Shares, Funds, or Securities.

Amount of Stock, &c.	Description of Stock.	Source from whence arising, *e.g.*, Gift with Name of Donor, Bequest with Name of Testator, Sale of Lands, and which, &c.	In what Name standing—*e.g.*, Company, Chancery Division of High Court of Justice, &c.	To what Account belonging—*e.g.*, any particular Fund or Trust Account.	Net Annual Receipt.	Remarks.
£ s. d. 21,671 5 7	Bank of England.	Partly from accumulation of rents and fines, &c., and partly from sale of house property. *See* remarks.	Master, Wardens, and Society of Apothecaries.	Company - -	About 2,200*l.* -	Up to 1862 the amount of Bank Stock was only 6,137*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.* Between that date and 1870, inclusive, the Company sold their house property in Chatham Place and Earl Street, and invested the proceeds in Bank stock.
2,450 0 0	Consols. - -	Excess of receipts over payments in respect of licenses to practise granted by the Society of Apothecaries under the Act of 1815.	Ditto - -	Court of Examiners.	About 72*l* -	This amount is taken from the audited accounts of 1879, but in fact it is a continually varying figure. The annual receipts for licenses, &c. from the Court of Examiners are not now sufficient to meet the payments, and the deficiency is met by a sale of part of this stock which is kept altogether distinct from the Corporation fund. The salary paid to the Court of Examiners (as it is) is a very inadequate one.

APOTHECARIES' COMPANY—*continued.*

RETURN B. 2.—A return of the balance of moneys in the hands of the Company unappropriated in their accounts on the 31st December in each of the last preceding ten years.

RETURN B. 3.—A return of the estimated value of the plate, pictures, furniture, and other property, at present on the premises of the Company, or in their possession elsewhere.

2.—The following are the balances for the last ten years:—

	£	s.	d.
31st December 1870	898	4	1
„ 1871	1,182	19	6
„ 1872	205	6	0
„ 1873	1,020	6	3
„ 1874	364	14	6
„ 1875	487	5	1
31st December 1876	684	16	0
„ 1877	*1,940	5	11
„ 1878	193	4	0
„ 1879	984	13	0

*This included balance of moneys received from Board of Works, referred to in Return C. 1.

3.—The household furniture is insured for 500*l.*, the plate for 200*l.* Both of these are probably very full estimates of the value of the articles in question.

C.

RETURN C.—(1) A list of any properties of which the Company is trustee, with the names of the *cestui que trust* in each instance, the nature of the trust, the nature and description of the property, and a statement of the sums received by the Company in respect of the same, and of the manner in which such sums have been expended or disposed of during each of the last 10 years.

RETURN C.—(2) A list of any properties of which the Company is *cestui que trust*, with the names of the trustees in each instance, the nature of the trust, the nature and description of the property, and a statement of the sums received by the Company in respect of the same during each of the last 10 years.

1.—The botanic garden at Chelsea, held by the Society under grant from Sir Hans Sloane, Bart., dated the 20th February 1722.

The trust is to use same as a physic garden, and the grant is made void if not so used, and in such event trusts over under same restrictions are declared in favour of the Royal Society and the College of Physicians.

The trust has, however, been faithfully observed by the Society, and even during periods when its income from any property held by the Society was insufficient to maintain it the garden was preserved at the personal expense of members of the Society. A rent of 5*l.* was reserved to Sir Hans Sloane and his heirs by the deed, and is always paid.

The expenditure for each of the last 10 years on the botanic garden is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
1870	463	9	10
1871	415	13	0
1872	460	2	7
1873	702	1	8
1874	683	6	11
1875	604	14	11
1876	433	5	5
1877	2,360	6	4
1878	2,799	8	9
1879	575	1	11
	9,497	11	4
Less received from the Metropolitan Board of Works for the erection of wall and railing as compensation for the loss of the water-frontage of the Society's garden by the Chelsea Embankment	2,713	0	0
Balance expended by the Society	6,784	11	4

D.

RETURN D.—A list of properties of any other description than those included in the preceding classes, together with a statement of the incomes derived therefrom by the Company during each of the preceding 10 years.

D.—The premises adjoining the Hall and not used by the Company or their officers.

With the exception of a house let on a yearly tenancy to the "Times" Office for the last 10 years at the rent of 30*l.*, the Society received annually for the above premises, not used for Company purposes, from the members of the private partnership before referred to, for the last 10 years up to Christmas, 1878, 465*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*, and subsequently up to Christmas, 1880, 600*l.* per annum.

The whole of the premises so used by the private partnership have now lapsed to the Society.

E.

RETURN E.—Internal sources of income.

A list of the annual amounts received in each of the last ten years in respect of—(1) fees paid on admission to the freedom of the Company, specifying the amounts paid in respect of each mode of admission thereto; (2) fines or fees paid on admission to the livery of the Company; (3) fines or fees paid by members on coming on the court of the Company; (4) fines or fees paid on promotion to the offices of warden, &c.; (5) any other internal sources of income, specifying the same.

E.—(1.) The following are the amounts received on admission to freedom during the last 10 years by patrimony and servitude respectively :—

	Servitude.	Patrimony.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1870	13 1 0	—	13 1 0
1871	6 10 6	7 10 0	14 0 6
1872	6 10 6	2 10 0	9 0 6
1873	21 15 0	5 0 0	26 15 0
1874	13 1 0	7 10 0	20 11 0
1875	8 14 0	2 10 0	11 4 0
1876	10 17 6	—	10 17 6
1877	4 7 0	—	4 7 0
1878	10 17 6	2 10 0	13 7 6
1879	4 7	7 10 0	11 17 0
			135 1 0

(2.) On admission to livery for like period :—

	£ s. d.
1870	128 17 0
1871	236 4 6
1872	42 19 0
1873	236 4 6
1874	128 17 0
1875	107 7 6
1876	279 3 6
1877	171 16 0
1878	171 16 0
1879	300 13 0
	£1,803 18 0

(3.) The like on coming on the Court of Assistants :—

	£
1870	36
1871	48
1872	12
1873	60
1874	24
1875	—
1876	24
1877	48
1878	36
1879	12
	£300

(5.) The like on bindings as apprentices, and quarterage towards the maintenance of Chelsea Garden :—

Apprentice Bindings.

	£ s. d.
1870	18 0 0
1871	22 6 0
1872	12 13 0
1873	17 17 0
1874	8 5 0
1875	16 17 0
1876	9 10 0
1877	15 7 0
1878	9 10 0
1879	7 17 0
	£138 2 0

Quarterages.

	£ s. d.
1870	155 18 6
1871	182 14 0
1872	158 0 6
1873	173 14 6
1874	176 9 0
1875	173 15 6
1876	150 3 0
1877	153 6 0
1878	184 5 6
1879	151 4 0
	£1,659 10 6

F.

RETURN F.

(1) The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them what has been the amount of the increase or decrease, from year to year, of the Company's income during the last ten years, and whether there is reason to expect any increase or decrease during the next ten years, together with a statement of the reasons for such expectation.

(2) The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them whether there is reason to expect any permanent increase or decrease in value in any of the estates or properties of the Company, and if so, to what extent, together with a statement for the reasons for such expectation.

F. 1. *See* Return H., Part IV.

F. 1 and 2.—If the botanic gardens were taken under the compulsory powers of an Act of Parliament, and a garden had to be provided elsewhere or an equivalent given in some shape or another, the Society would, having regard to the value of the site of the present garden, be probably relieved from any further annual outgoings in respect of the substituted garden or equivalent. They might, therefore, under such circumstances, save the annual charge of the garden, or some portion of it, now defrayed by the Company. If the Society (*see* Returns F. and H., Part I.) should carry on the drug trade at a profit, or, discontinuing such trade, should let off the premises formerly used for that purpose, they might receive an augmentation to their present income. By profit on trade or increased rent from disused premises their income is therefore likely to increase, but not materially.

G.

RETURN G.

The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them—

1. **What is the system of management of the Company's estates and property?**
2. **In what way, and by whom, the several receipts and payments are taken and made, and under what control?**
3. **In what way the Company's accounts are audited?**
4. **Whether the Company's accounts are published, or are accessible to all or any, and which of the members of the Company.**

G. 1.—The previous answers will show that there is no property to manage.

G. 2.—By the clerk, under the control of the master and wardens and Court of Assistants.

G. 3.—By two members of the Court of Assistants who have not served the office of warden, and subsequently by a committee of the master and wardens and past masters of the Society, before whom the two auditors attend, and who report to the Court of Assistants. (*See* Byelaws 1, 2, 3, and 4, "Audit of the Accounts of the Society.")

The audit of the Company's accounts (they being in so small a compass) is, as may be inferred, most simple.

G. 4.—The Company's accounts are not published, and are only accessible to members of the Court of Assistants.

(*See* Byelaw 6, "Clerk of the Society.")

STATEMENT of INCOME from 1870 to 1879, inclusive.

RECEIPTS.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Court Fines	36 0 0	48 0 0	12 0 0	60 0 0	24 0 0	—	24 0 0	48 0 0	36 0 0	12 0 0
Livery Fines	128 17 0	236 4 6	42 19 0	236 4 6	128 17 0	107 7 6	279 3 6	171 16 0	171 16 0	300 13 0
Freedoms	13 1 0	14 0 6	9 0 3	26 15 0	20 11 0	11 4 0	10 17 6	4 7 0	13 7 6	11 17 0
Buildings	18 0 0	22 6 0	12 13 0	17 17 0	8 5 0	16 17 0	9 10 0	15 7 0	9 10 0	7 17 0
Quarterage	155 18 6	182 14 0	158 0 6	173 14 6	176 9 0	173 15 6	150 3 0	153 6 0	184 5 6	151 4 0
Dividends	1,765 3 0	1,774 0 1	1,937 11 9	2,069 0 6	2,079 6 5	1,896 1 2	1,911 2 3	2,038 8 1	2,051 14 8	2,271 4 5
Rents	470 10 0	471 9 7	487 10 5	489 10 3	491 9 7	491 10 2	489 11 6	489 10 10	485 13 9	616 17 6
Sundries	55 5 7	52 10 7	57 17 8	49 1 6	68 5 0	92 17 7	42 4 0	168 17 1 2,713 0 0*	42 1 9	27 1 9
Total	2,672 15 1	2,801 5 3	2,717 12 10	3,112 3 3	2,897 3 0	2,789 12 11	2,916 11 9	5,802 12 0	2,994 9 2	3,398 14 8

* Metropolitan Board of Works for the erection of wall and railing at Chelsea Garden.

STATEMENT of EXPENDITURE from 1870 to 1879, inclusive.

PAYMENTS.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Courts of Assistants	124 19 9	127 1 9	120 15 9	163 16 0	130 4 0	126 0 0	114 9 0	121 16 0	142 16 0	220 10 0
Private Courts	36 15 0	37 16 0	36 15 0	37 16 0	37 16 0	36 15 0	37 16 0	37 16 0	37 16 0	75 12 0
Salaries	387 9 0	418 19 0	418 19 0	387 9 0	387 9 0	387 9 0	387 9 0	387 9 0	418 19 0	497 14 0
Donations and Subscriptions.	167 8 2	120 3 1	91 3 0	75 3 0	112 3 0	106 3 0	93 18 0	95 3 0	110 18 0	106 8 0
Rates and Taxes	92 1 2	83 8 11	95 8 4	79 14 9	76 9 0	81 10 3	83 16 11	101 17 11	110 3 1	117 12 11
Insurance	19 13 0	19 13 0	19 13 0	19 13 0	39 0 1	37 12 0	37 12 0	37 12 0	37 12 0	35 7 3
Tradesmen's Bills	872 10 7	812 5 3	1,486 8 11	823 9 3	1,168 8 11	869 18 9	1,048 18 11	725 14 11	1,100 4 9	777 18 5
Sundries	31 10 5	31 10 7	36 1 6	58 0 4	47 11 7	102 4 11	39 10 6	44 10 11	33 13 6	57 17 2
Chelsea Garden*	413 9 10	365 13 0	410 2 7	652 1 8	633 6 11	554 14 11	583 5 5	2,510 6 4	2,749 8 9	525 1 11
Total	2,145 16 2	2,016 9 10	2,605 6 4	2,297 3 0	2,632 8 6	2,302 7 10	2,231 15 9	3,862 6 1	4,741 11 1	2,414 1 8

* Not including 50*l.* charged to the Court of Examiners account annually.

NOTE.

The following is the statement of income and expenditure, calculated on an average of three years, supplied to the Commissioners of 1834:—

RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.
Fees—freedom	46 16 8
Buildings	71 19 4
Court fines	32 0 0
Livery fines	143 8 4
Rents	1,188 6 8
Dividends	193 6 8
Quarterage	173 5 0
Sundries	56 17 6
	£1,900 15 2

EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.
Salaries	404 7 9
Treasurer's bill	557 14 9
Taxes	181 11 6
Attendance fees, courts	107 2 0
Ditto, private court	36 8 0
Herborizing expenses	73 8 0
Chelsea Gardens	389 5 10
Charities	69 13 5
Search expenses	17 6 6
Sundries	94 14 9
	£1,940 6 6

M.

GENERAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

RETURN M.

A statement as to whether the Company does anything to subsidise or encourage education, whether general or technical, and a return of the means (if any) so employed, and of the amount expended on such objects, during each of the last preceding ten years.

BY the maintenance of the botanic garden at Chelsea, open to all medical students, and now also to women.

By prizes in materia medica and botany, both for medical students, and as regards the latter, women also.

For the amount spent by the Society in each of the last ten years on Chelsea garden (*see* Part IV., Return C. 1).

For each of the last ten years on prizes they have spent as follows:—

For Prizes in Materia Medica and Pharmaceutical Chemistry.

	£	s.	d.
1870	14	17	0
1871	15	1	6
1872	15	3	0
1873	—		
1874	4	2	6
1875	16	4	0
1876	14	12	0
1877	14	17	6
1878	14	13	0
1879	17	2	3

In addition to 10*l.* 10*s.* paid annually to the examiner in the above subjects.

For Prizes in Botany.

(Such prizes since 1878 being given to women in addition to those given to men.)

	£	s.	d.	
1870	13	19	0	
1871	14	18	0	
1872	15	3	0	
1873	15	3	0	
1874	14	3	0	
1875	14	5	0	
1876	14	12	0	
1877	17	7	0	
1878	12	3	0	Women.
	15	3	0	Men.
1879	12	3	0	Women.
	14	17	6	Men.

In addition to 10 guineas paid annually to examiners up to 1878, and 20 guineas since.

They have also occasionally paid eminent lecturers for lectures on special subjects such as "State Health."

PART V.—REFORM.

PART V.

The Commissioners, being bound to report to Her Majesty "what measures (if any) are, in their judgment, "expedient and necessary for improving or altering the constitution of the Companies, or the appropria- "tion or administration of the property or revenues thereof," respectfully invite the attention of the officers of the Companies to this part of the Commission.

The Commissioners will be very glad to receive and consider any suggestions respecting this part of the Commission with which the officers of the Companies may do the Commissioners the honour of favouring them.

IN the present state of transition in the medical world and the Society's affairs it would be impossible at present to suggest anything very practical, but the Society may confidently appeal to what they have done in the past as a guarantee for what they will endeavour to do in the future.

APPENDIX A.

The Company gave the fullest information to the Municipal Commissioners appointed in 1834. *See* extract at the end of Part IV., Return G.

APPENDIX B.

Some correspondence took place between the Commissioners and the Company shortly after the returns had been received, but the Commissioners have not thought it necessary to print the letters.

*ARMOURERS' AND BRASIERS' COMPANY.

The returns of the company were accompanied with the following protest:—

In the annexed Returns the company of Armourers and Brasiers has furnished full particulars of its trust property.

With respect to such of the property of the company as is not subject to any trust, the company is advised that it might properly as well as legally decline to furnish any information; the company is not, however, disposed to insist upon its strict rights.

The company thinks it, indeed, its duty to claim before the Commissioners the right which it would be entitled to assert even in legal proceedings before courts having power to enforce discovery, of protecting from disclosure its titles to the private property of which it is in possession, but with this exception it has given such information as is hoped will be found sufficient for the purposes of Her Majesty's Commission.

But in giving this information the company desires in the most formal manner to state that its readiness so to assist the Commission is not to be taken now or hereafter as any admission on its part of any right in the crown or any other jurisdiction to enquire into its private property, or to deal with it in disregard to its rights.

The company desires also to record its claims that, if any question be made whether any particular property is subject to any trust or is the private property of the company, every such question must be determined only by the Courts of Law.

The company has in these Returns endeavoured to the best of its abilities to furnish such information as the Commissioners have asked for, but it desires to place on record the fact that such information is given without prejudice in any way to its rights, and that the company claims not to be estopped or prejudicially affected in any way by the Returns now made.

PART I.—Foundation and Object.

A to H.

Return A.—A statement of the date, ascertained or probable, of the foundation of the company, and of the circumstances, so far as they can be discovered from its documents of foundation or archives, in which the company had its origin.

Return B.—A list of the charters, charters of inspeximus, and other instruments of a similar nature, whether originals or copies, which have been at any time in the possession of the company, together with an abstract of the purport of each, regard being especially had to any evidence which it may contain as to the object of the foundation of the company.

Return C.—A list of any trust deeds "founding, regulating, or affecting" the company, with the date of each, the names of the parties thereto, and an abstract of the purport of each.

Return D.—A list with dates of any "decrees of court," whether of the Courts of Common Law or of Chancery, or of any acts of the Court of Aldermen or of the Court of Common Council, "regulating or affecting" the company, with a statement of the effect of each decision.

Return E.—A list of any other documents, not included in the descriptions in the preceding Returns, which "found, regulate or affect" the company, with dates and an abstract of the effect of each.

Return F.—A concise history of the company, from the time of its foundation to the present day, with special reference to the inquiry contained in the Commission as to "the objects for which the company was founded," and "how far those objects are now being carried into effect."

Return G.—Has the company a licence in mortmain? When was such licence granted (referring to the document by description)? What is its extent, and to what extent is it now unexhausted?

Return H.—Is there vested in the company, and how, whether by charter, statute, order of the Court of Aldermen, act of Common Council, or otherwise, any right of exercising superintendence over, or any duty or discretion to encourage in any way, any and what art, trade, or business? State the nature and local limits of such control. In what manner and to what extent is such control now exercised? If such control is not now exercised, state the circumstances under which its exercise has fallen into desuetude.

A.—The date of the foundation of the company of Armourers and Brasiers is not known, but it was certainly long previous to the year 1453, when King Henry VI. granted a charter incorporating the company by the title of "The Fraternity or Guild of St. George of the Men of "the Mistery of Armorers of the City of London." In that charter it is recited that the men of the mistery of Armourers of the City of London and their predecessors had for a long time past established a guild amongst themselves, and had founded and maintained a chapel in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul's to St. George the Martyr, and it appears from documents in the possession of the company that the guild were in the possession of a hall as early as the year 1428. Again, in a report made in the year 1578 by two referees appointed by the Court of Aldermen to settle certain differences which had arisen between the Company of Armourers and the Company of Bladesmiths as to the right of search of armour, guns, weapons, and edge tools, claimed by the said companies, the following passage occurs: "The Armourers did shewe "unto us that in Kinge Edward the Second his time the "Lord Maior and his brethren did ther graunt the serche "unto the Armourers." From this evidence it is clear that the company was in existence as a recognised guild as early as the beginning of the fourteenth century (1307–1327). There is no record in existence shewing the circumstances in which the company took its origin.

B.—The following is a list of the charters, charters of inspeximus, and other instruments of a similar nature, whether originals or copies, which are now or which (so

* The Court forwarded to the Commissioners with the returns a volume containing photographs of the charters and byelaws of the Company.

far as is known) have been at any time in the possession of the Company of Armourers and Brasiers:—

Charter dated 8th May, 31st year of Henry VI.
Charter dated 8th November, 1st year of Elizabeth.
Charter dated 29th September, 17th year of James I.
Charter dated 12th May, 1st year of James II.
Charter dated 17th June, 7th year of Anne.

C.—There are no trust deeds founding, regulating, or affecting the Company of Armourers and Brasiers.

D.—There are no decrees of court, whether of the Courts of Common Law or of Chancery, nor any acts of the Courts of Aldermen or of Common Council, regulating or affecting the Company of Armourers and Brasiers, so far as is known.

E.—There are no other documents not included in the descriptions in the preceding returns which found, regulate, or affect the Company of Armourers and Brasiers, so far as is known.

F.—The origin of the Company of Armourers and Brasiers is lost in antiquity. The company was, however, founded previously to the beginning of the 14th century, for records are in existence shewing that at that time (1307–1327) the company had vested in it the right of search of armour and weapons. It would appear from documents in the possession of the company that as early as the year 1428 the company was in the possession of a hall. In the year 1453 the company was incorporated by a charter from King Henry VI. by the title of "The Fraternity or Guild of St. George of the Men of the Mistery of Armorers in the City of London," and had licence granted to it to appoint a chaplain to its chapel in St. Paul's Cathedral.

It is believed that the company of Brasiers was incorporated about the year 1479 by Edward IV., and that the craft of bladesmiths was incorporated with the company of Armorers about the year 1515, but the company has no authentic evidence in its possession as to these facts.

In the year 1559 Queen Elizabeth granted a charter of Inspeximus, confirming the Letters Patent of King Henry VI.

In the year 1619 King James I., in consideration of the sum of 100*l.*, granted Letters Patent confirming the title of the Fraternity or Guild of St. George of the Men of the Mistery of Armorers, in the City of London, to the messuages and lands then held by it. The greater part of these messuages and lands is still in the possession of the company.

In the year 1685 King James II. granted Letters Patent to the company which (inter alia) directed that all edge tools and armour, and all copper and brass work wrought with the hammer within the City of London, or a radius of five miles therefrom, should be searched and approved by expert artificers of the company.

In the year 1708 the Company of Armorers was by Letters Patent granted by Queen Anne incorporated with the Brasiers under the corporate title of "The Company of Armourers and Brasiers in the City of London." In this charter it is recited that of late years many of the members of the Company of Armourers had employed themselves in working and making vessels, and wares of copper and brass wrought with the hammer, and that for want of powers to search and make byelaws to bind the workers of such wares in the City of London, frauds and deceits in the working of such goods and vessels had increased, and power was thereby granted to the Company of Armourers and Brasiers to make byelaws for the government of the company; and also of all persons making any work or vessel of wrought or hammered brass or copper, in the Cities of London and Westminster, or within a radius of five miles thereof, and with authority to inflict fines and penalties against persons offending against such byelaws. And the company was invested with power to inspect and search for all goods worked or wrought with the hammer and exposed to sale within such limits as aforesaid. No person was allowed to sell or make armour or vessels, or wares of copper or brass wrought with the hammer, unless he was a member or had been apprenticed to a member of the company.

It would appear that the master and wardens exercised a very extensive jurisdiction in ancient days, fining and punishing members of the company for social offences as well as for infringements of the byelaws of the company, and hearing and adjudicating upon all questions arising between members of the company and their apprentices, and also inflicting fines on persons making or selling goods of an improper quality.

This company is still in the habit of binding apprentices to masters engaged in the trades of workers of brass and copper, and of pensioning infirm members of those trades.

G.—The Company of Armourers and Brasiers holds a licence in mortmain. Such licence was granted by the various charters held by the company. By the charter of Queen Anne the company is empowered to purchase and hold, in addition to the lands then held by the Fraternity or Guild of St. George of the Men of the Mistery of Armourers, other lands not exceeding the yearly value of 500*l.*, over and above all charges and reprises. The company was thereby invested with this power, in addition to the other powers vested in it by its previous charters.

The licence of the company in mortmain is not exhausted.

H.—There is vested in the Company of Armourers and Brasiers by charter the right of exercising superintendence over the making and selling of armour, and of all vessels, wares, goods, and commodities made and wrought out of wrought copper and wrought brass hammered. The company is invested with powers of search and inspection over and is empowered to make byelaws for regulating the above-mentioned manufactures and trades, and has power to inflict fines and penalties in the case of a breach of such byelaws. The exercise of such control is limited to the City of London, and a radius of 5 miles adjacent thereto.

No control over the above-mentioned manufactures or trades is now exercised by the company, and it would appear that none has been exercised since the end of the last century, when the company searched at Bartholomew and other fairs.

The circumstances under which the exercise of such control fell into desuetude are not known, but it is believed that such control was abandoned in consequence of a decision or expression of opinion adverse to its exercise given by the courts of law.

PART I.—RETURN I. CHARITIES.

RETURN I.—A list of the charities, eleemosynary, educational, or otherwise, which are under the management of the company, stating in each case the name of the founder, the date and nature of the benefaction, its origin and its present value, and the purposes to which the funds have been applied for each of the last preceding ten years.

For each of the years 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, and 1877.

NOTE.—The Returns of the Charities under the management of the Company of Armourers and Brasiers for each of the years 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, are precisely similar to the Returns for the year 1870.

Founder's Name.	Date of Foundation.	Objects of Benefaction.	Endowment.						Present Income.	Original Income.	Application of Income.	Remarks.
			Real Estate.			Personalty.						
			Houses and Land, acreage.	Rent.	Fixed Deductions.	Stock.	Other Personalty.	Dividends and Interest.				
Thomas Bucke	3rd December 1566	The poor of the Company of Armourers and Brasiers.	Rentcharge	£ s. d. 0 10 0	- - -	£ s. d. - - -	£ s. d. - - -	- - -	£ s. d. 0 10 0	£ s. d. 0 10 0	Paid to a poor freeman of the company.	The further sum of 3*s.* 4*d.* per annum was devised to the company and is still received by it, the whole amount, 13*s.* 4*d.*, being paid annually by the Cutlers' Company.
Jone Doxey	11th January 1605	Poor aged women of the Company of Armourers and Brasiers.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	100 0 0	- - -	5 0 0	5 0 0	Paid to four poor aged women free of the company.	The bequest of 100*l.* was blended with the general funds of the company. This charity is voluntarily augmented by the company by the addition of 15*l.* per annum. Rooms at the almshouses of the company are given to the recipients in addition.
Thomas Curzon	27th July 1626	Poor yeomanry of the Company of Armourers and Brasiers, and poor widows of the yeomanry of the company.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	200 0 0	- - -	12 0 0	12 0 0	Paid to four poor men or women free of the company.	By deed of 27th July 1626 in consideration of the payment of 200*l.* the company bound themselves to pay 12*l.* per annum. This charity is voluntarily augmented by the company by the addition of 80*l.* per annum.
Thomas Curzon	16th June 1636	Poor liverymen or yeomanry of the Company of Armourers and Brasiers, and the churchwardens of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate.	Rentcharge	6 0 0	- - -	43 16 10	- - -	- - -	7 11 2	7 0 0	4*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.* paid to two poor men or women free of the company, 3*l.* paid to the trustees of the parish of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate.	This charity is voluntarily augmented by the company by the addition of 58*l.* per annum.
Thomas Dring	28th August 1712	The poor of the Company of Armourers and Brasiers.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	20 0 0	- - -	4 0 0	- - -	Paid to two poor men or women free of the company.	The legacy of 20*l.* was blended with the general funds of the company. The charity is voluntarily augmented by the company by the addition of 58*l.* per annum. There is a bequest of 2*s.* 6*d.* per annum to the master and wardens of the company.
John Scott	30th October 1717	The poor of the Company of Armourers and Brasiers.	- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	100 0 0	- - -	4 0 0	- - -	Paid to four poor men or women free of the company.	The bequest of 100*l.* was blended with the general funds of the company. The charity is voluntarily augmented by the company by the addition of 80*l.* per annum.

Founder's Name.	Date of Foundation.	Objects of Benefaction.	Endowment.						Present Income.	Original Income.	Application of Income.	Remarks.
			Real Estate.			Personalty.						
			Houses and Land, acreage.	Rent.	Fixed Deductions.	Stock.	Other Personalty.	Dividends and Interest.				
				£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Joseph Proud	22nd February 1819	Freemen, or widows of freemen, of the Company of Armourers and Brasiers.	-	-	-	-	100 0 0	-	5 15 4	-	Paid to two poor freemen, or the widows of freemen, of the company.	10*l.* legacy duty was paid out of the 100*l.*, and the balance, 90*l.*, paid to the company and invested by them with 28*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* out of the general funds of the company in the purchase of 133*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Consols, which by the addition of unapplied dividends was increased to the sum of 192*l.* 4*s.* Consols. The charity is voluntarily augmented by the company by the addition of 20*l.* per annum.
William Chapman	21st October 1826	Poor widows of freemen of the Company of Armourers and Brasiers.	-	-	-	200 0 0	-	-	6 0 0	6 0 0	Paid to six poor widows of freemen of the company.	The company paid legacy duty 17*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.* on this bequest, out of the general funds of the company.
John Bennet Gawen Helme	24th April 1595 10th October 1621.	The parson and churchwardens of All Hallows Barking. The prisoners in Ludgate and Newgate.	Rentcharge	3 0 0	-	-	-	-	3 0 0	3 0 0	1*l.* paid to the churchwardens of All Hallows Barking, 2*l.* paid to the Court of Aldermen.	There is a bequest in the Will of John Bennet of 4*s.* per annum to the master and wardens of the company.
Roger Tyndal	27th July 1581 12th August 1587.	The poor of St. Dionis Backchurch, and the clerk of that parish.	Rentcharge	2 12 0	-	-	-	-	2 12 0	2 12 0	Paid to the churchwarden of the parish of St. Dionis Backchurch.	There are bequests in the Will of the testator of 20*s.* per annum to provide a dinner for the yeomanry, of 10*s.* per annum for the master, wardens, and beadle of the company, and of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum to provide a dinner for the livery.
Dame Elizabeth Morrys.	8th May 1551	The poor of St. Olave or elsewhere at the discretion of the Wardens and Company of Armourers and Brasiers. The prisoners of Ludgate and Newgate.	Rentcharge	11 6 8	-	-	-	-	11 6 8	11 6 8	9*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* paid to 8 poor men or women. 2*l.* paid to the Court of Aldermen.	The payment of 9*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* to the poor is voluntarily augmented by the addition of 199*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* per annum. The company appoint 13 poor men and women to rooms in their almshouses. NOTE.—By the Charter of King James I. the lands then held by the company and on which the above-mentioned rentcharges are secured were in consideration of the sum of 100*l.* granted to the company, its successors and assigns, absolutely. The company voluntarily administer the above-mentioned charities as an act of grace and without prejudice in any way to its legal right to hold their properties free from all claims and charges whatsoever, and the company hereby places on record its claim not to be estopped by these returns from holding its properties absolutely free from all obligations and charges whatsoever.

Part I. Return I. Charities—*continued.*

For each of the Years 1878 and 1879.

Note.—The Returns for the year 1879 are precisely similar to the Returns for the year 1878.

Founder's Name.	Date of Foundation	Objects of Benefaction.	Endowment.						Present Income	Original Income.	Application of Income.	Remarks.
			Real Estate.			Personalty.						
			Houses and Land, acreage.	Rent.	Fixed Deductions.	Stock.	Other Personalty.	Dividends and Interest.				
				£ s. d.					£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Thomas Bucke Jone Doxey Thomas Curzon " Thomas Dring John Scott Joseph Proud William Chapman	The Returns for each of these years are precisely similar to the Returns for each of the years 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, and 1877.											
John Bennet Gawen Helme	24th April 1595 10th October 1621.	The parson and churchwardens of All Hallows Barking.	Rentcharge	1 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 0 0	1 0 0	Paid to the churchwardens of All Hallows Barking.	The rentcharge of 2*l.* mentioned in the returns for the preceding years was by an order of the Charity Commissioners, dated 30th April 1878, redeemed by the Company of Armourers and Brasiers on the payment by it of 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Consols purchased out of the general funds of the company.
Roger Tyndal	The Returns for each of these years are precisely similar to the Returns for each of the years 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, and 1877.											
Dame Elizabeth Morrys.	8th May 1551	The poor of St. Olave or elsewhere at the discretion of the wardens.	Rentcharge	6 8	- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	9 6 8	9 6 8	Paid to 8 poor men or women.	This charity is voluntarily augmented by the company by the payment of 199*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* per annum. The rentcharge of 2*l.* mentioned in the returns for the preceding years was by an order of the Charity Commissioners, dated 30th April 1878, redeemed by the Company of Armourers and Brasiers on the payment by it of 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Consols purchased out of the general funds of the company. Note.—The note made in the returns for the years 1870 to 1877 with reference to all the above-mentioned charities applies also to the returns for these years.

PART II.—A.—Constitution and Privileges of Membership.

Return A.—Governing Body.

1. State the present constitution of the governing body of the company, whether such constitution is according to the charter, and if not, in what respects such constitution varies therefrom, and when and how such alteration was made.
2. State the qualifications for membership of the governing body of the company, the time and periods of election, and the qualifications of the voters at elections to the governing body.
3. State the functions of the governing body, and of the different members of the same respectively, and whether the members of the governing body pay any and what fees or fines on admission thereto, and whether they are paid any and what salaries or amounts in respect of their services respectively.
4. State the nature of the business which comes before the governing body of the company, the method adopted in transacting it, the times at which the governing body meets for business purposes, the way in which the opinions of the members are taken, and whether the resolutions and decisions of the governing body are published, or are otherwise accessible to any or all, and which of, the members of the company.
5. State whether the members of the governing body are liable to suspension, or removal, on any and what grounds, and by what method such suspension or removal is effected.
6. Has the company any byelaws sanctioned by the Courts of Law or Chancery, or by the Courts of Aldermen or of Common Council, or otherwise. State the effect of such byelaws.

1. The governing body of the Company of Armourers and Brasiers is constituted of a master, upper warden, renter warden, and 18 assistants, who form and are called the court of assistants. The constitution of the governing body is according to the Charter of Queen Anne.

2. Every member of the livery of the Company of Armourers and Brasiers is qualified to become a member of the court of assistants of the company.

On the death, resignation, or other removal of a member of the court of assistants a vacancy is declared by the master at a subsequent quarterly court, and the election of a new member in the place of the member so dying, resigning, or being removed as aforesaid takes place at a subsequent quarterly court after the vacancy is declared. The election is by ballot, and only members of the court of assistants are qualified to vote.

3. The functions of the court of assistants are to transact all business relating to the company.

The functions of the master are to preside at all courts and meetings of the company, and to act for the company in all minor matters and in cases of emergency happening between the holding of courts of the company. The master is assisted by the wardens in the performance of his duties.

The functions of the upper warden are to preside at all courts and meetings of the company in the absence of the master and generally to act as deputy to the master.

The functions of the renter warden are to collect the rents of the property belonging to and the other income of the company, to make all payments on behalf of the company allowed by the court and, under their direction, to manage the estates of the company, and generally to act in all matters as attorney for the company and as deputy for the master and upper warden in their absence.

The master, upper warden, and renter warden, meet once a week at the hall of the company to transact the business of the company.

The only fees or fines paid by a member of the livery of the company on his admission to the court of assistants are 2*l.* to the poor's box, 2*l.* to the clerk of the company, and 10*s.* to the beadle. A fee of five guineas is paid at each court of assistants to every member of the court who is present at the commencement of business, and a fee of one guinea is paid at each committee meeting to every member of the court of assistants appointed and serving on the committee who is present at the commencement of business.

4. The court of assistants of the Company of Armourers and Brasiers transact all business questions and matters in any way relating to the company or to the management of the property of the company, with the exception of the election of the renter warden, clerk, and beadle of the company respectively.

Previous notice of all business to be transacted by the court of assistants and of all motions to be made by members of the court is given to each member of the court. All business is transacted and all questions are discussed in court, the decision of a majority of the members present prevailing. Eleven members of the court of assistants form a quorum, of which number the master and wardens or any one of them must form part.

A court of assistants is held annually for the election of the master and upper warden upon the feast day of St. George or within 60 days after. Quarterly courts of assistants are held upon or within 10 days after each of the usual quarter days. Half-quarterly courts of assistants are held on or about half-quarter day, the annual court for the election of a master and wardens as aforesaid being the half-quarterly court nearest St. George's Day.

Courts of assistants are held half-yearly in the months of June and December in each year for the purpose of auditing the accounts of the company.

A court of assistants is held in the month of May or June in each year for the purpose of taking and checking the inventory of the property of the company.

A court of assistants is held in the month of May in each year for the purpose of viewing the estates of the company. The master and wardens or any two of them have power to summon special courts, and the court of assistants have power to appoint committees, but special courts and committees are alike of rare occurrence, the entire business of the company being, as a general rule, transacted at the ordinary meetings of the court of assistants as aforesaid.

The opinions of the members of the court of assistants are taken by a show of hands, except in the case of the election of a master and upper warden, when the votes are taken by marks placed against the names of the persons nominated for the respective offices by the members of the court of assistants, and in the case of the election of a member of the court of assistants, when the votes are taken by ballot, the opinion of a majority of the members present prevailing in all cases. A general court of the company, constituted of the master, wardens, assistants, and liverymen of the company or the greater number of them is held annually on the feast day of St. George, or within 60 days after, for the election from among the assistants of a renter warden. A general court of the company similarly constituted has power to make and inflict fines and penalties in the case of a breach of the byelaws of the company.

General courts of the company, constituted of the master, wardens, assistants, and liverymen of the company (30 to form a quorum, of which number the master and one of the wardens must form part) are held for the election of a clerk and beadle to the company respectively, and of a renter warden in case of the death, resignation, or removal of the renter warden elected for the year. The opinions of the members of the general courts of the company are taken by ballot, the opinion of the majority prevailing in all cases.

The resolutions and decisions of the court of assistants and of the general courts are not published, but minutes of such resolutions and decisions are entered in the minute books of the company.

5. The master, wardens, and members of the court of assistants are liable to removal for evil government in their respective offices, for misdemeanour, or for any other reasonable cause; such removal is effected by the decision of a majority of the master, wardens, and members of the court of assistants.

6. The following is a statement of the byelaws of the Company of Armourers and Brasiers:—

Byelaws bearing date the 26th day of January 1570, made in pursuance of the Act of 19 Henry VII., and sanctioned by the Lord Keeper and the Chief Justices of the Pleas and Common Pleas respectively.

Byelaws bearing date the 15th day of February 1710, made in pursuance of the before-mentioned Act and sanctioned by the Lord Keeper and the Chief Justices of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas respectively.

Part II.—B.

Return B.—Admission to membership.

1. State the qualifications for membership of the company, the several grades of membership of the company, and whether women are admitted to membership.
2. State the several modes in which the freedom of the company may be obtained, the circumstances entitling an applicant to admission under each mode respectively, and the fees payable in respect of admission under each mode respectively.
3. State whether persons exercising any particular trade are required by statute or otherwise to become free of the company. Is there any process by which members of such trade can become members of the company, and is there any process for compelling such persons to procure admission, and are such processes enforced, and to what extent? Is the freedom of the City of London in any and what way a condition precedent or subsequent to membership? Are there any members who are not free of the City of London? Do persons exercising any particular trade commonly become members of the company? If so, how many members of such trade are at present members of the company? What is the number of the members of the trade (if any) the name of which is borne by the company, who are members of the company?
4. Are freemen liable to disfranchisement, and if so, for what reasons, and what is the mode of disfranchisement?
5. Is the livery of the company limited or unlimited in number? What are the qualifications for election to the livery, who are the electors thereto, and how do the elections thereto take place, and what fees are payable on election? Are liverymen liable to removal from the livery, and for what reasons?

1. Any British subject is qualified to become a member of the Company of Armourers and Brasiers.

The several grades of membership of the company are as follows:—

1. Freemen (formerly called yeomanry).
2. Liverymen.
3. Members of the court of assistants.

The daughters of freemen of the company are occasionally admitted to the freedom, but no women have been admitted to the livery of the company.

2. The freedom of the Company of Armourers and Brasiers may be obtained by the following modes:—

1. *By patrimony:*—The son or daughter of a freeman of the company born after the admission of his or her father to the freedom is entitled to admission to the freedom of the company. The fees payable in respect of admission to the freedom of the company by patrimony are as follows:—*By a master:* Company, 1*l.* 10*s.*; clerk, 1*l.*; beadle, 7*s.* 6*d.*; poor's box, 1*l.*; stamp, 1*l.* *By a journeyman:*— Company, 1*l.* 10*s.*; clerk, 1*l.*; beadle, 7*s.* 6*d.*; poor's box, 10*s.*; stamp, 1*l.*
2. *By service:*—Any person having duly served an apprenticeship of seven years to a freeman of the company is eligible for admission to the freedom of the company. The fees payable in respect of admission to the freedom of the company by this mode are as follows, viz.—*By a master:* Company, 1*l.* 10*s.*; clerk, 10*s.*; beadle, 7*s.* 6*d.*; poor's box, 1*l.*; stamp, 1*l.*—*By a journeyman:* Company, 1*l.* 10*s.*; clerk, 10*s.*; beadle, 7*s.* 6*d.*; poor's box, 10*s.*; stamp, 1*l.*
3. *By purchase:*—A foreigner (*i.e.*, a person not coming under either of the above-mentioned classes) can obtain the freedom of the company, if (being first duly proposed and seconded) he is elected thereto by the court of assistants. The fees payable in respect of admission to the freedom of the company by purchase are as follows:—Company, 105*l.*; clerk, 3*l.* 3*s.*; beadle, 15*s.*; poor's box, 2*l.* stamp, 3*l.*

By gift:—The freedom of the company may be obtained by gift by any person who is elected thereto by the court of assistants. This power, however, is but very rarely exercised. No fees are paid by persons on whom the freedom of the company is conferred.

3. No persons exercising any particular trade are required by statute or otherwise to become free of the Company of Armourers and Brasiers. By the byelaws of Anne it is provided that all persons being free of the City of London, or working armour, or vessels, or wares of wrought copper or wrought brass worked with the hammer, and living within the Cities of London an Westminster, or within a radius of five miles, who have served a seven years' apprenticeship to an armourer or brasier, shall and may be admitted to the freedom of the company. There is no process by which members of such trades can compel the company to make them members of the company, nor is there any process for compelling such members to procure admission to the freedom of the company. The freedom of the City of London is not a condition precedent or subsequent to membership of the Company of Armourers and Brasiers, but it is a condition precedent to admission on the livery of the company. All members applying to take up their livery must deposit their copy of the freedom of the City of London with the clerk of the company at the hall.

It is believed that there are members of the company who are not free of the City of London, but the number is not known and cannot be ascertained.

Many persons exercising or connected with the trades of a coppersmith, brasier, and engineer in London become members of the company. The number (so far as can be ascertained) of the members of such trades who are at present members of the company is 14. The number of the members of the company (so far as can be ascertained) who have been apprenticed to or are connected with members of such trades is 12. The number of the members of what may be called the trade of a "brasier," the name of which is borne by the company, who are members of the company, is (so far as can be ascertained) 14, in addition to numerous persons connected with such trade who have taken up the freedom of the company.

4. This company has no power of disfranchising the freemen of the company.

5. The livery of the Company of Armourers and Brasiers is not limited in number.

The qualification for election to the livery of the company is membership of the company by freedom. The members of the court of assistants are the electors thereto. Previous notice of the election of a freeman of the company to the livery is given; the candidate is proposed and seconded, and the election takes place in court. The opinions of the members are taken by show of hands, that of the majority of the members present prevailing. The fees payable on election to the livery of the company are as follows:—In the case of freedom by patrimony or service: Company, 30*l.*; clerk, 1*l.* 10*s.*; beadle, 10*s.*; poor's box, 1*l.* In the case of a foreigner admitted to the freedom: Company, 105*l.*; clerk, 3*l.* 3*s.*; beadle, 1*l.*; poor's box, 2*l.*

The company has not for a long period exercised any right which it may have of removing liverymen from the livery.

PART II.—C.

RETURN C.—Number of members.

State (1) the present number of freemen, (2) the present number of the livery, (3) the present number of other members, (4) the number of admissions to the freedom by each mode respectively, and (5) the number of calls to the livery which have respectively taken place during each of the last preceding ten years.

(1.) A register is kept of persons admitted to the freedom of the Company of Armourers and Brasiers, but as the notice to the company of the death of freemen is not compulsory and is not always given, it is not possible to state the present number of freemen of the company.

(2.) The present number of the livery of the company is 66 (not including therein the members of the court of assistants).

(3.) The present number of the assistants of the company is 20, one of the assistants having quite recently died, and no one having been yet elected in his place. There are no members of the company other than those hereinbefore mentioned.

(4.) The number of admissions to the freedom of the company by each mode respectively, which have taken place during each of the last preceding 10 years is as follows:—

Year.	Patrimony.	Service.	Redemption.	Gift.
1870	—	3	—	—
1871	1	2	1	—
1872	3	—	1	—
1873	—	3	2	—
1874	2	—	3	2
1875	2	6	1	—
1876	6	3	1	—
1877	5	2	—	—
1878	1	6	—	—
1879	1	2	—	—

(5.) The numbers of calls to the livery of the company which have taken place during each of the last preceding 10 years is as follows:

Year.	No. of calls to the Livery.
1870	1
1871	1
1872	5
1873	2
1874	5
1875	4
1876	6
1877	3
1878	2
1879	0

PART II.—D.

RETURN D.—(1.) State the number of apprentices bound at the company's hall, or otherwise under the auspices of the company during each of the last ten years. (2.) State how many have been bound during each of the last ten years to members following the trade (if any) the name of which is borne by the company. (3.) In what cases and to what extent have the fees or premiums of such apprentices been paid by the company?

(1.) The number of apprentices bound at the hall of the Company of Armourers and Brasiers, or otherwise under the auspices of the company during each of the last 10 years, is as follows:—

Year.	Number of Apprentices.
1870	5
1871	7
1872	10
1873	22
1874	12
1875	15
1876	15
1877	18
1878	7
1879	5

(2.) The number of apprentices bound during each of the last 10 years to members following the trades of coppersmiths, brasiers, and engineers is as follows:—

Year.	Number of Apprentices.
1870	5
1871	6
1872	6
1873	15
1874	9
1875	7
1876	9
1877	11
1878	2
1879	2

(3.) None of the fees or premiums of such apprentices have been paid by the company.

PART II.—E.

RETURN E.—Profits and privileges.

1. State with fulness what are the advantages, pecuniary or otherwise, incident to the position of a member of the company in each grade of membership, as (1) a freeman, (2) a liveryman, (3) master, warden, or otherwise a member of the governing body.

2. State the sums paid on an average annually for the preceding ten years by the company to the members according to the grades of membership mentioned above, and of what such sums consisted, whether (1) fees, and of what nature, (2) pensions, or (3) other payments, specifying the nature of the same respectively.

ARMOURERS' AND BRASIERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

3. What circumstances are in practice held to constitute a claim to a pension or donation? State the number of present pensioners and donees respectively, and the amounts paid to them as such respectively. How many pensioners and donees are connected with the trade (if any) the name of which is borne by the company?

4. (1) What is the average standing of a member when he becomes a member of the governing body, and (2) what is the average time for which a member continues on the governing body?

5. Does the company carry on any and what trade or manufacture with which its title is directly or indirectly connected? If so, what is the capital and from what sources is it derived, and how are the profits (if any) divided or dealt with?

1. (1) The advantages, pecuniary or otherwise, incident to the position of a *Freeman* of the Company of Armourers and Brasiers are as follows:—

Eligibility for himself and his widow or children to hold a pension and rooms at the almshouses of the company, or to receive other relief if elected thereto by the court of assistants.

Eligibility for election to the livery of the company.

Eligibility to have apprentices bound to him through the company who can obtain their freedom by servitude.

Eligibility for his children, born after he has taken up the freedom of the company, to obtain the freedom of this company by patrimony.

(2) The advantages, pecuniary or otherwise, incident to the position of a *Liveryman* of the company, in addition to the advantages incident to his position as a freeman of the company, are as follows:—

Eligibility for himself and his widow or children to hold a pension and rooms at the almshouses of the company, or to receive other relief if elected thereto by the court of assistants.

Eligibility for election to the court of assistants.

An invitation to dine with the company four times in the year, and on one of those occasions an invitation for a guest.

A fee of one guinea for attending the general court held for the election of a renter warden, if present at the commencement of business when the names are called over, at which court a member of the livery is at liberty to bring forward any matter which he may think affects the interest of the livery.

(3) The advantages, pecuniary or otherwise, incident to the position of a *Member of the Court of Assistants*, in addition to the advantages incident to his position as a freemen of the company, are as follows:—

Eligibility for himself and his widow or children to hold a pension or rooms at the almshouses of the company, and to receive other relief, if elected thereto by the court of assistants.

Eligibility to hold the offices of master and warden of the company.

A fee of five guineas for attending at each court, if present at the commencement of business, and a fee of one guinea for attending on a committtee, if present at the commencement of business.

An invitation to dine with the company after the usual courts, and an invitation for a guest on every quarterly court dinner, and on every alternate livery dinner.

The master, upper warden, and renter warden have no advantages, pecuniary or otherwise, in addition to their privileges as members of the court of assistants.

2. The sums paid on an average annually for the preceding 10 years by the Company of Armourers and Brasiers to the members of the company are as follows:—

To whom paid.	Fees for attending Courts and Committees of the Company.	Pensions.	Other Payments.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Assistants	1,185 2 8	—	—
Widows and daughters of assistants	—	400 0 0	—
Liverymen	A. 43 7 0	55 18 0	—
Widows and daughters of liverymen	—	374 10 0	—
Freemen	—	B. 299 8 8	—
Widows or daughters of freemen	—	B. 588 4 0	—

Note A.—This is an average for seven years only, no fees being paid to liverymen previously to the year 1873.

B.—These figures are the amounts paid for the year 1879, but they are believed to represent the average amounts paid during the last 10 years.

3. The circumstances in practice held to constitute a claim to a pension or donation are the fact of the applicant being in poverty or reduced circumstances, and being a member of the company, or the wife or child of a member of the Company of Armourers and Brasiers. There are, however, other pensioners and inmates of the almshouses not connected with the company.

The number of present pensioners is 65, and the amount paid to them is 2,339*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.* per annum.

The number of the present pensioners who were working coppersmiths, brasiers, and engineers is upwards of 20.

It should be stated that, in addition to the above-mentioned payments, the company grant between 300*l.* and 400*l.* per annum to various charities and institutions, and 525*l.* per annum to the City and Guilds of London Institute for the Advancement of Technical Education.

4. (1) The average standing of a member of the Company of Armourers and Brasiers, when he is made a member of the court of assistants (taken from the average of the present members of the court), is 18½ years.

(2) A member remains on the court of assistants for life, unless removed for misconduct. The average number of years for which a member of the court of assistants remains on the court (taken from the average of the 21 last deceased members of the court) is 19 years.

5. The Company of Armourers and Brasiers does not carry on any trade or manufacture.

PART III.—OFFICERS AND SERVANTS.

A, B, and C.

RETURN A.—A list of the officers of the company, with a statement of the duties of each, the amount of his salary and emoluments, and whether or not he is a member of the company.

RETURN B.—A list of the servants of the company, with a statement of the duties of each, and of the amounts of their wages and other emoluments.

RETURN C.—A statement as to the mode in which the officers and servants of the company are respectively appointed.

A.—The officers of the Company of Armourers and Brasiers are the clerk, the surveyor, and the beadle to the company respectively.

Clerk.

The duties of the *clerk* to the company (Mr. Marshall Pontifex) are as follows:—

To attend all courts and committees of the company.

Under the direction of the court of assistants to transact the business of the company, and generally to attend to all matters, whether of a legal nature or not, which concern the company.

To attend to all persons having business with the company, to prepare the petitions of poor persons applying for relief, and to reply to all correspondence and answer all enquiries.

To prepare and carry in the lists of the members of the company entitled to vote in elections for the City of London, and to attend the court of the revising barrister upon the revision of the list of voters.

To keep the account and other books of the company, as follows: rough and fair minutes of the proceedings at the courts of the company, account book, ledger, rental book, renter warden's pension book, inventory book, freemen's book, and livery roll.

To prepare instructions for the use of the renter warden in the performance of the duties of his office, with a schedule of the rents, &c., to be collected, and the policies and premiums to be paid and other payments to be made by him, and also to prepare the receipts for all rents paid and payments made to the company.

To prepare agenda papers, list of pensions, &c., for the use of the court.

To instruct the beadle to issue to the members of the company the necessary summonses and notices of courts to be held.

To prepare and complete the indentures of apprenticeship of persons bound as apprentices to members of the company.

To prepare and complete the bond given by the renter warden and the power of attorney from the company to him.

The salary of the clerk to the company is 300*l.* per annum.

The clerk in addition to this is reimbursed all sums of money duly expended by him on behalf of the company, and an additional sum is voted by the court of assistants in the case of special services rendered and work done by him.

The clerk also receives the following fees:—

	£	s.	d.
On binding an apprentice.—Without a premium or with a premium under 20*l.*	0	7	
With premium above 20*l.* and under 50*l.*	0	12	6
„ Above 50*l.* and under 100*l.*	1	0	0
„ Over 100*l.*	2	0	0
On admission to the freedom.—By patrimony	1	0	0
By service	0	10	0
Of a foreigner	3	3	0
On the taking up of the livery.—By a freeman by patrimony or service	1	10	0
By foreigner admitted to freedom	3	3	0
On the election of a liveryman.—On the court of assistants	2	0	0

The clerk is a liveryman of the company.

Surveyor.

The duties of the *surveyor* to the company (Mr. Alexander Graham) are as follows:—

To view the estates of the company and to report thereon twice a year to the court of assistants, viz., at the quarterly courts held at Midsummer and Christmas.

To advise the court and to act for the company in all matters connected with the letting and management of the property of the company.

The surveyor to the company does not receive a salary, but is paid for all professional services.

The surveyor is a liveryman of the company.

Beadle.

The duties of the *beadle* to the company (Mr. James Baily) are as follows:—

To attend at the hall when required by the master, wardens, and assistants, or any of them.

To issue all notices and summonses for courts, committees, and other meetings of the company under the instructions of the clerk to the company.

To attend the court of assistants and livery at all meetings, and under the direction of the master, wardens, and assistants to perform all duties which may be required of him.

To assist the hall-keeper on all occasions of meetings of the company at the hall.

To attend common halls held for the election of lord mayor, sheriffs, and other corporation officials.

To attend all freemen to Guildhall on their application for the freedom of the City of London.

The salary of the beadle is 50*l.* per annum.

The beadle also receives the following fees:—

	£	s.	d.
On binding an apprentice	0	3	6
On an admission to the freedom by patrimony or service	0	7	6
On an admission to the freedom of a foreigner	0	15	0
On taking up of the livery by a freeman by patrimony or service	0	10	0
On taking up of the livery by a foreigner admitted to freedom	1	0	0
On the election of a liveryman on the court of assistants	0	10	0

The beadle is not a member of the company.

Hall-Keeper.

B.—The only *servant* of the Company of Armourers and Brasiers is the hall-keeper (Mr. Richard Canning Tanner).

The duties of the hall-keeper are as follows:—

To devote the whole of his time and attention to the purposes of the company.

To reside at the hall and never to sleep off the premises without the permission of the master or one of the wardens.

To be at all times ready to give his attention and services on the master and wardens respecting any matters relating to the company.

To attend the court of assistants and liverymen at all meetings.

To attend at the almshouses and pay the occupants their pensions, as directed by the court of assistants.

To report upon the condition of the almshouses and their occupants at each quarterly court.

To communicate immediately with the master and wardens when anything may occur relative to the company.

To have the custody and care of the hall and apartments, and of all the property and effects belonging to the company in and about the same.

To keep the hall, apartments, and premises, and every description of furniture, goods, and chattels, at all times clean and in good order in all respects.

To keep the hall and premises aired by opening the windows when the weather is fine, and to have fires therein and in the heating apparatus when required, the hall-keeper being allowed to take what coals are reasonable and necessary for his own purposes from the company's cellar.

To have the direction and superintendence of the butler, winemen, waiters, and attendants, and to see to the general arrangement and comfort of the meetings of the court and livery at all their courts and entertainments, and particularly to attend as much as possible in the dining room during dinner time to see that the company are properly waited upon, and that the waiters and others do their duty.

To exercise supervision over all workmen and others employed in and about the hall, and forthwith to report any cases of misconduct to the master.

The hall-keeper has at his own expense to provide all domestic and other assistance necessary to carry out the foregoing duties.

The salary of the hall-keeper is 200*l.* per annum, and 50*l.* per annum is allowed him by the company to provide domestic servants.

The hall-keeper is not a member of the company.

C.—The clerk to the Company of Armourers and Brasiers and the beadle to the company are elected at a general court of the company, constituted of the master, wardens, assistants, and liverymen of the company.

The elections are held by ballot, the opinion of the majority prevailing.

The surveyor to the company is elected by the court of assistants.

The hall-keeper to the company is appointed by the court of assistants.

PART IV. A.—LANDED PROPERTY. (ENGLAND, WALES, and IRELAND.)

RETURN A. 3.—List of Houses let on Beneficial Leases belonging to the Armourers' and Brasiers' Company.

Place where situated.	Name of Street and Number of House.	Description of House.	Name of Lessee, and whether a Member.	Date of last Valuation.	Annual net Value then reported.	Commencement of existing Lease.	Term of existing Lease.	Amount of reserved Rent.	Fine on last renewal.	How many Years of previous Lease then unexpired.	Fixed Deductions, if any, and by whom paid.	Estimated net Annual Value for letting at Rackrent.	Poor Rate Valuation.		How and when land acquired.	Conditions.	Dates of documents of title and parties.	Remarks.
													Gross estimated Rental.	Rateable Value.				
			Note. — None of the under-mentioned lessees are members of the Company of Armourers and Brasiers.					£ s. d.					£	£				
City of London	Nos. 184 and 185, Bishopsgate St. Without.	Shops	Executors of J. R. Judkins.	—	—	24 June 1829	61 years	114 6 0	—	—	—	—	320	267	These estates being the absolute property of the company, the company is advised that it is not incumbent upon it to give the particulars asked for in this column.	—	—	—
„ „	Britannia Place	Public-house	Geo. Samuel Brown.	—	—	„ „	61 „	14 6 0	—	—	—	—	90	75		—	—	—
„ „	„ „	Shops	Executors of Robert Purdy.	—	—	„ „	61 „	14 5 6	—	—	—	—	94	75		—	—	—
„ „	No. 2A, Copthall Court.	Offices	James Barker	—	—	25 March 1875	60 „	606 0 0	—	—	—	—	600	500		—	—	—

RETURN A 4.—List of Houses let at Rackrent belonging to the Armourers' and Brasiers' Company.

Place where situated.	Name of Street and Number of House.	Description of House.	Name of Tenant, and whether a Member.	Commencement of Lease, if any.	Term of Lease.	Rent.	Fixed Deductions, if any, and by whom paid.	Poor Rate Valuation.		How and when acquired.	Dates of Documents of Title and Parties.	Conditions.	Remarks.
								Gross estimated Rental.	Rateable Value.				
			Note. — None of the undermentioned tenants are members of the Company of Armourers and Brasiers.			£ s. d.		£	£				
City of London	No. 182, Bishopsgate Street Without.	Shop	Geo. Henry Emerson	25 December 1865	21 years	153 8 0	—	154	129	These estates being the absolute property of the company, the company is advised that it is not incumbent upon it to give the particulars asked for in this column.	—	—	—
„ „	No. 3, Copthall Court	Offices	James Barker	24 June 1870	„	556 0 0	—	800	667		—	—	—
„ „	No. 4, Copthall Court	„	Charles Shaw	25 December 1870	„	450 0 0	—	500	417		—	—	—
„ „	No. 5, Copthall Court	„	James Barker	24 June 1864	„	358 13 4	—	700	584		—	—	—
„ „	No. 6, Copthall Court	„	Wm. Ladenburg	24 June 1871	„	625 0 0	—	625	521		—	—	—
„ „	No. 7, Copthall Court	„	Messrs. Gowan and Marx	25 December 1870	„	600 0 0	—	600	500		—	—	—
„ „	No. 8, Copthall Court	„	Stewart Pixley	„ „	„	458 8 0	—	500	417		—	—	—
„ „	Copthall Chambers	„	Samuel Ellis	25 March 1861	„	451 0 0	—	1,000	834		—	—	—
„ „	Trig Wharf, No. 29, Upper Thames Street.	Wharf and buildings.	Messrs. Miles, Gould, Druce, & Co.	25 March 1872	„	3,000 0 0	—	3,000	2,500		—	—	—
„ „	Water Lane, Lower Thames Street.	Warehouse	Messrs. Silva and Cosens	24 June 1877	„	35 0 0	—	Not separately assessed.			—	—	—
„ „	55, Lower Thames Street	Public-house	Messrs. Sutton, Carden, & Co.	25 March 1862	„	97 3 6	—	100	84		—	—	—
„ „	56, Lower Thames Street	„	Owen Owen	25 December 1880	2¼ years	50 0 0	—	150	125		—	—	—

RETURN A. 13.—List of Rentcharges, Quitrents, Fee Farm Rents, Pensions, and other fixed Payments, belonging to the Armourers' and Brasiers' Company.

Nature of Charge.	Estate or Buildings on which charged.			Amount.	Remarks.
	County.	Parish or Place.	Name of Owner.		
				£ s. d.	
Rent charge - - -	Not known - -	Not known - -	The Company of Cutlers.	0 13 4	Devised by the will of Thomas Bucke, and charged on all the testator's messuages and tenements in Fleet St. and elsewhere. See Returns of Charities.
Rent charge - -	City of London -	St. Dionis Backchurch	Commissioners of Woods, &c.	3 0 0	Devised by the will of Thomas Curzon, and charged on Nos. 3 and 4, Fenchurch St. See Returns of Charities.
Do. - - -	Do. - -	Do. - -	Do. - -	3 0 0	

PART IV.—B.

RETURN B. 1.—List of moneys belonging to the Armourers' and Brasiers' Company, invested in Government or other Stocks, Shares, Funds, or Securities.

Amount of Stock, &c.	Description of Stock.	Source from whence arising, *e.g.*, gift with name of donor, bequest with name of testator, sale of lands and which, &c.	In what Name standing, *e.g.*, Company, Chancery Division of High Court of Justice, &c.	To what Account belonging, *e.g.*, any particular fund or trust account.	Net Annual Receipt.	Remarks.
£ s. d.					£ s. d.	
200 0 0	Consols -	Bequest of William Chapman, by will dated 21st October 1826.	Company -	Charity of William Chapman.	6 0 0	
192 0 4	Consols -	Bequest of 90*l.* by Joseph Proud, by will dated 22nd February 1819, augmented by company.	Company -	Charity of Joseph Proud	5 15 4	
43 16 10	Consols -	Investment of proceeds of sale of rent charge of 1*l.* bequeathed by will of Thomas Curzon, dated 16th June 1836.	Company -	Charity of Thomas Curzon.	1 6 2	

RETURN B. 2.—A return of the balance of moneys in the hands of the company unappropriated in their accounts on the 31st December in each of the last preceding ten years.

RETURN. B. 3.—A return of the estimated value of the plate, pictures, furniture, and other property, at present on the premises of the company, or in their possession elsewhere.

B. 2.—There has been no balance of moneys in the hands of the Company of Armourers and Brasiers unappropriated in their accounts during the last preceding 10 years.

B. 3.—The Company of Armourers and Brasiers has no valuation of the plate, pictures, furniture, and other property at present on the premises of the company or in its possession elsewhere, and the company is not in a position to estimate the value thereof. The amounts of the policies of insurance against fire effected by the company on the pictures, plate, armour, and furniture are as follows:—

Pictures 1,600*l.* Plate 4,335*l.* Furniture 5,000*l.*
Armour 1,425*l.*

The greater part of the plate, pictures, armour, and weapons in the possession of the company has been presented by past masters and other members of the company.

PART IV.—C.

RETURN C. (1).—A list of any properties of which the company is trustee, with the names of the *cestui que trust* in each instance, the nature of the trust, the nature and description of the property, and a statement of the sums received by the company in respect of the same, and of the manner in which such sums have been expended or disposed of during each of the last 10 years.

RETURN C. (2).—A list of any properties of which the company is *cestui que trust*, with the names of the trustees in each instance, the nature of the trust, the nature and description of the property, and a statement of the sums received by the company in respect of the same during each of the last 10 years.

C. (1.)—The Company of Armourers and Brasiers is not trustee of any properties.

C. (2.)—The Company of Armourers and Brasiers is not *cestui que trust* of any properties.

PART IV.—D.

RETURN D.—A list of properties of any other description than those included in the preceding classes, together with a statement of the incomes derived therefrom by the company during each of the preceding ten years.

1870–1879.

The following are the properties of the Company of Armourers and Brasiers not included in the preceding classes :—

The hall of the Company of Armourers and Brasiers, situate in Coleman Street, in the City of London. No income has been derived from this property during the preceding 10 years.

A plot of ground situate in Farringdon Street, in the City of London, and now in hand. The hoarding is let for advertising purposes. The income derived from this property during each of the preceding 10 years is as follows :—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1870	259	0	0	1875	259	0	0
1871	259	0	0	1876	259	0	0
1872	259	0	0	1877	259	0	0
1873	259	0	0	1878	214	0	0
1874	259	0	0	1879	47	6	0

The Globe Yard warehouses, situate in Lower Thames Street in the City of London and now in hand. The income derived from this property during each of the preceding ten years is as follows :—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1870	442	10	0	1875	446	5	0
1871	438	15	0	1876	444	7	8
1872	442	10	0	1877	111	1	11
1873	444	7	4	1878	—		
1874	446	5	0	1879	—		

An easement of light and air appurtenant to property of the company, 2a Copthall Court, in the City of London. The income derived therefrom during each of the preceding 10 years is as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
1870 to 1879	—		
1879	0	2	0

The almshouses of the company in Britannia Place, Bishopsgate, in the City of London, for poor men and women, to each of whom the company pays 41*l.* per annum. No income has been derived from this property during the preceding 10 years.

PART IV.—E.

RETURN E.—Internal sources of income.

A list of the annual amounts received in each of the last 10 years in respect of (1) fees paid on admission to the freedom of the company, specifying the amounts paid in respect of each mode of admission thereto; (2) fines or fees paid on admission to the livery of the company; (3) fines or fees paid by members on coming on the court of the company; (4) fines or fees paid on promotion to the offices of warden, &c.; (5) any other internal sources of income, specifying the same.

(1.) The annual amounts received in each of the last 10 years in respect of fees paid on admission to the freedom of the Company of Armourers and Brasiers (including the amounts of the stamp duty which is paid by the company) are as follows :—

Year.	Admission by Service.			Admission by Patrimony.			Admission by Redemption.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1870	7	10	0	—			—		
1871	5	0	0	2	10	0	45	0	0
1872	—			7	10	0	45	0	0
1873	7	10	0	—			49	10	0
1874	—			5	0	0	135	0	0
1875	15	0	0	5	0	0	45	0	0
1876	7	10	0	15	0	0	2	10	0
1877	5	0	0	12	10	0	—		
1878	15	0	0	2	10	0	—		
1879	5	0	0	2	10	0	—		

(2.) The annual amounts received in each of the last 10 years in respect of fines or fees paid on admission to the livery of the company are as follows :—

	£
1870	30
1871	30
1872	210
1873	90
1874	210
1875	195
1876	180
1877	90
1878	60
1879	—

(3.) No fines or fees are paid by members of the livery on coming on the court of assistants of the company except as aforesaid.

(4.) No fines or fees are paid on promotion to the offices of master, upper warden, or renter warden respectively.

(5.) There are no other internal sources of income of the company.

PART IV.—F.

RETURN F.—(1.) The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them what has been the amount of the increase or decrease, from year to year, of the company's income during the last 10 years, and whether there is reason to expect any increase or decrease during the next 10 years, together with a statement of the reasons for such expectation.

RETURN F.—(2.) The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them whether there is reason to expect any permanent increase or decrease in value in any of the estates or properties of the company, and if so, to what extent, together with a statement of the reasons for such expectation.

F. (1.) The gross income of the Company of Armourers and Brasiers from year to year during the last 10 years is as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
1870–1	5,065	9	5
1871–2	6,541	12	5
1872–3	8,032	8	11
1873–4	8,024	14	11
1874–5	7,891	3	8
1875–6	8,342	11	7
1876–7	8,505	3	1
1877–8	8,177	4	8
1878–9	7,949	4	4
1879–80	8,086	19	2

Note.—The accounts are made up to Lady Day in each year and not to the 31st December, the renter warden of the company holding office from Lady Day to Lady Day in each year.

The company is unable to form an opinion as to whether there is reason to expect any, and if so what, increase or decrease in its income during the next 10 years.

F. (2.) The company is unable to form an opinion as to whether there is reason to expect any, and if so what, permanent increase or decrease in value in any of the estates or properties of the company.

PART IV.—G.

RETURN G.—The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them—

1. What is the system of management of the company's estates and property?
2. In what way, and by whom, the several receipts and payments are taken and made, and under what control?
3. In what way the company's accounts are audited?
4. Whether the company's accounts are published, or are accessible to all or any, and which of the members of the company?

1. The management of the estates of the Company of Armourers and Brasiers is vested in the court of assistants, who are assisted by the surveyor of the company. The surveyor of the company surveys the estates half-yearly, and reports thereon to the court. The court of assistants hold an annual view of the estates of the company in the month of May in each year.

2. All receipts and payments are taken and made by the renter warden of the company under the control of the court of assistants. All payments are made by the company by cheques, signed by the master and the renter warden, or by the upper warden and the renter warden, with the exception of pensions and fees, which are paid in cash, cheques for the gross amounts having been previously drawn by the company, payable by the order of the renter warden. The renter warden has authority to endorse the name of the company on cheques drawn to the order of the company.

3. The accounts of the company are audited half-yearly in June and December by all the members of the court of assistants, with the exception of the master, the upper warden, and the renter warden, who are excluded during the audit.

4. The accounts of the company are not published. The accounts are accessible to the members of the court of assistants.

PART IV.—H.

RETURN H.—A detailed statement of the income from all sources of the company during each of the preceding 10 years, a detailed statement of the company's expenditure during each of such 10 years, and a detailed statement of the assets and liabilities of the company at the end of each of the last 10 years.

	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
	RECEIPTS.									
Total income (rents, fees, &c.)	5,065	6,542	8,033	8,024	7,891	8,342	8,505	8,177	7,949	8,086
	EXPENDITURE.									
Charges on property, such as rates, taxes, repairs, insurances, &c.	567	584	314	506	474	597	842	1,062	695	894
Court and livery fees	863	1,119	1,279	1,628	1,382	1,180	1,201	1,177	1,420	1,465
Salaries and other payments to officers	418	530	514	551	510	590	565	633	507	660
Charities, pensions, and subscriptions	1,442	1,365	1,551	1,579	1,801	1,963	2,476	2,853	2,641	2,758
Sundry tradesmen for stationery, furniture, plate, glass, linen, &c.	386	517	253	590	828	903	1,002	879	1,069	1,102
Entertainments, including wine laid down	1,292	968	1,055	1,527	1,554	1,691	1,943	2,558	1,264	1,923
Interest	125	125	125	156	165	113	100	50	126	163
Payment for party walls	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	418	—	—
Commutation of charities for poor prisoners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	127	—	—
Alterations to hall	—	—	3,500	3,693	—	—	—	—	—	—
New furniture, &c., &c.	—	—	—	1,678	—	—	—	—	—	—
Technical education	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	525	525

Note.—Until the year 1879 the books of the company were not kept on such a system as to show the assets and liabilities of the company.

The following is a statement of the assets and liabilities of the company at the end of the year 1879 :—

Cr. *Dr.*

Assets.	£	s.	d.	*Liabilities.*	£	s.	d.
Balance at bank	807	14	6	Hill's representatives, balance of loan for alterations to hall	1,000	0	0
Unpaid rents	59	14	9	Union bank, for alterations and additions to hall	3,500	0	0
				Corpus account, being proceeds of compulsory sale of land to London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company	2,215	0	0
Balance	6,157	18	6	Unpaid accounts	310	7	9
	£7,025	7	9		£7,025	7	9
				Balance	£6,157	18	6

PART IV.—L.

RETURN L.—Church Patronage.

1. Are there any ecclesiastical benefices in the gift of the company ?

2. Give a list of such benefices, stating—
   a. The county where situated.
   b. The name of the parish or place.
   c. The net annual value of such benefice so near as it can be given, together with any other particulars affecting the value present or prospective of such benefice.

3. Has the company granted during the last 10 years any augmentations of income to the incumbents of such benefices; and, if so, to what extent, and out of what funds? Has the company during such 10 years built or contributed, and to what extent, to the building of any, and what, churches or chapels, and where situated?

1 & 2. There are no ecclesiastical benefices in the gift of the Company of Armourers and Brasiers.

3. The company in the year 1871 contributed the sum of 52*l.* 10*s.* to the St. Paul's Cathedral Completion Fund. This sum was paid out of the general funds of the company.

PART IV.—M.

RETURN M.—General and Technical Education.

A statement as to whether the company does anything to subsidise or encourage education, whether general or technical, and a return of the means (if any) so employed, and of the amount expended on such objects during each of the last preceding 10 years.

The Company of Armourers and Brasiers contribute the sum of 525*l.* per annum to the funds of the City and Guilds of London Institute for the Advancement of Technical Education. The company has also given donations amounting to 78*l.* 15*s.* to the same institution.

	£	s.	d.	
1870 to 1875	-	—		
1876	26	5	0	Donation for preliminary expenses.
1877	—			
1878	52	10	0	Do. do.
,,	525	0	0	Annual subscription.
1879	525	0	0	Do. do.
1880	525	0	0	Do. do.

APPENDIX A.

The Report of the Municipal Commissioners of 1834 states as follows: "The real property confirmed to the "company by the charter of James I. is described in that charter as consisting of the following parcels, viz.:

"1. A capital messuage, called Armourers' Hall, with another messuage thereunto adjoining, in the parish of "St. Stephens, Coleman Street, London." [The present hall is at 81, Coleman Street.]

"2. A messuage and wharf, known by the sign of 'Robin Hood,' and 10 other messuages in the parish of "St. Peter, near Paul's Wharf, London.

"3. Eight other messuages in the same parish.

"4. An almshouse, divided into 13 habitations, for poor persons in the parish of St. Olave, London.

"5. Five other messuages in the parish of St. Olave.

"6. The other almshouse, with the appurtenances, divided into a habitation for 10 poor persons, in the "parish of St. Sepulchre, in the ward of Farringdon Without.

"7. Two other messuages in the same parish of St. Sepulchre.

"8. 38 little messuages or cottages in the same parish.

"9. 12 messuages in the parish of St. Botolph Without, Bishopsgate."

The Commissioners add: "We have no means of ascertaining the present value of this property, nor whether the whole is yet in the possession of the company."

The company gave the Commissioners considerable information.

APPENDIX B.

City of London Livery Companies' Commission,
2, Victoria Street, S.W.,
February 15th, 1882.

SIR,

THE Commissioners desire me to thank, on their behalf, the Court of the Worshipful Company of Armourers for the information which they have supplied to the Commissioners; but, at the same time, to state that that information is not, in their judgment, quite sufficient. I am, therefore, to draw attention to some points in the Returns of the Armourers' Company, with regard to which the Commissioners must respectfully ask for further information. The points are mentioned in the Schedule hereto, and the Commissioners will be much obliged to the Court if they will let them have the additional particulars as soon as possible.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
H. D. WARR,
Secretary.

The Clerk of the
Worshipful Company of Armourers.

SCHEDULE.

The Commissioners respectfully ask for further information with respect to the following point:—

PART IV. Circular of August 14th, 1880.

The Court have not stated their income *in detail* for the 10 years respectively.

Armourers and Braziers' Company,
Armourers' Hall,
81, Coleman Street, London, E.C.,
May 11th, 1882.

SIR,

REFERRING to your letter dated the 15th February last, I now beg to hand you herewith a detailed statement of the income of the company for the 10 years referred to in Part 4, Return H., of the circular of the 14th August 1880.

I shall be obliged by your acknowledging the receipt of the statement.

I am, Sir,
Yours obediently,
MARSHALL PONTIFEX,
Clerk.

H. D. Warr, Esq.
Secretary, City of London
Livery Companies Commission,
2, Victoria Street, S.W.

PART 4.—RETURN H.

Detailed Statement of Income.

—	1870-1.	1871-2.	1872-3.	1873-4.	1874-5.	1875-6.	1876-7.	1877-8.	1878-9.	1879-80.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d
Rents of Properties (*See* Return A. 3., Return A. 4., and Return D.)	5,030 19 7	6,378 15 1	7,713 6 5	7,748 5 3	7,518 2 4	8,025 14 11	8,268 1 6	8,032 17 4	7,792 14 6	7,765 6 10
Rent Charges and Dividends on Consols. (*See* Return A. 13., and Return B. 1.)	19 14 10	19 14 10	19 14 10	19 14 10	19 14 10	19 14 10	19 14 10	19 14 10	19 14 10	19 14 10
Interest from Money on Deposit at Bank, &c.	—	—	81 5 2	58 19 10	4 17 6	12 4 4	17 1 9	—	19 19 0	—
Admissions to the Livery	—	90 0 0	150 0 0	90 0 0	240 0 0	195 0 0	180 0 0	90 0 0	30 0 0	90 0 0
Admissions to the Freedom	10 0 0	50 0 0	52 10 0	102 0 0	97 10 0	77 10 0	12 10 0	22 10 0	10 7 6	123 0 0
Bindings of Apprentices	4 15 0	3 2 6	15 12 6	5 15 0	11 0 0	12 7 6	7 15 0	12 2 6	6 8 6	9 7 6
Dilapidations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	56 4 0
Sale of Building Materials	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	70 0 0	11 16 0
Income Tax paid in error	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 5 0
Return on Insurance Premium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 5 0
Total £	5,065 9 5	6,541 12 5	8,032 8 11	8,024 14 11	7,891 4 8	8,342 11 7	8,505 3 1	8,177 4 8	7,949 4 4	8,086 19 2

APPENDIX C.

City of London Livery Companies' Commission,
2, Victoria Street, S.W.,
June 15th, 1882.

Sir,

Referring again to the Circular of the Commissioners, dated 15th February, I beg to point out some matters with respect to which the Commissioners have respectfully to ask the Court of the Worshipful Company of Armourers and Braziers for a little further information.

1. The Commissioners would be glad to know whether the trust income of the Company is to any and what extent included in the Statement of Income and Expenditure with which the Court has favoured the Commissioners, and what the amount of the Company's trust income was for the year 1879? The Commissioners acknowledge that a very full answer has been returned to Part I., Return I., but they prefer to take the Company's own computation of the amount of their trust income.

2. The Commissioners would be glad to know the rateable value of the Company's almshouses in Britannia Place, Bishopsgate.

The Commissioners will be much obliged to the Court and to yourself for replies to the above two questions.

I am, &c.

Marshall Pontifex, Esq., H. D. Warr.
Clerk to the Armourers' and
Braziers' Company.

Armourers' Hall,
81, Coleman Street, E.C.,
July 14th, 1882.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th ultimo, which was placed before the Court of this Company at their last meeting.

I am instructed to reply that the Company have already given all the information on the first point of enquiry in your letter in their power, and that they are unable to furnish any further information upon the matter.

With respect to your second enquiry, I have to inform you that the Company's almshouses in Britannia Place, Bishopsgate, are not entered in the Valuation List for the Parish. I am therefore unable to give you the rateable value thereof.

I am, &c.

Marshall Pontifex,
Clerk.

H. D. Warr, Esq.,
&c.

BAKERS' COMPANY.

The returns of the company were accompanied with a letter, from which the following is an extract :—

"With respect to such of their property as is not subject to any trust, the company are advised that they "might properly as well as legally decline to furnish any information. They are not, however, disposed to "insist upon their strict right. In giving the information comprised in the returns the company desire in the "most formal manner to state that their readiness so to assist the Commission is not to be taken now or here- "after as any admission on their part of any right in the Crown or any other jurisdiction to inquire into their "private property, or to deal with it in disregard of those rights.

"They desire also to record their claim that if any question be made whether any particular property is "subject to any trust or is the private property of the company, every such question must be determined only "by the Courts of Law."

PART I.—Foundation and Object.

A. to H.

Return A.—A statement of the date, ascertained or probable, of the foundation of the company, and of the circumstances, so far as they can be discovered from its documents of foundation or archives, in which the company had its origin.

Return B.—A list of the charters, charters of inspeximus, and other instruments of a similar nature, whether originals or copies, which have been at any time in the possession of the company, together with an abstract of the purport of each, regard being specially had to any evidence which it may contain as to the object of the foundation of the company.

Return C.—A list of any trust deeds "founding, regulating, or affecting" the company, with the date of each, the names of the parties thereto, and an abstract of the purport of each.

Return D.—A list which dates of any "decrees of Court," whether of the Courts of Common Law or of Chancery, or of any acts of the Court of Aldermen or of the Court of Common Council, "regulating or affecting" the company, with a statement of the effect of each decision.

Return E.—A list of any other documents, not included in the descriptions in the preceding returns, which "found, regulate or affect" the company, with dates and an abstract of the effect of each.

Return F.—A concise history of the company, from the time of its foundation to the present day, with special reference to the inquiry contained in the Commission as to "the objects for which the company was founded," and "how far those objects are now being carried into effect."

Return G.—Has the company a licence in mortmain? When was such licence granted (referring to the document by description)? What is its extent, and to what extent is it now unexhausted.

Return H.—Is there vested in the company and how, whether by charter, statute, order of the Court of Aldermen, act of Common Council, or otherwise, any right of exercising superintendence over, or any duty or discretion to encourage in any way, any and what art, trade, or business? State the nature and local limits of such control. In what manner and to what extent is such control now exercised? If such control is not now exercised, state the circumstances under which its exercise has fallen into desuetude.

A. The Bakers' Company was first incorporated by charter of Henry VIII., dated 22nd July 1509, to make, create, build, and establish a certain perpetual fraternity or guild of one master and four keepers of the commonalty of freemen of the mystery of bakers of the City of London and suburbs thereof then dwelling, or thereafter to dwell, and of the brothers and sisters freemen of the said mystery and others who would chuse to be of the same fraternity or guild within the city aforesaid, and that the same master, four keepers, and commonalty should for ever continue to be one corporate body, with power to elect annually from among themselves one master and four keepers for the superintending ruling and governing of the said mystery and commonalty.

B. The following is a list of the charters or of copies of charters in the possession of the company.

1. Charter of Henry VIII., 22 July 1509, above stated.

2. 11th year of Queen Elizabeth, 26th May. After reciting that the purpose of the charter was to form into a body corporate the freemen of the city of the mystery or art of bakers in the city and suburbs, as well white bakers as brown bakers using the art of baking bread of any kind whatever, to be exposed for sale for the good regulation and government of the same mystery or art, it was granted that the freemen of the said city using the art within the said city and suburbs should be one body corporate to have perpetual succession with power by the name of Master, Wardens, and Commonalty of the Mystery of the Bakers of London, to acquire receive and possess lands, tenements, liberties, etc., of whatever nature or species for themselves and their successors in fee and perpetuity with power to sue, etc., and to be sued, to elect annually one master and four wardens of the freemen of the mystery, having authority to supervise, rule, govern, and correct the said mystery and freemen thereof and other household servants and apprentices and all others using the art of baking any bread to be exposed for sale to make laws, institutions, and ordinances for the good rule and government of the master, wardens, and commonalty and all others occupying the mystery or touching the officers servants and apprentices of the men using the same, and to make, ordain, or provide such kinds of pains, penalties, punishments, and imprisonments against all offending against such laws, etc. with power to levy and keep the same fines and amercements with power also to hold and enjoy and acquire for themselves and their successors for ever the hall in the parish of St. Dunstan, and to convoke meetings when necessary. Power is also given to have, receive, and acquire lands, tenements, and hereditaments of the clear annual value of 40*l.* besides the hall. To enjoy within the said city and suburbs, and two miles every way round the suburbs entire supervision scrutiny correction punishment and government of the said mystery and commonalty of freemen and others using the art or mystery of bakers, and there are other provisions regarding the making of different kinds of bread.

3. 19 James 1, 6th June 1622.—By charter of this date it was granted that the persons therein named and all others of the fraternity of brown bakers of the City of London and their successors should be one body corporate and have perpetual succession, with power to sue and be sued, and to purchase, have, obtain, and enjoy any messuages, lands, hereditaments, and chattels whatsoever to them and their successors in fee and perpetuity, and to

have a common seal. That there should be one master, three wardens, and 16 assistants to be elected as therein mentioned. To establish laws, &c. for the good order and government of the said master, governors, and commonalty, and the apprentices and servants, and all others using the trade of brown bakers, with power to enforce same. The charter contains provisions for the annual election of master and wardens, the filling up of vacancies, to elect a clerk and beadle, the administering of oaths of office, binding of apprentices, power to make certain kinds of bread and inspection of same, and certain other provisions in relation thereto now obsolete.

4. 2 James II.—By charter of this date it is granted that all and singular the Freemen of the Mystery of Bakers of the City of London and suburbs thereof should for ever thereafter be one body corporate by the name of the Master, Wardens, and Commonalty of the Mystery of Bakers of the City of London with perpetual succession, and that they should be for ever thereafter persons capable in law to purchase, &c. manors, messuages, lands, &c., and other hereditaments whatsoever to them and their successors in fee and perpetuity, and all manner of goods, &c., with power of disposal over the same. To plead and be impleaded in any court. To have a common seal. To elect a master, four wardens, and 30 assistants. Power to the court, or the majority, to make laws. To levy fines and amerciaments, by distress or otherwise, according to law, and to elect a clerk. The assistants and clerk to take the oaths of allegiance and their respective offices. To be members of the Church of England and take the communion.

The charter contains power to the said master, wardens, and commonalty and their successors, and every person free of the company to bake and put to sale white bread, household bread, bread of mixed grain, and other kinds of bread, with power to the master, wardens, and assistants of the company, or any three attended with the clerk or beadle to search and weigh the bread to be made and sold by the said bakers, foreigners, or sellers within the City of London, liberties, or suburbs, and 12 miles circumference, and the sorts of bread, to examine whether the same be good, wholesome, profitable, sizeable, or of assize and not unwholesome, &c., or out of due assize according to the assizes prescribed by law, with power to seize unwholesome or unsizeable bread, or impose fines with power of distress. No cook or mealman or any other person should exercise the trade of a baker, or make bread for sale contrary to the laws of England upon peril which they would incur thereby. And the justices of the city are required to be aiding the said master, &c. and the privileges of former charters, &c. are confirmed.

C, D, and E.—The Bakers' Company have no documents of the nature mentioned in these returns.

F.—The history of the company consists of the exercise by the company of the duties imposed and the enjoyment of the privileges conferred upon them as appears by the foregoing extracts from their charters. The company continued to exercise their powers of search and superintendence over the trade of bakers, and to levy fines, &c. within the city and suburbs and 12 miles round under the authority and with the aid of the magistrates until the year 1822, when an Act of Parliament was passed (3 Geo. 4. cap. 16.) which repealed the Acts then in force relating to the bread sold in the City of London and liberties thereof, and within the weekly bills of mortality and 10 miles of the Royal Exchange, and provided other regulations for the making and sale of bread and preventing the adulteration of meal, flour, and bread within the limits aforesaid.

Since this date the powers conferred on the Bakers' Company over the trade have not been exercised.

G.—The Bakers' Company have a licence in mortmain; under the charter of 2 Jas. II. it is unlimited.

H.—The control which was exercised by the Bakers' Company under the charter 2 Jas. II. and previous charters, and the byelaws made in pursuance thereof over the trade of bakers within the city and suburbs has not been exercised by the company since the passing of 3rd Geo. IV. cap. 16.

Part. I.—Charities.

Return I.—A list of the charities, eleemosynary, educational or otherwise, which are under the management of the company, stating in each case the name of the founder, the date and nature of the benefaction, its original and its present value, and the purposes to which the funds have been applied for each of the last preceding ten years.

Year ending November 1880.

Founder's Name.	Date of Foundation.	Objects of Benefaction.	Endowment.					Present Income.	Application of Income.	Remarks.
			Real Estate.		Personalty.					
			Houses and Land acreage.	Rent.	Stock.	Amount of Original Gift.	Dividends and Interest.			
				£ s.		£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Thomas Rose -	20th Sept. 1589	Members of the Company.				52	—	—		All these charities have been amalgamated for very many years. The income is applied towards the maintenance of the building of the almshouses and the support of twelve inmates of the almshouses who each receive an allowance of 20*l.* per annum and a certain quantity of coals and bread. The almshouses were originally built at a cost of 2,600*l.*, the fund being raised by the court subscribing 500*l.* out of their own funds and other contributions from the livery, &c., amounting to 1,720*l.*
— Rogers -	Unknown -	Do. - -				100	—	—		
Barbara Snow -	1656 - -	Do. - -				50	—	—		
Thomas Cooke -	1706 - -	Do. - -				40	—	—		
Thomas Bradley	1728 - -	Do. or their widows.	—	—	Consols, 2,084*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.* Reduced Annuities, 1734*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.*	100	62 8 7	62 8 7		
Richard White -	1748 - -	Do. - -				500	52 0 6	52 0 6		
Joseph Read -	6th July 1813 -	Do. - -				500 Reduced Annuities	—	—		
Magnus Solmond	24th April 1827	In aid of erection and endowment of almshouses.				734 Consols.	—	—		
Edward Grose -	1733 - -	Pensioners of the Company.	Rent charge on two houses in Wormwood St.	2 10	—	—	—	2 10 0		
W. A. Peacock -	1855 - -	Towards repair and benefit of almshouses and inmates.	—	—	—	500	—	—		
The Bakers' Company.	1828 - -	Poor liverymen and freemen of the company and their widows.	Twelve almshouses at St. Thomas' Square, Hackney.	—	—	200*l.* per annum out of the company's funds.	—	200 0 0		

PART II.—Constitution and Privileges of Membership.

A.

Return A.—Governing body.

1. State the present constitution of the governing body of the company, whether such constitution is according to the charter, and if not, in what respects such constitution varies therefrom, and when and how such alteration was made.
2. State the qualifications for membership of the governing body of the company, the time and periods of election, and the qualifications of the voters at elections to the governing body.
3. State the functions of the governing body, and of the different members of the same respectively, and whether the members of the governing body pay any and what fees or fines on admission thereto, and whether they are paid any and what salaries or amounts in respect of their serivces respectively.
4. State the nature of the business which comes before the governing body of the company, the method adopted in transacting it, the times at which the governing body meets for business purposes, the way in which the opinions of the members are taken, and whether the resolutions and decisions of the governing body are published, or are otherwise accessible to any or all, and which of the members of the company.
5. State whether the members of the governing body are liable to suspension or removal on any, and what grounds, and by what method such suspension or removal is effected.
6. Has the company any byelaws sanctioned by the Courts of Law or Chancery, or by the Courts of Aldermen or of Common Council, or otherwise. State the effect of such byelaws.

1. The governing body consists of a master, four wardens, and 30 assistants in accordance with the charter of 2 James II.

2. A member of the governing body must be a liveryman of the company in a respectable position of life. He is elected for life or until removal for misconduct.

There is no stated time for election, but when a vacancy on the court occurs the vacancy is declared at the first court of assistants afterwards, and it is filled up at the next court of assistants; the voters at elections to the governing body are the members of the court of assistants.

3. The master presides over all courts, committees, and meetings of the company, and has the general direction and superintendence of the property and affairs of the company subject to the orders and control of the court of assistants, the four wardens attend the master at all courts and meetings, they have no specific functions to discharge beyond that of aiding and counselling the master in the discharge of his duties, but the junior warden has the charge of the company's wine cellar, the other members of the court of assistants also attend all courts and such committees as they may be appointed upon and assist and aid the master and wardens in the management of the affairs of the company.

Each member on election to the court pays a fine of 52*l.* 10*s.* to the company's funds and receives for his attendance at every meeting of the court which he attends, when the names are called over previous to the commencement of business, a fee of two guineas; there are five meetings of the court in the year. No fee is paid for attendance on committee meetings or monthly courts.

4. The business transacted at the courts relates to the management of the company's property, the management of the almshouses, the election of officers and members of the livery, freemen, and apprentices, auditing of accounts, &c., and the making of byelaws for the good rule and government of the company and its affairs. All resolutions of the court on matters of business before them are passed by a majority on a show of hands, except on the election of officers when the votes are taken by ballot. The courts meet on the first Monday in February, May, July, and October, and on the election day on the last Monday in November. The resolutions are not published, but are accessible at all times to the members of the court of assistants.

5. Members of the court of assistants are liable to suspension or removal for absenting themselves or neglecting or refusing to give aid or assistance to the court not having a reasonable excuse, and it is considered that any member may likewise be removed for any other reasonable cause, but no case of suspension or removal has occurred for very many years.

6. The company have a set of byelaws of 22nd February, 19 James I.; they relate to the election of the master, wardens, and court of assistants, their removal or the removal of the livery if found to be guilty of misconduct for the keeping of accounts, the election of a clerk and beadle, the holding of quarterly and monthly courts for imposing fines upon freemen, the prevention of any person setting up the trade within the city and suburbs, the presentation of apprentices, the election of persons on the livery for the viewing, searching, proving, proving, and weighing of bread and making other regulations for the trade, the making of two stewards, to provide an annual dinner, and prescribing the form of oath to be taken by the master, wardens, members of the court of assistants, clerk, beadle, and freemen on admission to their respective offices. These byelaws are practically inoperative at the present time so far as relates to the regulation of the trade of bakers. There are Standing Orders for the conduct of the company's business, and the administration of its funds.§

The Standing Orders are as follows:

At a court of assistants of the Worshipful Company of Bakers, held at their hall, on Monday, the 2nd day of February 1874:—

It was resolved—

1st. That it is desirable that the funds of the company shall be so managed as to enable the court to invite the members of the livery to dinner at the hall once in every year.

2nd. That the court dinner on the first Monday after election day be discontinued in every year, when the funds of the company shall render it inexpedient to invite the livery to dine on election day.

3rd. That upon the day of election, the visitors to be invited shall be two friends of the master, a friend of the last past master, a friend of each of the wardens, together with such distinguished visitors as the master and wardens may consider expedient.

4th. That the visitors at the quarterly courts shall be two friends of the master, one friend of each of the wardens, and such members of the livery as may have paid the fine within the quarter.

5th. That the visitors at the monthly courts be the last past master, with two other past masters in rotation, and one friend of the master.

6th. That every member of the court shall have the privilege of inviting a friend at the quarterly courts or election day on payment of one guinea to the funds of the company, and giving three days' notice to the master.

7th. That on the application of a liveryman, the master and wardens may be at liberty to invite a friend of such liveryman to the livery dinner, on payment by the latter of 1*l.* 5*s.* to the funds of the company, and giving three days' notice to the master.

8th. That no person not a liveryman be admitted to the gallery of the hall on election day, or any other day when the livery dine, without a ticket of admission signed by the master.

9th. That a sum not exceeding 5*l.* be allowed to the master and wardens for the dinners on the monthly court days, together with any extra expense occasioned by the meeting of committees on those days.

10th. That the sum of 10*s.* per head be allowed to the beadle for the dinner on quarterly courts.

11th. That the balance sheets of the company's and almshouse accounts be printed, and a copy sent to each member of the court with the summons to attend the court in February.

12th. That any motion may be entertained by a quarterly court, provided that notice thereof shall have been given to the clerk at least 14 days previously to such court, and be entered on the summons sent to each member of the court, and that no business shall be entertained without notice.

13th. That any vacancy in the almshouses may be declared at a monthly court, when it may be ordered to be filled up at the next quarterly court.

14th. That notice of a vacancy in the almshouses be advertised in the "City Press" and one daily paper as soon as the vacancy has been declared, or not later than three weeks prior to the meeting of the court for filling up the vacancy.

15th. That an inventory be taken by the master every year, in the month of December, and that he report that he has done so to the court in February, and that notice thereof be inserted in the paper of business.

And it was ordered—

That the foregoing resolutions shall be the standing orders of this court, and shall be read every year upon the day of election, and a copy thereof given to every new master.

Henley Grose Smith,
Clerk.

Part II.—B.

Return B.—Admission to membership.

1. State the qualifications for membership of the company, the several grades of membership of the company, and whether women are admitted to membership.
2. State the several modes in which the freedom of the company may be obtained, the circumstances entitling an applicant to admission under each mode respectively, and the fees payable in respect of admission under each mode respectively.
3. State whether persons exercising any particular trade are required by statute or otherwise to become free of the company. Is there any process by which members of such trade can become members of the company, and is there any process for compelling such persons to procure admission, and are such processes enforced, and to what extent? Is the freedom of the City of London in any and what way a condition precedent or subsequent to membership? Are there any members who are not free of the City of London? Do persons exercising any particular trade commonly become members of the company? If so, how many members of such trade are at present members of the company? What is the number of the members of the trade (if any) the name of which is borne by the company, who are members of the company?
4. Are freemen liable to disfranchisement, and if so, for what reasons, and what is the mode of disfranchisement.
5. Is the livery of the company limited or unlimited in number? What are the qualifications for election to the livery, who are the electors thereto, and how do the elections thereto take place, and what fees are payable on election? Are liverymen liable to removal from the livery, and for what reasons?

1. Any naturalized British subject may become a member of the Bakers' Company.

There are three classes of freemen, viz., by patrimony, purchase, or servitude. Women may be admitted to the freedom.

2. An applicant for admission to the freedom by purchase is proposed and seconded by members of the court at one quarterly court for election at the next quarterly court. If the applicant applies for his freedom by patrimony he should produce a copy of his father's certificate of his admission, and a certificate of birth or baptism showing that his father was free of the company at the date of such birth or baptism.

The following table shows the total amount payable in each grade for admission to the freedom:—

Freeman by patrimony—
Company, 4*l.* 7*s.* Clerk, 14*s.* Beadle, 4*s.* Stamp, 1*l.* 1*s.* Total, 6*l.* 6*s.*

Freeman by purchase—
Company, 15*l.* Clerk, 2*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.* Beadle, 13*s.* 4*d.* Stamp, 3*l.* 3*s.* Total 21*l.*

Freeman by servitude—
Company, 8*l.* Clerk, 1*l.* 1*s.* Beadle, 8*s.* Stamp, 1*l.* 1*s.* Total, 10*l.* 10*s.*

3. Persons using the trade of bakers are required by statute to be free of the company, and are admitted on application, and being proposed and seconded as before mentioned, an action of debt lies against any person carrying on the trade refusing to pay the fees. Such process has not been enforced by the company for very many years. The company do not require admission to the freedom of the City to be a condition precedent to the freedom of the company. It is believed there are several members of the company who are not free of the City of London. Persons exercising the trade of bakers do not commonly become members of the company, there are 69 members of the company connected with the trade.

4. The company are not aware of any liability to disfranchishment.

5. The livery of the company is unlimited.

The qualification is membership of the company by freedom.

The members of the court are the electors.

The elections take place in court on a majority of votes of the members present, the applicant for freedom by purchase having been first proposed and seconded at the previous quarterly court.

The fees payable on election to the livery are as under—

Livery to a freeman by patrimony—
Company, 9*l.* 10*s.* Clerk, 13*s.* 4*d.* Beadle, 6*s.* 8*d.* Total 10*l.* 10*s.*

Livery to a freeman by servitude—
Company, 14*l.* Clerk, 1*l.* 6*s.* Beadle, 9*s.* Total 15*l.* 15*s.*

Livery to a freeman by redemption—
Company, 50*l.* Clerk, 2*l.* Beadle, 10*s.* Total 52*l.* 10*s.*

Liverymen are liable under the byelaws to removal from the livery for misconduct, on being proved by two or more witnesses to be a drunkard or notoriously guilty of any other foul, odious, or notorious crime or offence.

Part II.—C.

Return C.—Number of members.

State (1) the present number of freemen, (2) the present number of the livery, (3) the present number of other members, (4) the number of admissions to the freedom by each mode respectively, and (5) the number of calls to the livery which have respectively taken place during each of the last preceding ten years.

(1.) There are about 250 freemen of the Bakers' Company.
(2.) There are 216 liverymen of the company.
(3.) There are no other members.
(4.) and (5.) During the last 10 years ending November 1880, the following number of freeemen and liverymen were admitted, viz. :—

	Freemen by Servitude.	Freemen by Patrimony.	Freemen by Purchase.	Livery.
Year ending November 1871	0	0	2	2
„ „ 1872	0	4	17	20
„ „ 1873	0	3	22	25
„ „ 1874	0	0	8	8
„ „ 1875	1	2	9	12
„ „ 1876	0	2	9	11
„ „ 1877	0	4	10	14
„ „ 1878	1	6	5	13
„ „ 1879	2	3	1	6
„ „ 1880	1	0	0	1
	5	24	83	112

Part II.—D.

Return D.—(1) State the number of apprentices bound at the Company's Hall, or otherwise under the auspices of the company, during each of the last ten years. (2) State how many have been bound during each of the last ten years to members following the trade (if any) the name of which is borne by the company. (3) In what cases and to what extent have the fees or premiums of such apprentice been paid by the company?

(1.) The following number of apprentices were bound at the hall during the last ten years, viz. :—

Year ending November 1871	3
„ „ 1872	1
„ „ 1873	1
„ „ 1874	0
„ „ 1875	1
„ „ 1876	4
„ „ 1877	0
„ „ 1878	1
„ „ 1879	4
„ „ 1880	1

(2.) The following number of apprentices were bound to members connected with the trade, viz.—

Year ending November 1871	3
„ „ 1872	1
„ „ 1873	1
„ „ 1876	4
„ „ 1878	1
„ „ 1879	2
„ „ 1880	1

(3.) In no case have the fees or premiums of apprentices been paid by the company.

Part II.—E.

Return E.—Profits and Privileges :—

1. State with fulness what are the advantages, pecuniary or otherwise, incident to the position of a member of the company in each grade of membership, as (1) a freeman, (2) a liveryman, (3) master, warden, or otherwise a member of the governing body.
2. State the sums paid on an average annually for the preceding 10 years by the company to the members according to the grades of membership mentioned above, and of what such sums consisted, whether (1) fees, and of what nature, (2) pensions, or (3) other payments, specifying the nature of the same respectively.
3. What circumstances are in practice held to constitute a claim to a pension or donation? State the number of present pensioners and donees respectively, and the amounts paid to them as such respectively. How many pensioners and donees are connected with the trade (if any) the name of which is borne by the company?
4. (1) What is the average standing of a member when he becomes a member of the governing body, and (2) what is the average time for which a member continues on the governing body?
5. Does the company carry on any and what trade or manufacture with which its title is directly or indirectly connected? If so, what is the capital, and from what sources is it derived, and how are the profits (if any) divided or dealt with?

1. The advantages to freemen of the Bakers' Company consist of their eligibility for the livery and the company's almshouses.

The advantages to the livery consist of their eligibility for election on the court of assistants and for the company's almshouses, also, if resident within 25 miles from the city boundary, to a vote for the election of members of Parliament for the City of London, and on sundry meetings of the livery when convened to attend at the Guildhall.

The livery are invited to dine with the court of assistants once in each year.

The advantages of the master and wardens and court of assistants consist of their being entitled to attend the court meetings, when the sum of 2*l.* 2*s.* is paid to each gentleman for attendance on each court when the names are called over; the number of meetings in the current year at which fees are paid being five.

Dinner is provided after court meetings or committees.

The master and wardens have the privilege during their term of office to a limited number of invitations for visitors as directed by the standing orders, viz., the master two visitors on quarterly courts, on election day, and one visitor on monthly courts. The wardens are each entitled to one visitor on quarterly courts and election day.

2. The sums paid on an average for the preceding 10 years by the company to the members of the court of assistants for their attendance on the courts amounted to 163*l.*

No fees are paid to other members of the company.

The Commissioners are referred to the returns of the charities of the company for the pensions paid to the tenants of the almshouses.

3. The poverty of applicants in each grade, coupled with their being freemen or liverymen, or widows of freemen or liverymen is held to constitute their claim to a pension. Applications being taken generally in order of date as vacancies occur.

There are 12 inmates of the almshouses, who receive a quarterly allowance of 5*l.* each, and a donation of coals and bread, which last year amounted in value in the whole to 40*l.*

Most of the inmates were formerly members of the trade, the name of which is borne by the company.

4. The members of the court of assistants are generally in business or trade in the City of London, or retired from business; they continue in the court of assistants for life; are generally in a respectable position in life, no bankrupt being elected. They average 20 years from election on the livery to coming on the court of assistants.

5. The company carries on no trade or manufacture connected with its title.

PART III.—OFFICERS AND SERVANTS.

RETURN A.—A list of the officers of the company, with a statement of the duties of each, the amount of his salary and emoluments, and whether or not he is a member of the company.

RETURN B.—A list of the servants of the company, with a statement of the duties of each, and of the amounts of their wages and other emoluments.

RETURN C.—A statement as to the mode in which the officers and servants of the company are respectively appointed.

A.—Clerk.—Henley Grose Smith.

Beadle.—Edwin Hilborn.

The clerk is required to attend all meetings of the court and committees, to keep minutes of the proceedings.

To keep the company's cash account, and receive all moneys payable to the company.

To prepare the annual statement of the company's accounts, and vouch same to the auditors. To keep the company's charity accounts, and send copies to the Charity Commissioners.

To attend to all matters in anyway connected with the company's business, conduct the correspondence, and generally to advise the company on all occasions with reference to the conduct of their business.

To prepare the list of the livery entitled to vote on election of members for the City of London, and attend the revising barrister.

To settle the paper of business on the summons calling the courts and committees, and generally to carry out the orders of the court, and act as its official representative on all occasions.

The beadle is required to reside with his family at the hall; to keep the hall premises, furniture, plate, linen, and china in good order; to attend all meetings of the court and committees.

To attend freemen to Guildhall on applying for the freedom of the city; to wait at table when required, and superintend waiters, &c.

To issue summonses to the court, livery, freemen, or pensioners; to obey the orders of the court and clerk, and attend the latter with the books of the company, and generally to act as housekeeper to the company.

The salary of the clerk is 110*l.* per annum, and the emoluments consist of fees on the admission of the members of the court of assistants, livery, freemen, and apprentices, which average about 20*l.* per annum.

He is a member of the company.

The salary of the beadle is 60*l.* per annum, with a residence at the hall, and fees on admissions of members as above, which average about 10*l.* per annum.

He is not a member of the company.

B.—The company keep no servants except a beadle.

C.—The clerk and beadle are elected annually by ballot on the election day in November.

PART IV.—A.

RETURN A 3.—List of Houses let on Beneficial Leases belonging to the Bakers' Company.

Place where situated.	Name of Street and Number of House.	Description of House.	Name of Lessee, and whether a Member.	Commencement of existing Lease.	Term of existing Lease.	Amount of reserved Rent.	How and when Land acquired.	Conditions.	Dates of Documents of Title and Parties.	Remarks.
City of London.	Harp Lane, Tower Street, Nos. 14, 15, 17, 18, 19.	Dwelling-houses used as offices.	These houses are vacant and are about being pulled down, being worn out and not worth repairing. The Company propose rebuilding the houses as warehouses or offices, at an expense of about 14,000*l.* out of their own funds, when it is hoped they will produce a rental of about 1,000*l.*				—	—	These houses have been in the possession of the Company since its incorporation, and form part of the property acquired by them with their Hall.	
					Years.	£ s. d.				
Do.	No. 7, Snow Hill	Warehouses or offices.	David and Franklin, S. King, not members of the Company.	24 June 1875.	80	200 0 0	Purchased by the Company, July 1877, out of their own funds arising from the sale of their share of the Pellipur Estate in Ireland to the Skinners' Company.			
Do.	No. 8 do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	80	167 4 8	Do.		Do.	
Do.	No. 9 do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	80	200 0 0	Do.		Do.	
Do.	No. 19, St. Bride Street.	Do.	Messrs. Mackintosh & Co., not members.	25 Dec. 1872.	80	250 0 0	Purchased by the Company, July 1880, out of the same fund.			
Do.	Farringdon Road, no number.	Do.	Hy. Williamson, not a member.	25 Mar. 1877.	80	151 7 0	Do.		Do.	

BAKERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

RETURN A. 13.—List of Rentcharges, Quitrents, Fee Farm Rents, Pensions, and other fixed Payments, belonging to the Bakers' Company.

Nature of Charge.	Estate or Buildings on which charged.			Amount.	Remarks.
	County.	Parish or Place.	Name of Owner.		
Rentcharge - - -	City of London	Hounsditch -	Messrs. Wilbey and Scholes.	£ s. d. 1 12 0	

PART IV.—B.

RETURN B. 1.—List of Moneys belonging to the Bakers' Company, invested in Government or other Stocks, Shares, Funds, or Securities.

Amount of Stock, &c.	Description of Stock.	Source from whence arising, *e.g.*, Gift with Name of Donor, Bequest with Name of Testator, Sale of Lands, and which, &c.	In what Name standing—*e.g.*, Company, Chancery Division of High Court of Justice, &c.	To what Account belonging—*e.g.*, any particular Fund or Trust Account.	Net Annual Receipt.	Remarks.
£ s. d. 3,850 6 5	Reduced Annuities. New 3*l.*'s.	The residue of the money arising from the sale of the Company's share of the Pellipur Estate in Ireland to the Skinners' Company.	Master, Wardens, and Commonalty of the Mystery of Bakers of London.	Own property -	£ s. d. 115 10 0 less income tax.	
4,970 6 2					149 10 0 less income tax.	

B. 2.—A return of the balance of moneys in the hands of the company unappropriated in their accounts on the 31st December in each of the last preceding ten years.

B. 3.—A return of the estimated value of the plate, pictures, furniture, and other property, at present on the premises of the company, or in their possession elsewhere.

2. The company hold no balances of moneys on their yearly accounts in hand unappropriated during the last preceding ten years. Their accounts are made up yearly to election day in November of each year, the balance of each year's account for or against the company, as the case may be, is carried forward into the next year's account. The balance of last year's account ending November 1881 was 328*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.* in favour of the company.

3. The company are unable to estimate the value of their plate, pictures, furniture, and other property at present on the premises; they have none such elsewhere.

The following are the particulars of the insurance of the above effects :—

	£
Household goods, plate, linen, printed books, and clocks, &c. - -	1,000
The building of the hall - - -	6,000

PART IV.—C.

RETURN C (1).—A list of any properties of which the company is trustee, with the names of the *cestui que trust* in each instance, the nature of the trust, the nature and description of the property, and a statement of the sums received by the company in respect of the same, and of the manner in which such sums have been expended or disposed of during each of the last 10 years.

RETURN C (2).—A list of any properties of which the company is *cestui que trust*, with the names of the trustees in each instance, the nature of the trust, the nature and description of the property, and a statement of the sums received by the company in respect of the same during each of the last 10 years.

C (1).—The Commissioners are referred to Part I, Return I.

C (2).—The company possess no property of the class referred to in this Return.

PART IV.—D.

RETURN D.—A list of properties of any other description than those included in the preceding classes, together with a statement of the incomes derived therefrom by the company during each of the preceding ten years.

The company have no other property except their hall and beadle's apartments in their own occupation.

BAKERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

RETURN IV.—E.

RETURN E.—Internal sources of income.

A list of the annual amounts received in each of the last ten years in respect of (1) fees paid on admission to the freedom of the company, specifying the amounts paid in respect of each mode of admission thereto; (2) fines or fees paid on admission to the livery of the company; (3) fines or fees paid by members on coming on the court of the company; (4) fines or fees paid on promotion to the offices of wardens, &c.; (5) any other internal sources of income, specifying the same.

The following is a list of fees derived from the sources undermentioned, the company have no other internal sources of income:—

	Fines on admission of Freedom by servitude.	Fines on admission of Freedom by Patrimony.	Fines on admission of Freedom by Purchase.	Livery fees.	Coming on the Court.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Year ending November, 1871	—	—	4 2 0	19 0 0	100 0 0
Do. 1872	—	24 5 0	65 12 0	190 0 0	40 0 0
Do. 1873	—	14 11 0	90 4 0	237 10 0	—
Do. 1874	—	—	32 16 0	76 0 0	—
Do. 1875	4 7 0	8 14 0	45 18 0	159 0 0	—
Do. 1876	—	8 14 0	71 8 0	168 16 8	50 0 0
Do. 1877	—	17 8 0	112 0 0	231 6 8	102 2 0
Do. 1878	4 7 0	30 9 0	55 10 0	276 0 0	102 2 0
Do. 1879	12 7 0	13 1 0	11 2 0	92 0 0	—
Do. 1880	8 0 0	—	—	14 0 0	102 2 0

No fees are paid on promotion to the offices of wardens, &c.
No other internal source of income.

PART IV.—F.

RETURN F.—(1.) The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them what has been the amount of the increase or decrease, from year to year, of the company's income during the last ten years, and whether there is reason to expect any increase or decrease during the next ten years, together with a statement of the reasons for such expectation.

RETURN F.—(2.) The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them whether there is reason to expect any permanent increase or decrease in value in any of the estates or properties of the company, and if so, to what extent, together with a statement for the reasons for such expectation.

F. (1) and (2.) The following table shows the income and expenditure of the company during the preceding 10 years ending November 1880.

The company have no reason for expecting any permanent increase or decrease during the next ten years other than what may arise from the rents of the houses in Harp Lane when rebuilt.

Income of the year ending November—	£ s. d.	Expenditure of year ending November—	£ s. d.
1871	1,028 14 9	1871	736 9 2
1872	989 15 7	1872	887 4 8
1873	1,351 19 9	1873	1,211 16 6
1874	1,157 3 4	1874	1,439 9 3
1875	1,799 12 5	1875	1,716 19 8
1876	1,879 16 3	1876	2,545 13 8
1877	2,422 16 6	1877	2,583 11 6
1878	1,755 3 9	1878	1,845 19 2
1879	1,721 3 0	1879	1,955 7 4
1880	1,911 9 10	1880	2,272 16 0

PART IV.—G.

RETURN G.—The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them—

1. What is the system of management of the company's estates and property?
2. In what way, and by whom, the several receipts and payments are taken and made, and under what control?
3. In what way the company's accounts are audited?
4. Whether the company's accounts are published, or are accessible to all or any, and which of the members of the company?

1. All questions affecting the management of the company's property are laid before the court of assistants, a majority of whom decide the course to be adopted. Matters of detail are referred to committees appointed for the purpose from time to time as occasion arises, and where necessary in dealing with the company's house property, a surveyor's report is obtained.

2. All receipts pass through the clerk, who keeps the company's cash account, and who pays such receipts to the credit of the company's account at the bank of Messrs. Williams, Deacon, and Co.

The master and one warden sign all bills payable by the company, and sign cheques for the amounts which are countersigned by the clerk. The master and wardens are

considered responsible for the correctness of all accounts paid by the company.

The standing orders of the court regulate the expenditure, and no bills beyond the ordinary expenses of the company are allowed to be incurred without an order of court.

3. The company's accounts are audited annually in January for the year ending the preceding November by seven auditors appointed by the court on the election day in November.

4. The company's accounts are not published, the audit sheet is printed and sent to each member of the court, and the accounts are accessible to members of the court of assistants at all times.

PART IV.—H.

RETURN H.—A detailed statement of the income from all sources of the company during each of the preceding ten years, a detailed statement of the company's expenditure during each of such ten years, and a detailed statement of the assets and liabilities of the company at the end of each of the last ten years.

A copy of the company's account for the last financial year ending Novmber 1880 accompanies this return.
Also *vide* answer to Part IV, F. (1) and (2).
The account above referred to is as follows:—

The COMPANY'S ACCOUNT of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for the FINANCIAL YEAR ending November 1880.

1879. 1880.		£	s.	d.
	To balance of last account	690	2	9
Feb. 2.	To cash received of Mr. James Mole, his fine for coming on the Court	51	1	0
Mar. 8.	„ Of Mr. Robert Salter Thornhill, balance due from him as treasurer of the almshouses	26	9	6
		£	s.	d.
„ 19.	„ Of Messrs. King and King two quarters' ground rent of premises in Snow Hill, due Christmas last	283	12	4
	Less income tax	5	18	0
		277	14	4
April 5.	„ Of Mr. Arthur Hodgson, his fine for admission on the Court	51	1	0
	„ Of Mr. G. R. Dodd, for two tickets for livery dinner	2	10	0
„ 28.	„ Half year's dividend on 10,030*l.* 18*s.* Reduced	147	6	7
		£	s.	d.
	„ Half year's dividend on 5,594*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.* New £3's	83	18	5
	Less tax	1	14	11
		82	3	6
May 3.	„ Of Mr. John Cameron Hartley, apprenticed to Mr. James Leonard Harnor	0	5	0
		£	s.	d.
„ 5.	„ Of Mr. Grant, half-year's rent of 14 and 15, Harp Lane, due Lady-day	50	0	0
	Less tax	1	0	10
		48	19	2
	Half-year's rent of cellar	4	0	0
	Half-year's insurance	2	0	0
		54	19	2
„ 12.	„ Of Mr. F. R. Denny, half-year's rent of 17, Harp Lane, due Lady-day	55	0	0
	Less tax	1	2	11
		53	17	1
	Half-year's insurance	0	10	0
		54	7	1
	„ Of Messrs. King and King, one quarter's ground rent of premises in Snow Hill, due Lady-day last	141	16	2
	Less tax	2	19	0
		138	17	2

1879.		£	s.	d.
Nov. 24.	By cash paid fees to 28 members of the Court	58	16	0
Dec. 1.	„ Gratuity to the widow of the late Mr. Hammond, a member of the Court	20	0	0
„ 18.	„ Treasurer of the almshouses, half-year's allowance	90	0	0
1880.				
Jan. 5.	„ Morbey, for pocket books	10	5	6
	„ Beadle's salary to Christmas, including coals and gas	16	10	0
	„ Beadle, for petty disbursements	15	18	0
	„ Watson and Co. for cigars	11	17	0
Feb. 2.	„ Fees to 26 members of the Court	54	12	0
	„ One quarter's gas, to Christmas	13	7	1
	„ Beadle, for petty disbursements	20	5	10
	„ Darlington, for five cases	51	0	0
	„ New River Company, water to Christmas	3	12	0
	„ Norris, for taxes as under—			
		£	s.	d.
	Poor rate	9	12	0
	Assessed taxes	12	5	0
	Quarter police rate	3	4	0
	Militia rate	0	16	0
		25	17	0
Mar. 1.	„ Bellemore, florist, for plants, &c.	5	0	0
	„ Atkinson and Co., upholsterers	13	4	5
	„ Tower Ward schools	2	2	0
	„ Montem Smith, for singers on election day	10	10	0
	„ Do. do. February court	10	10	0
	„ Medhurst Chandler, his bill	2	8	10
	„ Beadle's petty disbursements	6	9	10
	„ Treasurer of the almshouses on account	60	0	0
April 5.	„ Fees to 30 members of the Court	63	0	0
	„ Mr. Morrison, one year's insurance in the Sun Fire Office to Lady-day 1881, on hall, 6,000*l.*			
	On furniture and wine, 1,000*l.*	22	10	6
	On beadle's house, 700*l.*			
	On 17, 18, and 19, Harp Lane, 2,000*l.* each			
	On 14 and 15, Harp Lane, 1,500*l.* each			
April	By cash, paid beadle's salary to Ladyday	16	10	0
	„ Beadle's petty disbursements	7	1	1
	„ Two quarter's tithe	1	11	9
	„ Webster and Son, mineral waters	2	3	6
	„ Piggott and Son, for awning over passage	5	1	8
	„ Portall, Dingwall, and Co. for wine	86	8	11

BAKERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

1880.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
May 26.	To Cash received of Mr. Dickson Strachan Recknell, half year's rent to Ladyday, of 18, Harp Lane -	45 0 0	
	Less tax -	0 18 9	
		44 1 3	
	Half year's insurance	0 15 9	
			44 17 0
June 24.	„ Of Mr. Frederick Hunt, half year's rent to Lady day, of 19, Harp Lane -	70 0 0	
	Less tax -	1 9 2	
		68 10 10	
	Half year's insurance	0 10 6	
			69 1 4
July 5	„ Of Mr. Alfred Henry Wragg, for his freedom by servitude -	8 0 0	
	For his admission to the livery - -	14 0 0	
			22 0 0
June 22.	„ Of Messrs. Williams, Deacon, and Co., loan to pay deposit on purchase of freeholds in Farringdon Road in St. Bride Street - - - -		1,100 0 0
July 3.	„ Of the Skinners' Company per Messrs. Williams, Deacon, and Co. for last instalment of purchase money and interest -		5,117 2 7
13.	„ For sale of 6,180*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.* Reduced Annuities -		6,057 0 0
		£ s. d.	
Oct. 4.	„ Of Messrs. King and King, one quarter's ground rent of premises in Snow Hill, due Midsummer last - -	141 16 2	
	Less tax -	3 10 9	
			138 5 5
Nov. 3.	„ Half year's dividend on 3,850*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.* Reduced - -	57 15 2	
	Less tax -	1 8 11	
			56 6 3
„ „ „	Do. do. on 5,594*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.* New 3*l.* per cents. -	83 18 5	
	Less tax -	2 1 11	
			81 16 6
„ 16.	„ Cash received, half year's rent of Mr. Grant, 14 and 15, Harp Lane, due Michaelmas -	50 0 0	
	Less tax -	1 5 0	
		48 15 0	
	Half year's rent of cellar - -	4 0 0	
	Half year's insurance	2 0 0	
			54 15 0
„ 23.	„ Of Messrs. Charles Macintosh and Co., half years ground-rent of premises in St. Bride Street -	62 10 0	
	Less tax -	1 11 3	
			60 18 9
„ „	„ Of Mr. Henry Williamson, quarter year's ground rent of premises in Farringdon Road, due Michaelmas last -	37 16 9	
	Less tax -	0 18 11	
			36 17 10

1880.		£ s. d.
May 3.	By Gratuity to almspeople -	6 0 0
	„ Beadle, petty disbursements -	7 1 7
June 7.	„ Do. do. do. -	11 11 0
	„ Mr. Henley Grose Smith, half year's salary as clerk - -	55 0 0
	„ Norris, for taxes as under :—	
	£ s. d.	
	Consolidated rate - 25 12 0	
	Sewers - - 1 12 0	
	Board of Works - 9 12 0	
	Police and ward rate 3 4 0	
		40 0 0
	„ Midhurst, oil and colorman -	2 9 8
	„ Gaslight Company to March -	9 16 0
	„ Corporation of London, deposit as per contra - - -	1,080 0 0
July 5.	„ Messrs. Williams and Co. repayment of loan - -	1,100 0 0
	„ Interest thereon - -	1 16 2
	„ Treasurer of the almshouses, half year's allowance - -	90 0 0
	„ Fees to 30 members of the court - - - -	63 0 0
	„ Beadle, quarter's salary to Midsummer - - -	16 10 0
	„ Petty disbursements - -	11 15 10
	„ Gratuity to the widow of Captain Bishop, by order of the Court - - -	30 0 0
	„ Gratuity to Mr. A. C. Young, late a member of the Court of Assistants by order of the Court - - -	10 0 0
July 14.	„ In part purchase money for freehold ground rents in St. Bride Street and Farringdon Road - - - -	3,920 0 0
	„ Balance of do. - -	6,057 0 0
July 9.	„ Cash paid Messrs. Birkinton and Krall, goldsmiths -	8 11 0
Aug. 9.	„ Poor rate at 7*d.* in 384*l.* -	11 4 0
	„ Mr. Stradwicke, for photographs of houses in Harp Lane -	6 6 0
	„ Gas Light and Coke Company, gas to June - - -	5 19 4
	„ New River Company, two quarter's water to Midsummer	3 12 0
	„ Messrs. Webster and Son, seltzer water - - -	2 10 8
	„ Montem Smith for singers at ladies dinner, Crystal Palace -	11 15 0
	„ Howell, plumber, bills to June	13 4 6
	„ Ring and Brymer, bill to May last - - -	182 2 0
	„ Beadle, for disbursements to this day - - - -	9 6 5
Sept. 6.	„ Nickoll's, gas fitters, &c. -	34 10 4
	„ Standing and Co., for wine -	88 12 11
	„ Day and Watson for ditto -	43 16 0
	„ Buckley, Thomson, and Co. art manufacturers - -	8 0 0
	„ Watson and Co., for cigars -	23 10 3
	„ Messrs. Billimore, for plants -	2 2 0
	„ Mrs. Marriott, further account almspeople - - -	60 0 0
Oct. 4.	„ Fees to 27 members of the court - - -	56 14 0
„ 7.	„ Beadle's petty disbursements -	10 7 11
	„ Two quarter's tithe - -	1 11 9
	„ Beadle's salary to Michaelmas -	16 10 0
„ 21.	„ Quarter gratuity to Mr. Alexander C. Young - -	7 10 0
Nov. 2.	„ Beadle's petty disbursements -	3 14 1
„ 3.	„ Billimore, for plants - -	3 2 0
	„ Midhurst, oil and colourman -	2 14 9
„ 29.	„ Court fees, 29 members -	60 18 0
	„ Beadle, petty disbursements -	16 6 6
	„ Bertram and Roberts, for dinner to the ladies in July at the Crystal Palace - -	88 16 0
	„ Gas company, quarter's gas to September - - -	5 4 0
	„ Billimore, for plants - -	5 0 0

BAKERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

1880.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	1880.		£ s. d.
Nov. 23.	To Of Mr. Thomas Reeve Denny, half year's rent of 17, Harp Lane, due Michaelmas - -	55 0 0		Nov.	By Cash paid one year's fee farm rent, Michell's almshouses -	0 13 0
	Less tax -	1 7 6		„	Mr. Henley Smith, half year's salary as clerk to election day -	55 0 0
		53 12 6		„	Mr. Rutsell for bread for Bassishaw ward - -	7 16 0
	Half year's insurance	0 10 0		„	Master's allowance for one liveryman - - -	0 5 0
			54 2 6	„	Darling and Sons, printers -	23 18 3
„	„ Of Messrs. King and King, one quarter's ground rent of premises in Snow Hill, due Michaelmas last	141 16 2		„	Mr. Henley Grose Smith, his bill for law charges - -	29 18 0
	Less tax -	3 10 10		„	Printer's bill, re Harp Lane -	21 5 0
			138 5 4	„	Surveyor's „ „ -	28 17 6
Nov.	To Cash removed of Mr. Stone for two livery dinner tickets -		2 10 0	„	Mr. H. G. Smith, costs „ -	49 18 8
„	Of Mr. Harris for one ditto -		1 5 0	„	Ring and Brymer, on account (207*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*) - -	200 0 0
„	Of Mr. Bleckley for one ditto -		1 5 0			
„	Of Messrs. Wilbey and Scholes, one year's rent of the Fire Ball Estate, less land tax 8*s.* -		1 12 0			
„	Of Mr. G. R. Dodd, for three livery dinner tickets - -		3 15 0			
„	Of Mr. Grant in full for dilapidations - - -		100 0 0			
„	Of Mr. Recknell, on account, dilapidations - - -		40 0 0			
			£14,758 12 7			£14,758 12 7

PART IV.—M.

RETURN M.—General and Technical Education.—A statement as to whether the company does anything to subsidize or encourage education, whether general or technical, and a return of the means (if any) so employed, and of the amount expended on such objects during each of the last preceding ten years.

The company subscribe the sum of 50*l.* per annum to the City and Guilds of London Institute for the Advancement of Technical Education.

PART V.—REFORM.

PART V.—REFORM.

The Commissioners, being bound to report to Her Majesty "what measures (if any) are, in their "judgment, expedient and necessary for improving or altering the constitution of the companies, or the "appropriation or administration of the property or revenues thereof," respectively invite the attention of the officers of the companies to this part of the commission.

The Commissioners will be very glad to receive and consider any suggestions respecting this part of the Commission with which the officers of the companies may do the Commissioners the honour of favouring them.

The Bakers' Company have no suggestions to offer on this head.

APPENDIX A.

The Company gave considerable information to the Municipal Commissioners appointed in 1834.

APPENDIX B.

City of London Livery Companies'
Commission,
2, Victoria Street, S.W.,
February 15th, 1882.

Sir,

The Commissioners desire me to thank, on their behalf, the Court of the Worshipful Company of Bakers for the information which they have supplied to the Commissioners: but, at the same time, to state that that information is not, in their judgment, quite sufficient. I am, therefore, to draw attention to some points in the returns of the Bakers' Company with regard to which the Commissioners must respectfully ask for further information. The points are mentioned in the Schedule hereto, and the Commissioners will be much obliged to the Court if they will let them have the additional particulars as soon as possible.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) H. D. Warr,
Secretary.

The Clerk of the
Worshipful Company of Bakers.

SCHEDULE.

The Commissioners respectfully ask for further information with regard to the following point:—

Part IV. Circular of August 14th, 1880.
The Court have only stated the details of the Company's corporate expenditure for one year.

4, Warnford Court,
Throgmorton Street,
London, E.C.,
12th May 1882.

Sir,

In pursuance of the request of your letter of the 15th February last, I am instructed to forward to you copies of the accounts of the Bakers' Company for nine years preceding the year the account of which has been supplied.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) Henley Grose Smith.

H. D. Warr, Esq.,
City of London
Livery Companies' Commission,
2, Victoria Street, S.W.

BAKERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

Dr. RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for the Year ending

1871.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Jan. 2	To cash received of the Skinners' Company, ½ year's rent of the Irish estate to Michaelmas	105 7 10	
	Less poor rate	2 18 8	
	,, income tax	1 14 2	
		4 12 10	
		100 15 0	
	Less clerk's fee	0 17 6	
			99 17 6
,,	of apprentice, B. J. Webber to J. Hammond		0 5 0
,,	,, J. R. Richardson to ,,		0 5 0
,,	,, W. C. Taylor to ,,		0 5 0
Feb. 28	,, of Mr. Henley Grose Smith; proceeds of sale of 242*l.* New 3*l.* per cents. by order of the Court of 6th February 1871		222 6 9
March 6	,, of Mr. Alexander Young, fine on admission to the Court of Assistants		40 0 0
,,	of Mr. William J. Johnston for his freedom by redemption	0 10 0	
	housekeeper	0 12 0	
	redemption of quarterage	3 0 0	
			4 2 0
	admission to the livery and steward's fine		9 10 0
April 10	,, of Mr. Grant, ½ year's rent of Nos. 14 and 15, Harp Lane, due Lady Day	50 0 0	
	Less income tax	0 16 8	
		49 3 4	
	Add ½ year's insurance	2 0 0	
			51 3 4
April 14	,, of Mr. Henley Grose Smith, ½ year's dividend on 1,300*l.* New 3*l.* per cents.	19 10 0	
	Less income tax	0 6 6	
			19 3 6
May 11	,, of Mr. Thos. R. Denny for ½ year's rent of No. 17, Harp Lane, due Lady Day	55 0 0	
	Less income tax	0 18 4	
		54 1 8	
	Add ½ year's insurance	0 10 0	
			54 11 8
June 5	,, of Mr. Spradberry for ½ year's rent of No. 19, Harp Lane, due Lady Day	70 0 0	
	Less income tax	1 3 4	
		68 16 8	
	Add ½ year's insurance	0 15 9	
			69 12 5
,,	of Mr. Recknell for ½ year's rent of No. 18, Harp Lane, due Lady Day	45 0 0	
	Less income tax	0 15 0	
		44 5 0	
	Add ½ year's insurance	0 15 9	
			45 0 9
July 3	,, of the Skinners' Company, ½ year's rent of the Irish Estate, due Lady Day	105 7 10	
	Less quit rent	2 8 8	
	,, income tax	1 15 1	
		4 3 9	
		101 4 1	
	Less clerk's fee	0 17 6	
			100 6 7
,,	of Mr. W. J. Smith, fine on admission to the Court of Assistants		40 0 0
Oct. 23	,, of Mr. Grant for ½ years' rent of Nos. 14 and 15, Harp Lane, due Michaelmas	50 0 0	
	Less income tax	1 5 0	
		48 15 0	
	Add ½ years' insurance	2 0 0	
Nov. 2	,, of Mr. Henley Grose Smith ½ year's dividend on 1,300*l.* New 3*l.* per cents.	19 10 0	
	Less income tax	0 9 9	
			19 0 3
,, 6	,, of Mr. Caleb Oliver for his freedom by redemption	0 10 0	
,,	,, housekeeper	0 12 0	
,,	,, redemption of quarterage	3 0 0	
			4 2 0
,,	,, admission to the livery		9 10 0
	Carried forward		839 16 9

November 1871. Mr. W. D. Ramsay, Master.

1871.			£	s.	d.	Cr. £	s.	d.
Feb. 6	By cash paid	Mr. Thornhill, treasurer of almshouses				60	0	0
	,,	fees to 29 members of the Court				15	4	6
	,,	Mr. Rice, ¼ salary due Christmas last, including coals and gas				16	0	0
Mar. 6	,,	Mr. Gayler, the late master, balance of his account				239	9	2
	,,	two quarters' water rate to Christmas				1	10	0
	,,	for gas do.				3	3	9
	,,	one year's income tax under Schedule A.				7	13	4
	,,	armorial bearings				1	1	0
	,,	Mr. Wright, tallow chandler				6	7	10
	,,	Mr. Tilley, carpenter				2	8	0
	,,	taxes, inhabited house duty				29	5	0
	,,	,, poor rate, made on 24th December 1870				13	6	8
	,,	,, ¼ police rate, due Christmas				2	13	4
	,,	Militia rate				0	13	4
April 4	,,	fees to 32 members who attended Court				16	16	0
	,,	Mr. Rice, ¼ salary to Lady Day, including coals and gas				16	0	0
	,,	Mr. Morison, one year's insurance in Sun fire office on Hall and 17, 18, and 19, Harp Lane, in the sum of 6,025*l.*				6	2	3
	,,	on Nos. 14 and 15, Harp Lane				2	10	0
	,,	Mr. Rice, his monthly bill for December	4	0	1			
		Less allowance to master	3	0	0			
						1	0	1
May	,,	Mr. Rice, his bill on audit committee in January	7	12	5			
		Less allowance to master	3	0	0			
						4	12	5
	,,	Mr. Rice, his bill on quarterly Court in February				21	17	8
	,,	,, his bill on almshouse committee in March	7	17	9			
	,,	Less allowance to master	3	0	0			
						4	17	9
	,,	two cabs to almshouses				0	12	0
	,,	taxes, two quarters' consolidated rate, made 7th February				9	6	8
June	,,	one quarter's police rate to Lady Day				1	6	8
	,,	one quarter's ward rate, due do.				1	6	8
	,,	one year's sewer rate, ending January 1871				4	8	0
	,,	poors' rate, made 31st March 1871 at 10*d.* on 320*l.*				13	6	8
	,,	two quarters' tithe, due Lady Day				1	11	9
	,,	Mr. Beeton, carpenter				1	2	6
	,,	Mr. Howell, plumber				8	2	6
	,,	Messrs. Hall and Sons, for loan of glass lustre and sundry lamps on last election day				15	18	6
	,,	Messrs. Brown and Mackay, 2 soup tureen stands				0	17	0
	,,	Messrs. Nissen and Parker, printers				5	13	0
	,,	Mr. H. G. Smith, ½ year's salary as clerk				25	0	0
July 3	,,	Mr. Hammond, for three dozen hock				6	3	0
	,,	Mr. Rice, his bill on quarterly court in April				21	5	0
	,,	,, bill on almshouse committee in May	7	7	1			
		Less allowance to master	3	0	0			
						4	7	1
	,,	Mr. Rice, his bill on monthly court in June	4	2	5			
		Less allowance to master	3	0	0			
						1	2	5
	,,	Mr. Rice, ¼ salary to Midsummer, including coals and gas				16	0	0
	,,	Mr. Clarke, surveyor's bill				8	18	0
	,,	26 members who attended court				13	13	0
	,,	Mr. Rice, his bill on quarterly court in July				19	3	7
	,,	,, his monthly bill in August	3	15	3			
		Less allowance to master	3	0	0			
						0	15	3
	,,	Gas to Midsummer 1871				0	16	6
	,,	Mr. Rice, ¼ salary to Michaelmas, including coals and gas				16	0	0
Aug. 7	,,	Mr. Tilley, carpenter				0	12	1
	,,	Mr. Wright, oilman				6	7	4
	,,	Mr. Howell, plumber				0	19	2
Aug. 3	,,	2 quarters water rate due Midsummer				1	10	0
	,,	gas to Lady day				3	9	0
Sept. —	,,	Mr. Rice's bill on almshouse committee	7	16	9			
		Less allowance to the master	3	0	0			
						4	16	9
Oct. 2	,,	fees to 26 members of the court				13	13	0
	,,	Mr. Low's charges for copies of calculations and statements relative to the almshouses				2	5	0
	,,	Mr. Urquhart for wine				9	18	0
	,,	,, for champagne				6	18	0
	,,	Messrs. Brown & Co. for crockery				1	5	6
	,,	Messrs. Tilley & Sons, carpenters				0	12	0
	,,	Messrs. Massey, silversmiths				0	3	0
	,,	Mr. Howell, plumber				0	8	9
		Carried forward				722	5	5

BAKERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

Dr. Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ending

1871.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward - -	-	839 16 9
Nov. 6	To cash received of Mr. Spradberry, ½ years' rent of 19, Harp Lane, due Michaelmas - - - - - -	70 0 0	
	Less income tax - -	1 15 0	
		68 5 0	
	Add insurance - -	0 5 3	
			68 10 3
,,	of Mr. Recknell, ½ year's rent of No. 18, Harp Lane, due Michaelmas - - - - - -	45 0 0	
	Less income tax - -	1 2 6	
		43 17 6	
	Add ½ years' insurance - -	0 15 9	
			44 13 3
,, 27	,, of Mr. T. R. Denny, ½ year's rent of No. 17, Harp Lane, due Michaelmas - - - - - -	55 0 0	
	Less income tax - -	1 7 6	
		53 12 6	
	Add ½ year's insurance - -	0 10 0	
			54 2 6
,,	of Mr. Saml. Ellis, fine for being excused serving the office of master		20 0 0
,,	one year's rentcharge on Fire Ball estate, due Michaelmas	2 0 0	
	Less land tax - - -	0 8 0	
			1 12 0
			1,028 14 9

Dr. Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ending

1871.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Dec.	To cash received of Mr. Ramsay the late master - - - - -	-	52 16 5
,, 4	,, of Mr. W. T. Tubbs for freedom by redemption - -	0 10 0	
	,, housekeeper - - - - - -	0 12 0	
	,, redemption of quarterage - - -	3 0 0	
			4 2 0
	,, admission to livery, and steward's fine - -	-	9 10 0
1872.			
Jan. 1	,, of Mr. John Paterson the younger for his freedom by patrimony -	1 5 0	
	,, housekeeper - - - - -	0 12 0	
	,, redemption of quarterage - - - -	3 0 0	
			4 17 0
	,, admission to livery, and steward's fine - -	-	9 10 0
	,, of Skinners' Company, ½ year's rent of Irish estate due Michaelmas last - - - - - -	105 7 10	
	Less poor rate - -	-	
	Property tax - - -	5 8 7	
		99 19 3	
	Less clerk's fee - -	0 17 6	
			99 1 9
Feb. 5	,, of Mr. Chas. Barber, fine on admission to the court of assistants -		40 0 0
Mar. 4	,, of Mr. Alfred Porter for his freedom by redemption -	0 10 0	
	,, housekeeper - - - - -	0 12 0	
	,, redemption of quarterage - - - -	3 0 0	
			4 2 0
	,, admission to livery and steward's fine - -	-	9 10 0
April 8	,, of Mr. Jno. R. Pickering for his freedom by redemption -	0 10 0	
	,, housekeeper - - - - - -	0 12 0	
	,, quarterage - - - - - -	3 0 0	
			4 2 0
	,, admission to the livery and steward's fine - -	-	9 10 0
	Carried forward - -	-	247 1 2

BAKERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

November 1871. Mr. W. D. Ramsay, Master—*continued.*

1871.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward		722 5 5
Oct. 2	By cash paid Mr. Knight, bricklayer		0 10 6
,,	Messrs. Rogers & Sons for cigars		4 16 0
,,	one year's subscription to Tower Ward Schools		2 2 0
,,	two quarters' tithe due Michaelmas		1 11 9
,,	Mr. Rice, his bill on quarterly court, October		20 5 0
,,	Archæological Society, contribution for the insertion of the Company's arms in the Guildhall Library window		10 10 0
,, 27	,, fees to 29 members of the court		15 4 6
,,	one years' fee farm rent due, Michell's almshouses		0 13 0
,,	Mr. Russell for bread supplied to Bassishaw Ward		7 16 0
,,	Mr. Rice, his bill for monthly court in November	5 3 7	
	Less allowance to the master	3 0 0	
			2 3 7
,,	Mr. Elmore for singers	6 6 0	
,,	,, for books of words	1 7 6	
			7 13 6
,,	Toast master		0 10 6
,,	Wine steward		1 1 0
,,	Police in attendance		0 7 6
Nov. —	,, for hire of loving cups		1 5 0
,,	for hire of banners		3 2 6
,,	Bates, Jennings, and Lewis, and charwoman for several days' attendance, preparing the hall for livery dinner		3 0 0
,,	for seltzer water		1 0 0
,,	Mr. Rice's bill for sundries on livery dinner		7 7 4
,,	Mr. Webster's bill for livery dinner		72 5 0
,,	Mr. Henley Grose Smith, ½ year's salary as clerk, to November		25 0 0
,,	his bill for law charges		11 11 8
,,	Messrs. Darling & Son for printing livery lists		2 5 0
,,	Master's allowance, 8 monthly courts		24 0 0
,,	,, 2 liverymen, 5*s.* each		0 10 0
,,	taxes, one quarter's police, due Midsummer		1 6 8
,,	,, ,, ,, due Michaelmas		1 6 8
,,	,, 6 months' consolidated rate, from July		9 12 0
,,	,, poor rate made 31st October 1871		14 8 0
			975 10 1
	To Balance due from Mr. W. D. Ramsay		52 16 5
			1,028 6 6

25th November 1872. Mr. T. R. DENNY, Master.

1871.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Dec. 4	By cash paid Mr. Rice his monthly bill	5 12 7	
	Less allowance to the master	3 0 0	
			2 12 7
,, 27	,, his quarter's salary due Christmas, including coal and gas		16 0 0
,,	two quarters' water rate to do.		1 10 0
,,	one quarter's police rate to do.		3 4 0
1872.			
Jan. 1	,, Mr. Rice his monthly bill audit	8 1 11	
	Less allowance to the master	3 0 0	
			5 1 11
,,	his bill for four luncheons		0 13 6
,,	Mr. Wright, tallow chandler		5 3 7
,,	Messrs. Tilley & Sons, carpenters		1 11 7
,,	one year's taxes for male servant and armorial bearings		1 16 0
Feb. 5	,, fees to 28 members of the court		14 14 0
,,	income tax under Schedule A.		11 10 0
,,	two quarters' tithe		1 11 9
,,	Messrs. Howell & Son, painters, &c.		6 5 8
,,	Mr. Rice his bill on quarterly court		22 8 2
,, 12	,, Mr. Skelton, 3 boxes cigars		4 7 0
,,	Gas Company for gas to Christmas		9 0 9
March	,, Mr. Rice his monthly bill	4 13 7	
	Less allowance to the master	3 0 0	
			1 13 7
April 8	,, fees to 29 members of the court		15 4 6
,,	cigar cabinet		1 15 0
,,	Mr. Morison one year's insurance in Sun Fire Office on Hall, and 17, 18, and 19, Harp Lane, in the sum of 6,025*l.*		6 2 3
,,	on Nos. 14 and 15, Harp Lane, on 1,000*l.*		2 10 0
,,	Mr. R. S. Thornhill, treasurer of the almshouses		30 0 0
,,	Mr. Rice, one quarter's salary to Lady Day		16 0 0
,,	Messrs. Hall & Son, ironmongers, &c.		14 15 6
	Carried forward		195 11 4

Dr. Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ending

1872.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward - -		247 1 2
April 15	To cash received of Mr. Grant, ½ year's rent of 14 and 15, Harp Lane, due Lady Day last - - - - -	50 0 0	
	Less property tax -	1 5 0	
		48 15 0	
	Add ½ year's insurance -	2 0 0	
			50 15 0
,, 24	,, of Mr. Henley G. Smith, ½ year's dividend on 1,300*l.* New 3*l.* per cents. - - - - - -	19 10 0	
	Less income tax - -	0 9 9	
			19 0 3
May	,, of Mr. D. S. Recknell, ½ year's rent of 18, Harp Lane, due Lady Day last - - - - -	45 0 0	
	Less income tax - -	1 2 6	
		43 17 6	
	Add ½ year's insurance -	0 15 9	
			44 13 3
,, 16	,, of Mr. Spradbery, ½ year's rent of 19, Harp Lane, due Lady Day last - - - - -	70 0 0	
	Less income tax - -	1 15 0	
		68 5 0	
	Add ½ year's insurance -	0 10 6	
			68 15 6
	,, of Mr. J. R. Denny, ½ year's rent of 17, Harp Lane, due Lady Day last - - - - - -	55 0 0	
	Less income tax - -	1 7 6	
		53 12 6	
	Add ½ year's insurance -	0 10 0	
			54 2 6
June 3	,, one apprentice, Hughes to Hammond - - -	- -	0 5 0
July 1	,, of Mr. Edmd. Hy. Hammond for his freedom by patrimony	1 5 0	
	,, housekeeper - - - - -	0 12 0	
	,, redemption of quarterage - - - -	3 0 0	
			4 17 0
	,, admission to the livery and steward's fine -	- -	9 10 0
	,, of Mr. Jno. Pemberton Jackson for his freedom by redemption - - - - - - -	0 10 0	
	housekeeper - - - - -	0 12 0	
	redemption of quarterage - - - -	3 0 0	
			4 2 0
	admission to livery and steward's fine -	- -	9 10 0
	,, of Mr. Alexr. Whittel for his freedom by patrimony	1 5 0	
	housekeeper - - - -	0 12 0	
	redemption of quarterage - - - -	3 0 0	
			4 17 0
	admission to the livery and steward's fine -	- -	9 10 0
	,, of Mr. Walter Denny for his freedom by patrimony	1 5 0	
	housekeeper - - - - -	0 12 0	
	redemption of quarterage - - - -	3 0 0	
			4 17 0
	admission to the livery and steward's fine -	- -	9 10 0
	,, of Mr. Jno. S. Jarvis for his freedom by redemption	0 10 0	
	housekeeper - - - -	0 12 0	
	redemption of quarterage - - - -	3 0 0	
			4 2 0
	admission to the livery and steward's fine -	- -	9 10 0
	,, of Mr. Robert Wright for his freedom by redemption	0 10 0	
	housekeeper - - - - - -	0 12 0	
	redemption of quarterage - - - -	3 0 0	
			4 2 0
	admission to the livery and steward's fine -	- -	9 10 0
	,, of Mr. Frank Hutchinson for his freedom by redemption	0 10 0	
	housekeeper - - - - -	0 12 0	
	redemption of quarterage - - - -	3 0 0	
			4 2 0
	admission to the livery and steward's fine -	- -	9 10 0
	,, of Mr. Wm Henry Steer for his freedom by redemption	0 10 0	
	housekeeper - - - - - -	0 12 0	
	redemption of quarterage - - - -	3 0 0	
			4 2 0
	admission to the livery and steward's fine -	- -	9 10 0
	,, of Mr. James Dewar for his freedom by redemption	0 10 0	
	housekeeper - - - - -	0 12 0	
	redemption of quarterage - - - -	3 0 0	
			4 2 0
	admission to the livery and steward's fine -	- -	9 10 0
Oct. 7	,, of Mr. Edward Skelton for his freedom by redemption	0 10 0	
	housekeeper - - - - -	0 12 0	
	redemption of quarterage - - - -	3 0 0	
			4 2 0
	admission to the livery and steward's fine -	- -	9 10 0
	Carried forward - -		622 17 8

25th November 1872. Mr. T. R. DENNY, Master—*continued.* *Cr.*

1872.			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
		Brought forward				195	11	4
April 8	By cash paid Messrs. Tilley & Son, carpenters					0	2	6
,,	Messrs. Howell & Co.					3	13	0
,,	Mr. Rice his bill on April quarterly court					22	0	0
May	,, gas company for gas to Lady Day					2	16	3
,,	Mr. Rice his monthly bill, almshouse committee		10	5	7			
	Less allowance to master		3	0	0			
						7	5	7
,,	one year's land tax					12	16	0
,,	do. inhabited house duty					17	15	0
June 3	,, two quarters' water rate to Midsummer					1	10	0
,,	Mr. Rice his monthly bill, and committee on Irish estate		7	18	1			
	Less allowance to the master		3	0	0			
						4	18	1
,,	gas company, gas to Midsummer					0	17	3
,, 18	,, one quarter's police rate to Lady Day		1	12	0			
,,	one year's ward rate		0	16	0			
						2	8	0
,,	sewers rate made 30th January 1872					4	16	0
,,	two quarters' consolidated rate					9	12	0
,,	Mr. Rice one quarter s salary to Midsummer					16	0	0
July 1	,, fees to 32 members of the court					16	16	0
,,	Mr. Rice his bill on quarterly court					22	18	10
,,	poor rate made on 28th May 1872 at 7*d.* in £ on 384*l.*					11	4	0
,,	one quarter's police rate due Midsummer					1	12	0
,,	year's militia rate					0	16	0
,,	Messrs. Tilley and Jones, carpenters					0	17	8
Aug. 12	,, Mr. Rice his monthly bill		6	1	4			
	Less allowance to the master		3	0	0			
						3	1	4
,,	Messrs. Nissen and Parkers, printers					10	16	5
,,	Mr. Gibbs for cigars, 2 boxes					2	8	0
,,	Mr. Wright, tallow chandler					6	10	2
Sept. 2	,, Mr. Rice his monthly bill, almshouse committee		8	16	11			
	Less allowance to the master		3	0	0			
						5	16	11
,,	Mr. James for wine					129	8	0
,,	Mr. Rice quarter's salary to Michaelmas					16	0	0
,,	2 quarters' tithe to Michaelmas					1	11	9
Oct. 7	,, fees to 28 members of the court					14	14	0
,,	Mr. Rice his quarterly bill					23	8	6
,,	Mr. Goddard for hire of plate					1	4	8
,,	annual subscription to the Tower Ward Charity Schools					2	2	0
,,	Messrs. Soffell and Harrison for taking inventory of the company's property, &c.					4	4	0
,,	gas company for gas to Michaelmas					0	10	6
,,	Mr. R. S. Thornhill, treasurer of the almshouses					30	0	0
,,	expenses of dinner committee on the Irish estates					3	2	0
Nov. 4	,, Mr. Rice his monthly bill		7	5	9			
	Less allowance to the master		3	0	0			
						4	5	9
,,	Mr. Massey, silversmith, mending mustard pot					0	3	0
,, 8	,, one year's fee farm rent to Michell's almshouses, due Michaelmas					0	13	0
,,	one quarter's police rate					1	12	0
,,	two quarters' consolidated rate, made 9th July					11	4	0
,,	Mr. Bryner for linen cloths					1	18	3
,,	Messrs. Howell and Co., plumbers					3	5	5
,,	Mr. Rice's bill, committee on livery dinner					8	5	2
,, 25	,, fees to 33 members of the court					17	6	6
,,	Mr. Ritter his bill for livery dinner, 124 members at 15*s.* 6*d.*		96	2	0			
,,	printing bills of fare, breakages, &c.		1	16	6			
						97	18	6
,,	for professional singers, books of words, &c.					8	8	0
,,	toast master					0	10	6
,,	wine steward					0	10	6
,,	wine men					0	15	0
,,	Mr. Rice's bill on livery dinner					5	13	6
,,	for hire of banners					3	0	0
,,	for hire of loving cups					0	15	0
,,	Bates, waiter, 4 days' attendance, preparing hall for the livery dinner					1	0	0
,,	Hayes and Lewis, waiters, 2 days each					1	0	0
,,	policeman in attendance					0	7	6
,,	sweeping chimney					0	1	6
,,	charwoman, 2 days' cleaning					0	5	0
		Carried forward				780	1	10

Dr. Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ending

1872.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	Brought forward				622	17	8
Oct. 15	To cash received of Mr. Grant, ½ year's rent of 14 and 15, Harp Lane, due Michaelmas	50	0	0			
	Less income tax	0	16	8			
		49	3	4			
	Add ½ year's insurance	2	0	0			
					51	3	4
„ 18	„ of Mr. Denny, ½ year's rent of 17, Harp Lane, due Michaelmas last	55	0	0			
	Less income tax	0	18	4			
		54	1	8			
	Add ½ year's insurance	0	10	0			
					54	11	8
„ 23	„ of Mr. Henley Grose Smith, ½ year's dividend on 1,300*l.*	19	10	0			
	Less income tax	0	6	6			
					19	3	6
	one year's rent of Fire Ball Estate, due Michaelmas	2	0	0			
	Less land tax	0	8	0			
					1	12	0
Nov. 4	„ of Mr. Jas. Yalden for his freedom by redemption	0	10	0			
	housekeeper	0	12	0			
	quarterage	3	0	0			
					4	2	0
	admission to the livery and steward's fine				9	10	0
	„ of Mr. George Sims for his freedom by redemption	0	10	0			
	housekeeper	0	12	0			
	quarterage	3	0	0			
					4	2	0
	admission to the livery and steward's fine				9	10	0
	„ of Mr. Robert Ellis for his freedom by redemption	0	10	0			
	housekeeper	0	12	0			
	quarterage	3	0	0			
					4	2	0
	admission to the livery and steward's fine				9	10	0
	„ of Mr. D. S. Recknell, ½ year's rent of 18, Harp Lane, due Michaelmas	45	0	0			
	Less income tax	0	15	0			
		44	5	0			
	Add ½ year's insurance	0	15	9			
					45	0	9
„ 25	„ of Mrs. Thos. Keen for his freedom by redemption	0	10	0			
	housekeeper	0	12	0			
	quarterage	3	0	0			
					4	2	0
	admission to the livery and steward's fine				9	10	0
	„ of Mr. Fredk. Algar for his freedom by redemption	0	10	0			
	housekeeper	0	12	0			
	redemption of quarterage	3	0	0			
					4	2	0
	admission to the livery and steward's fine				9	10	0
	„ of Mr. Fredk. Walter Moore for his freedom by patrimony	1	5	0			
	housekeeper	0	12	0			
	redemption of quarterage	3	0	0			
					4	17	0
	admission to the livery and steward's fine				9	10	0
	„ of Mr. Spradberry, ½ year's rent of 19, Harp Lane, due Michaelmas	70	0	0			
	Less property tax	1	3	4			
		68	16	8			
	Add ½ year's insurance	0	10	6			
					69	7	2
	„ of the Skinners' Company, ½ year's rent of the Irish estate, due Lady Day last	105	7	10			
	Less property tax, 6*d.*	2	12	9			
	Quit rent	2	8	8			
		5	1	5			
		100	6	5			
	Less clerk's fee	0	17	6			
					99	8	11
					£1,045	12	0

25th November 1872. Mr. T. R. DENNY, Master—*continued.* *Cr.*

1872.		£	s.	d.
	Brought forward	780	1	10
Nov. 25	By cash paid Mr. Henley Grose Smith, one year's salary as clerk	50	0	0
,,	his bill for law business	15	1	10
,,	Messrs. Darling, printing livery lists	2	5	0
,,	Mr. Russell's bill for bread supplied to Bassishaw Ward	7	16	0
,, 26	,, master's allowance for 8 monthly courts	24	0	0
,,	,, ,, for 20 liverymen, 5*s.* each	5	0	0
,,	inmates of the almshouses	3	0	0
	Balance due from the master	158	7	4
		£1,045	12	0

Dr. RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for the Year ending

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1872.							
Dec. 2	To cash received of Mr. Denny, the late master				158	7	4
,,	of Mr. J. M. Cottrell for his freedom by redemption	0	10	0			
	housekeeper	0	12	0			
	redemption of quarterage	3	0	0			
					4	2	0
	admission to the livery and steward's fine				9	10	0
,,	of Mr. G. R. Longdon for his freedom by redemption	0	10	0			
	housekeeper	0	12	0			
	redemption of quarterage	3	0	0			
					4	2	0
	admission to the livery and steward's fine				9	10	0
,,	of Mr. Thomas Beddall for his freedom by redemption	0	10	0			
	housekeeper	0	12	0			
	redemption by quarterage	3	0	0			
					4	2	0
	admission to the livery and steward's fine				9	10	0
1873.							
Jan. 6	,, of Mr. Biggs Pringle for his freedom by redemption	0	10	0			
	housekeeper	0	12	0			
	redemption of quarterage	3	0	0			
					4	2	0
	admission to the livery and steward's fine				9	10	0
,,	of Mr. Chas. Pike for his freedom by patrimony	1	5	0			
	housekeeper	0	12	0			
	redemption of quarterage	3	0	0			
					17	0	
Feb. 3	,, of Mr. Thomas Stone for his freedom by redemption	0	10	0			
	housekeeper	0	12	0			
	redemption of quarterage	3	0	0			
					4	2	0
	admission to the livery and steward's fine				9	10	0
,,	of Mr. Samuel Guest for his freedom by redemption	0	10	0			
	housekeeper	0	12	0			
	redemption of quarterage	3	0	0			
					4	2	0
	admission to the livery and steward's fine				9	10	0
,,	,, of Mr. Pike for do.				9	10	0
,,	of Mr. Walter Mitchell for his freedom by redemption	0	10	0			
	housekeeper	0	12	0			
	redemption of quarterage	3	0	0			
					4	2	0
	admission to the livery and steward's fine				9	10	0
,,	of Mr. Paul Aspinall for his freedom by patrimony	1	5	0			
	housekeeper	0	12	0			
	redemption of quarterage	3	0	0			
					4	17	0
	admission to the livery and steward's fine				9	10	0
,,	of Mr. William Nevill for his freedom by redemption	0	10	0			
	housekeeper and redemption of quarterage	3	12	0			
					4	2	0
	admission to the livery and steward's fine				9	10	0
,,	of Mr. John Davies for his freedom by redemption	0	10	0			
	housekeeper	0	12	0			
	redemption of quarterage	3	0	0			
					4	2	0
	admission to the livery and steward's fine				9	10	0
,,	of Mr. Llewellyn Jones for his freedom by redemption	0	10	0			
	housekeeper	0	12	0			
	redemption of quarterage	3	0	0			
					4	2	0
	admission to the livery and steward's fine				9	10	0
,,	apprentice Wragg to Potter				0	5	0
April 7	,, of Mr. Charles Hay Stewart for his freedom by redemption	0	10	0			
	housekeeper	0	12	0			
	redemption of quarterage	3	0	0			
					4	2	0
	admission on the livery and steward's fine				9	10	0
,,	of Mr. Charles Potter for his freedom by redemption	0	10	0			
	housekeeper	0	12	0			
	redemption of quarterage	3	0	0			
					4	2	0
	admission on the livery and steward's fine				9	10	0
,,	of Mr. Jas. Lee for his freedom by redemption	0	10	0			
	housekeeper	0	12	0			
	redemption of quarterage	3	0	0			
					4	2	0
	admission on the livery and steward's fine				9	10	0
,, 18	,, of Mr. Grant, ½ year's rent of 14 and 15, Harp Lane, due Lady Day	50	0	0			
	Less income tax	0	16	8			
		49	3	4			
	Add ½ year's insurance	2	0	0			
					51	3	4
	Carried forward				415	5	8

BAKERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

24th November 1873. MR. JOHN HAMMOND, Master. *Cr.*

			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1872.				
	By cash paid Mr. Rice his monthly bill for December		5 19 6	
	,, less allowance to master		3 0 0	
				2 19 6
	,, his quarter's salary to Christmas, including coals and gas			16 0 0
	,, two quarters' water rate to Christmas			1 10 0
	,, two quarters' gas to do.			3 6 9
	,, taxes, income tax under Schedule A.			7 13 4
1873.				
Jan. 6	,, Mr. Rice his bill for January audit committee		7 19 9	
	,, Less allowance to master		3 0 0	
				4 19 9
	,, Mr. Wright, tallow chandler, his bill for September			1 4 8
	,, Do. do. for October			3 1 5
	,, Do. do. for November			2 5 7
	,, taxes paid for armorial bearings			1 16 0
Feb. 3	,, fees to 28 members of the court			14 14 0
	,, Messrs. Tilley & Co., carpenters			26 19 9
	,, taxes, land tax, one year			12 16 0
	,, inhabited house duty, do.			17 5 0
	,, poor's rate made 14th November			11 4 0
	,, one quarter's police rate due Christmas			3 4 0
	,, Mr. Thornhill, treasurer of the almshouses			60 0 0
March	,, Mr. Morison one year's insurance in Sun Fire Office on Hall and 17, 18, and 19, Harp Lane, in the sum of 6,025*l.*			6 2 3
	,, Nos. 14 and 15, Harp Lane, on 1,000*l.*			2 10 0
	,, Messrs. Balls & Co. for hire of chairs			23 7 0
	,, Mr. Hooper for a quarter cask of sherry			26 0 0
	,, Mr. Vardon for a patent table gong			0 7 0
	,, Mr. Rice his bill on February quarterly court			27 15 6
	,, his quarter's salary to Lady Day			16 0 0
	,, his bill on monthly court and committee		7 10 7	
	Less allowance to master		3 0 0	
				4 10 7
March 24	,, his bill on committee on fines and fees			7 10 7
April 7	,, Mr. Rice's bill on quarterly court			25 0 4
	,, fees to 30 members of the court			15 15 0
	,, gratuity to 12 almshouse pensioners, 10*s.* each			6 0 0
	,, cab-hire to and from Hackney			0 12 6
	,, Mr. Rice his monthly bill and almshouse committee		9 3 2	
	Less allowance to master		5 0 0	
				4 3 2
	,, Messrs. Farrow & Co., ironmongers			3 12 0
	,, 2 quarters' tithe to Lady Day			1 11 9
April 19	,, Mr. Henley Grose Smith ½ year's salary as clerk			25 0 0
	,, Messrs. Hulet & Co., gas fitters			33 2 6
	,, Messrs. Wardens ordering ladies' dinner			2 17 0
	,, taxes, one quarter's police rate due Lady Day			1 12 0
	,, ward rate, one year			0 16 0
	,, sewers rate, one year			4 16 0
	,, consolidated rate, six months, ending July			9 12 0
	,, Mr. Thornhill proceeds of sale of 100*l.* stock on account almshouses generally			92 0 0
June 9	,, Mr. Rice his monthly bill		6 0 1	
	Less allowance to master		5 0 0	
				1 0 1
July 7	,, fees to 32 members of the court			16 16 0
	,, Mr. Rice his bill on quarterly court			26 14 4
	,, his quarter's salary to Midsummer, including gas and coals			16 0 0
	,, Mr. Tilley, carpenter, for repairs			7 1 6
	,, gas to Lady Day			5 14 5
	,, Goddard for hire of plate			2 13 0
	,, taxes, poor's rate made 12th May			19 4 0
	,, one quarter's police rate due Midsummer			3 4 0
	,, Mr. Wright, tallow chandler			4 14 6
	,, Messrs. Nissen and Parker, stationers and printers			12 12 5
	,, Mr. Davis, cutler, for knife-cleaning machine			5 8 6
	,, Messrs. Bryer & Co., linen drapers			5 6 3
	,, two quarters' water-rate to Midsummer			1 10 0
	,, gas to Midsummer			4 11 10
Aug. 11	,, Mr. Rice his monthly court bill		6 13 1	
	Less allowance to master		5 0 0	
				1 13 1
August	,, Messrs. Hall & Co.			28 1 6
	,, Messrs. Sawyer for ladies' dinner at the Crystal Palace			92 12 0
	,, Mr. Wright for professional services at ladies' dinner			11 0 0
September	,, Messrs. Tilley & Son, carpenters			2 5 0
	,, Taxes, one years' militia rate			0 16 0
	,, ,, one quarter's police rate, due Michaelmas			1 12 0
	,, ,, consolidated rate ending 1 January 1874			9 12 0
	,, Messrs. Sharpus, china and glass manufacturers, for dinner service			48 8 5
	,, Mr. Rice his bill on monthly court and almshouse committee		10 8 9	
	Less allowance to the master		5 0 0	
				5 8 9
Oct. 6	,, fees to 29 members of the court			15 4 6
	Carried forward			881 2 0

BAKERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

Dr. Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ending

1873.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward - - -		415 5 8
May 5	To cash received of Mr. Recknell, ½ year's rent of No. 18, Harp Lane, due Lady Day - - - - - - -	45 0 0	
	Less income tax - -	0 15 0	
		44 5 0	
	Add ½ year's insurance -	0 15 9	
			45 0 9
	,, of Mr. Henley Grose Smith, proceeds of sale of 300*l.* new 3*l.* per cents. by order of the court of 7th October 1872 and 7th April 1873 -		276 0 0
July 7	,, of Mr. Richard Perkins for his freedom by redemption -	0 10 0	
	housekeeper - - - - - -	0 12 0	
	redemption of quarterage - - - -	3 0 0	
			4 2 0
	admission on the livery and steward's fine -	- - -	9 10 0
	,, of Mr. Spradberry, ½ year's rent of No. 19, Harp Lane, due Lady Day - - - - - - - -	70 0 0	
	Less income tax - -	1 3 4	
		68 16 8	
	Add ½ year's insurance -	0 10 6	
			69 7 2
	,, of Mr. Denny, ½ year's rent of No. 17, Harp Lane, due Lady Day - - - - - - - -	55 0 0	
	Less income tax - -	0 18 4	
		54 1 8	
	Add ½ year's insurance -	0 10 0	
			54 11 8
	,, of Mr. Henley Grose Smith, ½ year's dividend on 1,300*l.* new 3*l.* per cents - - - - - -	19 10 0	
	Less income tax - -	0 6 6	
			19 3 6
	,, of the Skinners' Company on account of rent due from the Irish estate		252 18 10
Aug. 11	,, of Mr. Robert Baker for his freedom by redemption -	0 10 0	
	housekeeper - - - - - -	0 12 0	
	redemption of quarterage - - - -	3 0 0	
			4 2 0
	admission on the livery and steward's fine -	- - -	9 10 0
	,, of Mr. T. P. Josland for his freedom by redemption -	0 10 0	
	housekeeper - - - - - - -	0 12 0	
	redemption of quarterage - - - -	3 0 0	
			4 2 0
	admission on the livery and steward's fine - -	- - -	9 10 0
	,, of Mr. Whillet for two ladies' dinner tickets -	- - -	2 10 0
Oct. 28	,, of Mr. Grant, ½ year's rent of houses Nos. 14 and 15, Harp Lane, due Michaelmas - - - - - -	50 0 0	
	Less income tax - -	0 12 6	
		49 7 6	
	Add ½ year's insurance -	2 0 0	
			51 7 6
	,, of Mr. Henley Grose Smith, ½ year's dividend on 1,000*l.* new 3*l.* per cents. - - - - - -	15 0 0	
	Less income tax - -	0 3 9	
			14 16 3
Nov. 4	,, of Mr. Hy. Charles Richards for his freedom by redemption	0 10 0	
	housekeeper - - - - - -	0 12 0	
	redemption of quarterage - - - - -	3 0 0	
			4 2 0
	admission on the livery and steward's fine -	- - -	9 10 0
	,, of Mr. Alfred Williams for his freedom by redemption -	0 10 0	
	housekeeper - - - - - -	0 12 0	
	redemption of quarterage - - - -	3 0 0	
			4 2 0
	admission on the livery and steward's fine -	- - -	9 10 0
	,, of Mr. William Bristo for his freedom by redemption -	0 10 0	
	housekeeper - - - - - -	0 12 0	
	redemption of quarterage - - - -	3 0 0	
			4 2 0
	admission on the livery and steward's fine -	- - -	9 10 0
	,, of Mr. Frederick Ellis for his freedom by redemption -	0 10 0	
	housekeeper - - - - - -	0 12 0	
	redemption of quarterage - - - -	3 0 0	
			4 2 0
,, 13	admission on the livery and steward's fine -	- - -	9 10 0
	,, of Mr. Recknell, ½ year's rent of No. 18, Harp Lane, due Michaelmas - - - - - - -	45 0 0	
	Less income tax - -	0 11 3	
		44 8 9	
	Add ½ year's insurance -	0 15 9	45 4 6
	Carried forward - -		1,341 9 10

1873.			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
		Brought forward				881	2	0
	By cash paid	Mr. Rice's bill on quarterly court				24	2	4
Oct. 6	,,	two quarters' tithe to Michaelmas				1	11	9
	,,	Mr. Rice's salary to Michaelmas, including coals and gas				16	0	0
Nov. 3	,,	his bill for monthly court dinner	7	4	10			
		Less allowance to the master	5	0	0			
						2	4	10
,, 6	,,	his bill on committee				1	19	6
	,,	Mr. J. Hammond bill for bottling sherry				2	9	0
	,,	,, ,, 1 doz. hock				2	2	0
	,,	Mr. Gibbs for cigars				2	8	0
	,,	one years' fee farm rent due to Michell's almshouses at Michaelmas				0	13	0
	,,	gas to Michaelmas				0	19	11
	,,	Mr. Wright, tallow chandler's bill to June				5	0	7
	,,	,, ,, ,, September				4	14	7
	,,	Messrs. Tilley & Son, carpenters, for repairs				0	18	3
	,,	Mr. Goddard for hire of plate				2	17	4
	,,	Messrs. Atkin & Son for cigars				1	14	0
	,,	Mr. Howell, plumber				17	11	10
	,,	,, ,,				2	18	3
	,,	Mr. Whittel for cigars				5	8	0
	,,	Mr. Dingwell for champagne				8	8	0
	,,	one years' subscription to the Tower Ward schools				2	2	0
,, 24	,,	32 members of the court				16	16	0
	,,	Mr. Ritter's bill for livery dinner, 96 members present, at 10*l.* 6*d.* per head. Beadle's dinner, and glass broken				81	6	9
	,,	Mr. Frederick Cozens for professional services					—	
	,,	Mr. Toole, toastmaster				1	1	0
	,,	wineman				0	15	0
	,,	butler				0	10	6
	,,	policeman in attendance				0	7	6
	,,	hire of loving cups, rosewater dish, and spoons				0	19	0
	,,	hire of banners				3	0	0
	,,	Bates, waiter, 3 days' attendance preparing the hall for the livery dinner				1	2	6
		Hays and Lewis, 2 days each				1	0	0
		charwoman, 2 days' cleaning				0	5	0
	,,	Mr. Rice his bill on livery dinner				6	5	3
	,,	Mr. Henley Grose Smith ½ years' salary as clerk				25	0	0
		his bill for law business				31	16	10
	,,	Messrs. Darling's bill for printing livery lists				2	5	0
	,,	Mr. Russell for bread delivered to Bassishaw ward				7	16	0
	,,	inmates of the almshouses				3	0	0
	,,	master's allowance for 3 monthly courts at 3*l.* each, and 5 monthly courts at 5*l.* each				34	0	0
	,,	,, for 25 liverymen at 5*s.* each				6	5	0
		Balance due from the master				299	10	7
		Carried forward				1,510	7	1

BAKERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

Dr. Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ending

			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1873.		Brought forward - -			-	1,341	9	10
Nov. 13	To cash received of	Mr. Spradbery, ½ year's rent of No. 19, Harp Lane, due Michaelmas - - - - - -	70	0	0			
		Less income tax - -	0	17	6			
			69	2	6			
		Add ½ year's insurance -	0	10	6			
						69	13	0
,, 24	,,	of Mr. H. B. Lott for his freedom by patrimony - -	1	5	0			
		housekeeper - - - - - -	0	12	0			
		redemption of quarterage - - - -	3	0	0			
						4	17	0
		admission on the livery and steward's fine -	-		-	9	10	0
	,,	of Mr. Wm. Crook for his freedom by redemption -	0	10	0			
		housekeeper - - - - -	0	12	0			
		redemption of quarterage - - - - -	3	0	0			
						4	2	0
		admission on the livery and steward's fine -	-		-	9	10	0
	,,	of Mr. W. H. Saunders for his freedom by redemption -	0	10	0			
		housekeeper - - - - - -	0	12	0			
		redemption of quarterage - - - -	3	0	0			
						4	2	0
		admission on the livery and steward's fine -	-		-	9	10	0
	,,	of Mr. T .R. Denny ½ year's rent of No. 17, Harp Lane, due Michaelmas, less income tax - - -	54	6	3			
		Add ½ year's insurance -	0	10	0			
						54	16	3
	,,	one year's rentcharge Fire Ball Estate, due Michaelmas	2	0	0			
		Less land tax - -	0	8	0			
						1	12	0
	,,	of Mr. Webster for ladies' ticket - - -	-		-	1	5	0
					£	1,510	7	1

RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for the Year ending

Dr.

			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1873.	To cash received	of Mr. John Hammond, the late master - - -			-	299	10	7
1874.			£	s.	d.			
Jan. 5	,,	of Mr. Richard Alfred Glover for his freedom by redemption - - - - -	0	10	0			
		do. housekeeper - - - -	0	12	0			
		redemption of quarterage - - - -	3	0	0			
						4	2	0
		admission on the livery and steward's fine - -			-	9	10	0
Feb. 2	,,	of Mr. Henry Guest for his freedom by redemption -	0	10	0			
		housekeeper - - - - -	0	12	0			
		redemption of quarterage - - - -	3	0	0			
						4	2	0
		admission on the livery and steward's fine - -			-	9	10	0
	,,	of Mr. Henry Finch for his freedom by redemption -	0	10	0			
		housekeeper - - - - -	0	12	0			
		redemption of quarterage - - - -	3	0	0			
						4	2	0
		admission on the livery and steward's fine - -			-	9	10	0
	,,	of Thomas Potter for his freedom by redemption -	0	10	0			
		housekeeper - - - - -	0	12	0			
		redemption of quarterage - - - -	3	0	0			
						4	2	0
		admission on the livery and steward's fine - -			-	9	10	0
	,,	of Mr. Thos. Watson Francis for his freedom by redemption	0	10	0			
		housekeeper - - - - -	0	12	0			
		redemption of quarterage - - - -	3	0	0			
						4	2	0
		admission on the livery and steward's fine - -			-	9	10	0
	,,	of Mr. Thomas Young for his freedom by redemption -	0	10	0			
		housekeeper - - - - -	0	12	0			
		redemption of quarterage - - - -	3	0	0			
						4	2	0
		admission to the livery and steward's fine - -			-	9	10	0
	,,	of the Skinners' Company on account of rent due from the Irish Estate - - - - - -			-	562	1	9
	,,	of Mr. Young for dinner ticket - - - -	-		-	1	1	0
March 2	,,	of Mr. Vernon Southee for his freedom by redemption -	0	10	0			
		housekeeper - - - - -	0	12	0			
		redemption of quarterage - - - -	3	0	0			
						4	2	0
		admission to the livery and steward's fine - -			-	9	10	0
		Carried forward - -			-	956	17	4

24th November 1873. Mr. JOHN HAMMOND, Master—*continued.* *Cr.*

		£	s.	d.
	Brought forward	1,510	7	1
	£	1,510	7	1

30th November 1874. MR. GEO. BISHOP, Master. *Cr.*

			£	s.	d.
1874.					
Feb. 2	By cash paid to the treasurer of the almshouses balance of his account, by order of the court				22 14 2
,,	Rogers and Son for cigars				3 4 0
,,	30 members of the court, 10*s.* 6*d.* each				15 15 0
,,	clerk of the Skinners' Company, his fee				1 1 0
April 2	,, Mr. Cozens for professional services on the 24th Nov. 1873 and 2nd Feb. 1874				14 14 0
,,	Mr. Ritter for livery dinner on 2nd Feb. last, 87 members at 16*s.* 6*d.* each				73 16 6
,,	taxes, one year's land tax				12 16 0
,,	,, poor rate, 9*d.* on £ on 384*l.*				14 8 0
,,	,, one quarter's police rate, due Christmas				3 4 0
,,	Mr. Hammond for sherry				42 0 0
		£	s.	d.	
,,	Mr. Rice, monthly bill for December	6	11	5	
	Less allowance to master	5	0	0	
					1 11 5
,,	Mr. Rice his monthly bill for January audit committee	9	9	6	
	Less allowance to master	5	0	0	
					4 9 6
,,	Mr. Rice, his bill on 20th January, committee completing audit				2 18 6
	his bill on 22nd January, 4 luncheons				0 10 0
	his bill on quarterly court in February				12 14 6
	his quarter's salary to Christmas, including coals and gas				16 0 0
,,	income-tax under Schedule A. at 3*d.*				5 15 0
,,	two quarter's water rate				1 10 0
,,	inserting advertisements of vacancy in almshouses				0 11 0
,,	licence for male servant				0 15 0
,,	Wright, tallow chandler				4 19 3
,,	Waterlow and Sons, lithographing notices				0 6 6
,, 13	,, Mr. Morison, one year's insurance in Sun Fire Office, on Hall, and 17, 18, 19, Harp Lane, in 6,025*l.*				6 2 3
,,	on 14 and 15, Harp Lane				2 10 0
,,	30 members of the court				15 15 0
,,	Mr. Josh. Clarke, surveyor's bill				4 9 0
		£	s.	d.	
,,	Mr. Rice his monthly bill and committee on fines and fees	9	19	7	
	Less allowance to master	5	0	0	
					4 19 7
May 4	,, Mr. Rice, his bill on adjourned committee				5 11 7
	his bill on quarterly court, April				25 13 4
	his quarter's salary to Lady Day, including coals and gas				16 15 0
,,	Mr. Howell, plumber				10 5 0
	Carried forward £				348 14 1

Dr. Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ending

			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1874.		Brought forward - -	-	956 17 4
April 13	To cash received of Mr. Thos. Edward Price for his freedom by redemption		0 10 0	
	housekeeper - - - -		0 12 0	
	redemption of quarterage - - - -		3 0 0	
				4 2 0
	admission to the livery and steward's fine -		-	9 10 0
May 7	,, of Mr. Henley Grose Smith, ½ year's dividend on 1,000*l.* new 3*l.* per cents. - - - - - -		-	14 16 3
	,, of Mr. Spradbery, ½ year's rent of No. 19, Harp Lane, due Lady Day last - - - - -		70 0 0	
	Less income tax - -		0 17 6	
			69 2 6	
	½ year's insurance - -		0 10 6	
				69 13 0
	,, of Mr. Recknell, ½ year's rent of No. 18, Harp Lane, due Lady Day last - - - - -		45 0 0	
	Less income tax - -		0 10 6	
			44 9 6	
	½ year's insurance - -		0 15 0	
				45 4 6
	,, of Mr. Denny, ½ year's rent of No. 17, Harp Lane, due Lady Day last - - - - -		55 0 0	
	Less income tax - -		0 13 9	
			54 6 3	
	½ year's insurance - -		0 10 0	
				54 16 3
	,, of Mr. Grant, ½ year's rent of Nos. 14 and 15, Harp Lane, due Lady Day last - - - - -		50 0 0	
	Less income tax - -		0 12 6	
			49 7 6	
	½ year's insurance - -		2 0 0	
				51 7 6
Aug. 6	,, of the treasurer of the almshouses - - -		-	6 0 0
Oct. 2	,, of Mr. Grant, ½ year's rent of Nos. 14 and 15, Harp Lane, due Michaelmas last - - - - -		50 0 0	
	Less tax - - - -		0 8 4	
			49 11 8	
	½ year's insurance - -		2 0 0	
				51 11 8
Nov. 5	,, of Mr. Spradberry, ½ year's rent of 19, Harp Lane, due Michaelmas last - - - - -		70 0 0	
	Less tax - - - -		0 11 8	
			69 8 4	
	½ year's insurance - -		0 10 6	
				69 18 10
,, 26	,, of Mr. Recknell, ½ year's rent of No. 18, Harp Lane, due Michaelmas last - - - - -		45 0 0	
	Less tax - - - -		0 6 9	
			44 13 3	
	½ year's insurance - -		0 15 0	
				45 8 3
,, 27	,, of Mr. Henley Grose Smith, ½ year's dividend on 1,000*l.* New 3*l.* per cents. - - - - -		-	14 17 6
,, 30	,, of Mr. T. R. Denny, ½ year's rent of 17, Harp Lane, due Michaelmas last - - - - -		55 0 0	
	Less tax - - -		0 9 2	
			54 10 10	
	½ year's insurance - -		0 10 0	
				55 0 10
	,, of Mr. Warden Webster for dinner ticket - -		-	1 5 0
	,, of Secondary of London for use of hall on School Board election -		-	5 5 0
		Carried forward - £		1,455 13 11

30th November 1874. Mr. GEO. BISHOP, Master—*continued.* *Cr.*

1874.			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
		Brought forward				348	14	1
May 4	By cash paid	Mr. Wright, tallow chandler				3	19	3
	,,	Mr. Goddard for hire of plate in April				1	8	8
	,,	for gas to Christmas last				6	6	6
	,,	,, to Lady Day last				6	1	0
	,,	taxes, one quarter's police and ward rate				2	8	0
	,,	4 quarters' sewer rate at 4*d.* per £				6	8	0
	,,	2 quarters' consolidated rate at 6*d.* per £				9	12	0
	,,	one year's sewer's rate, ending January 1875, 2*d.* per £				3	4	0
	,,	Messrs. Clarke & Son for chairs, Druggett, &c.				46	17	3
	,,	Mr. Thornhill, treasurer of the almshouses				60	0	0
	,,	Messrs. Green & Denny, wine merchants				89	7	3
June 8	,,	Mr. Grant for cigars				3	4	0
	,,	Messrs. Nissen & Arnold, stationers				11	10	6
	,,	27 members of the court on 8th June				28	7	0
July 6	,,	23 members of the court on 6th July				24	3	0
	,,	Mr. Rice his monthly bill for May and almshouse committee	18	7	6			
		Less allowance to master	5	0	0			
						13	7	6
	,,	his monthly bill for special court in June	19	10	6			
		Less allowance to master	5	0	0			
						14	10	6
	,,	his quarters' salary to Midsummer, including coals and gas				16	15	0
	,,	Mr. Goddard for hire of plate				2	9	0
	,,	Messrs. Brown & Mackay for glass				1	2	6
	,,	Mr. Hall, ironmonger				18	14	9
	,,	Mr. Henley Grose Smith, ½ year's salary to May				25	0	0
	,,	the treasurer of the almshouses, by order of court of this day				100	0	0
	,,	Mr. Cozens for professional services at ladies' dinner				8	8	0
July 6	,,	Messrs. Tilley & Jones, carpenters				12	0	6
Aug. 10	,,	Mr. Rice his quarterly court bill, due July				22	18	6
		his bill for sundry payments in June				6	7	1
	,,	Mr. Wright, oilman's bill				4	13	11
	,,	2 quarters' water rate to Midsummer				3	12	0
	,,	gas to Midsummer				2	6	0
	,,	Mr. Goddard for hire of plate				1	5	0
	,,	taxes, 2 quarters' poor rate, made 26th May				12	16	0
	,,	one quarters' police rate, due Midsummer				3	4	0
	,,	manager "Star and Garter" Hotel, for ladies' dinner				76	4	6
Oct. 5	,,	29 members of the court this day				30	9	0
	,,	Mr. Rice his monthly bill for August	7	6	8			
		Less allowance to master	5	0	0			
						2	6	8
		his monthly bill for September	10	6	10			
		Less allowance to master	5	0	0			
						5	6	10
		postage of livery books to the Company				1	5	0
		his salary, ¼ due at Michaelmas, including coals and gas				16	15	0
	,,	Messrs. Farrar & Jackson, ironmongers				1	3	0
	,,	2 quarters' tithe, due Lady Day last				1	11	9
	,,	subscription Tower Ward schools				2	2	0
	,,	2 advertisements, vacancies in the almshouses				0	12	6
	,,	grant for cigars				0	5	0
	,,	Adkin & Son for box of cigars				1	12	0
Nov. 2	,,	Mr. Rice his quarterly bill for 5th October				23	6	0
		his bill on committee meeting, 15th October				2	13	0
	,,	Mr. Goddard for hire of plate on 5th October				1	5	0
	,,	Mr. White, brush manufacturer, for plate basket, knife tray, &c.				2	13	0
	,,	Messrs. Tilley & Son, carpenter's bill				3	11	6
	,,	Mr. Young for repairing roasting jack				0	4	6
,, 14	,,	Mr. Wright, tallow chandler				3	2	11
	,,	inserting advertisements twice in three papers, notifying vacancy in the almshouses				1	5	6
	,,	postage stamps for cards				0	9	5
	,,	one year's fee farm rent				0	13	0
	,,	Messrs. Newton & Co. for cigars				9	0	0
	,,	Messrs. Nissen & Arnold, printers				3	11	6
	,,	Mr. Rice for luncheons				0	7	0
,, 30	,,	fees to 31 members of the court, this day				32	11	0
	,,	Mr. Ritter, wine merchant, his bill				16	4	0
	,,	Mr. Hammond for do.				2	2	0
			£	s.	d.			
	,,	Mr. Rice his monthly bill on 2nd November	8	9	9			
		Less allowance to the master	5	0	0			
						3	9	9
	,,	taxes, two quarters' consolidated rate at 6*d.* on 384*l.*				9	12	0
	,,	one quarter's police rate, to Michaelmas				1	12	0
	,,	Mr. Russell for bread supplied Bassishaw				7	16	0
	,,	Messrs. Ring and Brymer's bill for livery dinner, 95 gentlemen present, at 18*s.* per head				85	10	0
	,,	toastmaster				0	15	0
	,,	three wine men				1	2	6
	,,	butler				0	15	0
		Carried forward				1,274	5	7

BAKERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

Dr. Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ending

		£ s. d.
	Brought forward - - -	1,455 13 11
	£	1,455 13 11

Dr. RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for the Year ending

			£ s. d.
1875.	To balance of last Account, as audited - - - - -		16 4 8
Jan. 23	To cash received of the Skinners' Company on account of the rent of the Irish Estate -		587 5 2
Feb. 1	,, of Frank Statham Hobson for his freedom by redemption, including housekeeper and quarterage - - -	5 8 0	
	admission to the livery - - - -	14 10 0	
			19 18 0
	,, of Thomas C. Russell for his freedom by redemption, including housekeeper and quarterage - - -	5 8 0	
	admission to the livery - - - -	14 10 0	
			19 18 0
	,, of Thomas C. Percy for his freedom by redemption, including housekeeper and quarterage - - -	5 8 0	
	admission to the livery - - - -	14 10 0	
			19 18 0
March 1	,, of Mr. James Hallett for his freedom by redemption, including housekeeper and quarterage - - -	5 8 0	
	admisssion to the livery - - - -	14 10 0	
			19 18 0
	,, of Mr. John J. Innes for his freedom by servitude, including housekeeper and quarterage - - -	4 7 0	
	admission to the livery - - - -	9 10 0	
			13 17 0
April 24	,, of Mr. Richd. Grant, ½ year's rent of 14 & 15 Harp Lane, due Lady Day - - - - - -	50 0 0	
	Less property tax -	0 8 4	
		49 11 8	
	Add ½ year's insurance -	2 0 0	
			51 11 8
May 3	,, of Mr. W. H. Feltham for his freedom by redemption, including housekeeper and quarterage - - -	5 8 0	
	admission to the livery - - - -	14 10 0	
			19 18 0
	,, one year's rentcharge of Fire Ball Estate, due Michaelmas last - - - - - - -	2 0 0	
	Less land tax - -	0 8 0	
			1 12 0
June 9	,, of Mr. Spradberry, ½ year's rent of Harp Lane, due Lady Day - - - - - - -	70 0 0	
	Less income tax - -	0 11 8	
		69 8 4	
	Add ½ year's insurance -	0 10 6	
			69 18 10
,, 24	,, of Mr. Denny, ½ year's rent of 17, Harp Lane, due Lady Day - - - - - - -	55 0 0	
	Less income tax - -	0 9 2	
		54 10 10	
	Add ½ year's insurance -	0 10 0	
			55 0 10
	,, of Mr. Grant, ½ year's rent of cellar under the beadle's house, due Lady Day - - - - - - -		4 0 0
July 2	,, of the Skinners' Company on account of rent of the Irish Estate -		504 14 1
	,, of Mr. Chas. Groves for ladies' dinner ticket - - - -		1 5 0
	,, of Mr. Henry Harvey for two dinner tickets - - - -		2 2 0
	Carried forward - - -		1,407 1 3

30th November 1874. Mr. GEO. BISHOP, Master—*continued.* *Cr.*

1874.		£	s.	d.
Nov. 30	Brought forward	1,274	5	7
	By cash paid hire of loving cups	0	15	0
	,, hire of banners	3	0	0
	,, policemen in attendance	0	7	6
	,, Bates, 3 days engaged cleaning and preparing the Hall	1	0	6
	,, Harrison, one day	0	5	0
	,, charwoman cleaning the Hall after dinner	1	4	0
	,, Mr. Rice his bill on livery dinner	6	2	8
	,, master's allowance for 8 monthly courts	40	0	0
	,, ,, for 8 liverymen, 5*s.* each	2	0	0
	,, Mr. Henley Grose Smith for law business	26	10	10
	his salary to 30th November	55	0	0
	,, Messrs. Tilley & Son, carpenters	29	2	6
	,, for cheque book	0	16	8
		1,440	10	3
	Balance due from the master	16	4	8
	£	1,456	14	11

30th November 1875. Mr. JNO PATERSON, Master.

Cr.

1875.		£	s.	d.
Feb. 1	By cash paid 31 members of the court	32	11	0
,, 15	,, Messrs. Bond & Co., wine merchants	31	15	9
	,, Mr. Wright, tallow chandler	9	2	11
	,, Mr. Norris 1 quarter's police rate	3	4	0
	,, 2 quarters' poor rate	12	16	0
	,, 4 quarters' land tax	12	16	0
	,, inhabited house duty	1	10	0
	,, 2 quarters' tithe	1	11	9
	,, Mr. Howell, plumber	18	17	2
	,, Mr. Cozens for professional services on 30th November and 1st February, 8*l.* 8*s.* each	16	16	0
	,, Messrs. Skipper & East for fair minute book	5	5	0
	,, treasurer of almshouses for balance due to him on the almshouse account by order of court	60	8	2
	,, Mr. Rice his monthly bill for December	8	14	2
	,, ,, ,, for 4th January	9	12	2
	,, ,, ,, for 8th January	8	6	2
	,, ,, ,, for 1st Februray	16	4	2
	,, ,, income tax	3	16	8
	,, ,, for sundries	1	17	6
	,, his quarter's salary, including coals and gas	16	15	0
	,, gratuity to almspeople	1	5	0
	,, Hobbs for iron box	1	12	0
	,, segars	1	10	0
	,, Skinners' Company clerk's fee	0	17	6
	,, Messrs. Cazenove & Co. for 6 dozen Chateau Fugeal, 36*s.*	10	16	0
	,, inserting advertisement in Morning Advertiser for beadle, 5*s.*, do. in City Press, 1*s.* 6*d.*	0	6	6
	,, licence for male servant	0	15	0
April 2	,, Messrs. Ring and Brymer for livery dinner in February	99	11	8
	,, 31 members of the court	32	11	0
,, 5	,, Monk, the unsuccessful candidate for the office of beadle	1	1	0
,, 14	,, Gas Light Company for gas to Christmas last and rent of meter	17	5	0
	,, the treasurer of almshouses by order of court of 5th instant	100	0	0
May 3	,, gratuity to Mary King, the late beadle's servant	5	0	0
	,, Mr. Whittet for 3 cases of Moet's champagne, vinte 1865, at 72*s.* per dozen	32	8	0
	,, Baites, waiter, for several days' attendance at the Hall	1	10	6
	,, Mr. Lourey for champagne at 65*s.* per dozen	38	0	0
	,, Messrs. Darling & Son, printers	4	0	6
	,, Messrs. Ronaldson	3	16	0
	,, Mr. Whittet for cigars	9	0	0
	,, Mr. Morison one year's insurance from Lady Day, 1875, to Lady Day, 1876, in Sun Fire Office, on Hall for 6,000*l.* furniture and wine, 1,000*l.* on beadle's house for 700*l.* on 17, 18, 19, Harp Lane, each 2,000*l.* on 14 and 15, do., each 1,500*l.*	24	8	0
	,, Mr. Rice his quarter's salary, including coals and gas	16	15	0
	,, ,, his bill on 12th February	0	6	3
	,, ,, on committee of office of beadle	0	7	3
	,, ,, ,, March 1st	0	17	0
	,, ,, ,, March 7th	1	7	3
	,, ,, ,, March 23rd	0	8	3
	,, ,, ,, April 2nd	0	10	8
	,, ,, ,, April 5th	1	18	0
	,, ,, ,, April 7th	0	9	0
	Carried forward	680	11	11

Dr. Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ending

			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1875		Brought forward				1,407	1	3
July	5	To cash received of Mr. Recknell for ½ year's rent of 18, Harp Lane, due Lady Day	45	0	0			
		Less income tax	0	7	6			
			44	12	6			
		Add ½ year's insurance	0	15	9			
						45	8	3
		,, of Messrs. Henneky for user of north wall in the Company's yard				0	2	0
Oct.	2	,, of Mr. Richard Grant for ½ year's rent of 14 & 15 Harp Lane, due Michaelmas	50	0	0			
		Less income tax	0	8	4			
			49	11	8			
		Add ½ year's insurance	2	0	0			
						51	11	8
		,, do. of do., ½ year's rent of cellar to do.				4	0	0
,,	4	,, of Mr. Jno. M. Klenck for his freedom by redemption, including housekeeper and quarterage	5	8	0			
		admission to the livery	14	10	0			
						19	18	0
		,, of Mr. Henry Curzell for his admission to the freedom by patrimony, including housekeeper and quarterage	4	7	0			
		his admission to the livery	9	10	0			
						13	17	0
		,, apprentice J. W. Sharpe to G. R. Dodd				0	5	0
Nov.	1	,, of Mr. Josh. Newbon for his admission to the freedom by patrimony, including housekeeper and quarterage	4	7	0			
		his livery by patrimony	9	10	0			
						13	17	0
		,, of Mr. Wm. Thos. Roberts for his freedom by redemption, including housekeeper and quarterage	5	8	0			
		his admission to the livery, patrimony	14	10	0			
						19	18	0
,,	17	,, of Mr. Charles Hammerton, his freedom by redemption, including housekeeper and quarterage	5	8	0			
		his admission to the livery	14	10	0			
						19	18	0
,,	19	,, one year's dividend on 1,000*l.* new 3 per cents.				29	15	0
,,	29	,, of Mr. Spradberry, ½ year's rent of 19, Harp Lane, due Michaelmas	70	0	0			
		Less property tax	0	11	8			
			69	8	4			
		Add ½ year's insurance	0	10	6			
						69	18	10
		,, of Mr. Denny, ½ year's rent of 17, Harp Lane, due Michaelmas	55	0	0			
		Less	0	9	2			
			54	10	10			
		Add ½ year's insurance	0	10	0			
						55	0	10
		,, of Mr. Horton Adkins for his freedom by redemption, including housekeeper and quarterage	5	8	0			
		his admission to the livery	14	10	0			
						19	18	0
		,, of Mr. Recknell, ½ year's rent of No. 18, Harp Lane, due Michaelmas last	45	0	0			
		Less income tax	0	7	6			
			44	12	6			
		Add ½ year's insurance	0	15	9			
						45	8	3
						£1,815	17	1

30th November 1875. Mr. JNO. PATERSON, Master—*continued.* *Cr.*

1875.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward		680 11 11
June 7	By cash paid one quarter's water rate to Christmas, 1874		3 12 0
,,	Messrs. Howell, plumbers		2 6 0
,,	Mr. H. G. Smith's salary, ½ year due May		40 0 0
,,	Hilborn, the beadle's, bill for sundries		4 6 0
,,	Gas Company for gas to Lady Day last		13 13 0
July 5	,, 29 members of the court		30 9 0
,,	Messrs. Ring & Brymer their bill for 1st March	6 11 0	
	for 2nd April	4 12 6	
	for 3rd May	10 3 0	
	for 15th June	5 5 0	
	for 5th April	24 6 0	
			50 17 6
,,	ladies' dinner at the "Trafalgar" 28th June		63 5 0
,,	Messrs. Nissen & Parker, stationers		9 19 0
,,	Messrs. White & Co., wine merchants		3 13 6
,,	the beadle for sundry payments		7 2 6
,,	Mr. Cozens for professional services at ladies' dinner		8 8 0
,,	the beadle, ½ salary to this day		16 10 0
,,	Messrs. Hall & Co., ironmongers		30 9 5
,,	Mr. George Cavendish for 28 dozen Martinez port		52 3 0
,,	Mr. Norris 2 quarters' consolidated rate		11 4 0
,,	,, 1 do. police rate		1 12 0
,,	,, 2 quarters' tithe		1 11 9
,,	,, 4 quarters' trophy tax		0 16 0
,,	,, 4 quarters' sewer rate		9 12 0
,,	gratuity to Mary King, the late beadle's servant		10 0 0
Aug. 7	,, Mr. Norris 2 quarters' poor rate		14 8 0
,,	,, 1 quarter's police rate		3 4 0
,,	½ year's water rate to Midsummer		3 12 0
,,	the beadle his bill for sundries		15 3 6
,,	Mr. Wright, tallow chandlers		10 0 0
Oct. 4	,, court fees to 31 members		32 11 0
,,	Mr. Rice ½ year's annuity to this day		30 0 0
,,	Tilley & Son, carpenters		10 15 6
,,	the beadle his bill for sundries		11 3 5
,,	his quarter's salary		16 10 0
,,	Messsrs. Ronaldson for a pipe of port		84 0 0
,,	gas company for gas		4 14 0
Nov. 1	,, the beadle his bill for sundries		17 0 1
,,	Mr. Meeking, linen draper		7 19 0
,,	gas company for gas to Michaelmas		1 17 3
,, 29	,, court fees to 31 members of the court		32 11 0
,,	Mr. Norris 2 quarters' tithe to Michaelmas		1 11 9
,,	,, one quarter's police rate		1 12 0
,,	,, 2 quarters' consolidated rate		11 4 0
,,	,, one year's subscription to Tower Ward Schools		2 2 0
,,	Mr. Beeton, builder, for painting, repairing, &c., the beadle's house		34 0 0
,,	Mr. Taylor for carpets, &c.		27 4 6
,,	Messrs. Nissen & Parker, stationers		2 2 0
,,	Mr. Henley Grose Smith ½ year's salary to election day		40 0 0
,,	his bill for law business		33 7 0
,,	the beadle his bill for sundries		25 12 1
,,	Messrs. Ring & Brymer their bill for dinners supplied 3rd July	21 12 0	
	9th August	4 14 6	
	6th September	8 15 6	
	4th October	24 9 6	
	1st November	6 15 0	
	29th November	99 18 0	
	6th December	9 9 0	
			175 13 6
,,	one year's fee farm rent to Michaelmas almshouses		0 13 0
,,	gratuity to almspeople		1 5 0
,,	Mr. Russell for bread delivered to Bassishaw Ward		7 16 0
,,	Mr. Darling for printing		5 6 6
	Balance due from the master		98 17 5
			£1,815 17 1

Dr. RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for the Year ending

1876.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Jan.	To cash received of the Tower Ward clerk for the use of the Company's hall for 11 ward meetings				23	17	0
,, 25	,, of the Skinners' Company on account of Irish estates				504	14	1
Feb. 7	,, of Mr. Edward Downes for his freedom by redemption, including housekeeper and quarterage	5	8	0			
	his admission to the livery	14	10	0			
					19	18	0
	,, apprentice Young to Dwarber				0	5	0
Mar. 13	,, of Mr. Keene, dinner ticket for February				1	5	0
	,, of Mr. Alderman Hadley, fine coming on the court				50	0	0
Apr. 6	,, of Mr. Thomas Stevenson for his freedom by redemption, including housekeeper and quarterage	5	8	0			
	his admission to the livery	14	10	0			
					19	18	0
	,, of Mr. Grant, half-year's rent of Nos. 14 and 15, Harp Lane, due Lady Day	50	0	0			
	Less income tax	0	8	4			
		49	11	8			
	Add half-year's insurance	2	0	0			
					51	11	8
	,, of Mr. Grant, half-year's rent of cellar	4	0	0			
	Less income tax	0	0	8			
					3	19	4
May 1	,, of Mr. Patrick Gardner for his freedom by redemption, including housekeeper and quarterage	5	8	0			
	his admission to the livery	14	10	0			
					19	18	0
	,, of Mr. Warden Webster, for dinner ticket				1	1	0
	half-year's dividend on 1,000*l.* new Three per Cents.				14	17	6
,, 25	,, of Mr. Recknell, half year's rent of 18, Harp Lane, due Lady Day	45	0	0			
	Less income tax	0	7	6			
		44	12	6			
	Add half-year's insurance	0	15	9			
					45	8	3
	,, of one year's rentcharge Fire Ball Estate, 2*l.*, less land tax 8*s.*				1	12	0
,, 25	,, of Mr. Denny, ½ year's rent of No. 17, Harp Lane, due Lady Day	55	0	0			
	Less income tax	0	9	2			
		54	10	10			
	Add ½ year's insurance	0	10	0			
					55	0	10
July 3	,, of Mr. J. S. White, for his freedom by redemption, including housekeeper and quarterage	5	8	0			
	his admission to the livery	14	10	0			
					19	18	0
	of Mr. Groves, for dinner ticket at Richmond				1	5	0
	of Mr. Harnor, do. do.				1	5	0
,, 14	,, of Mr. Spradberry, ½ year's rent of No. 19, Harp Lane, due Lady Day	70	0	0			
	on account of rent due Michaelmas	18	18	0			
	½ year's insurance	0	10	6			
		89	8	6			
	Less income tax	0	14	10			
					88	13	8
August 5	,, of the Skinners' Company, further on account of the Irish Estate				542	1	6
	on sale of 600*l.* new Three per Cents at 94⅛, less brokerage				567	0	0
October	,, of Mr. Grant, ½ year's rent of Nos. 14 and 15, Harp Lane, due Michaelmas	50	0	0			
	Less income tax	0	12	6			
		49	7	6			
	Add ½ year's insurance	2	0	0			
					51	7	6
	of him, ½ year's rent of cellar				4	0	0
Nov. 6	,, of Mr. Denny, ½ year's rent of 17, Harp Lane, due Michaelmas	55	0	0			
	Less income tax	0	13	9			
		54	6	3			
	½ year's insurance	0	10	0			
					54	16	3
,, 17	,, of Mr. Hunt, balance of ½ year's rent of 19, Harp Lane, due Michaelmas	51	12	4			
	Less income tax	0	14	2			
					50	18	2
	½ year's dividend on 1,000*l.* new Three per Cents.				14	16	3
	Carried forward				2,209	7	0

1876.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Jan. 3	By cash paid Messrs. Radford and Co., for crockery				7	13	6
,,	the beadle his bill for sundries				3	15	5
,,	his salary to Christmas, including coals and gas				16	10	0
Feb. 17	,, fees to 30 members				31	10	0
,,	the beadle his bill for sundries				4	5	2
,,	Inland Revenue license for male servant				0	15	0
,,	Norris, for taxes as under:—						
	2 quarters' poor rate	12	16	0			
	1 quarter's police rate	3	4	0			
	4 quarter's land tax	12	16	0			
	Do. inhabited house duty	0	15	0			
					29	11	0
,,	treasurer of the almshouses, balance due to him on last account ending November 1875				78	7	6
,,	Mr. Rivington, clerk to the Stationers' Company, this company's proportion of costs of Pellipar estate				30	2	0
,,	Mr. Webster, Jun., for curaçoa and seltzer water				7	13	6
,,	Messrs. Dingwall, Portal, & Co., for wine and brandy				88	15	10
,,	Mr. Clarke, architect, his charges *in re* King, and painting the late Mr. Alderman Paterson's arms in court room				13	11	6
,,	Mr. Howell, plumber				7	3	0
,,	Messrs. Watson and Co., for cigars				9	0	0
,,	Messrs. Silver and Fleming for wine				20	8	6
,,	Messrs. Roberts and Co., builders, for repairing iron gates				42	12	0
,,	Mr. Winn, gas fitter				12	16	0
March 6	,, Messrs. Marbash, Brothers, for wine				45	13	0
,,	the treasurer of the almshouses				60	0	0
,,	Mr. Cozens, for professional services at the livery dinners on the 29th November and 7th February				16	16	0
,,	Mr. Taylor, upholsterer, his bill				19	2	3
,,	Messrs. White and Co., wine coopers				2	17	9
,,	Messrs. Bishop Herald, painters				6	14	6
,,	the beadle his bill for sundries				7	9	1
,,	wine men at livery dinners				2	5	0
,,	toastmaster				1	1	0
,,	for hire of rose water dish and loving cups				0	15	0
,,	almshouse pensioners				1	10	0
,,	income tax				3	16	8
April 3	,, court fees to 33 members				34	13	0
,,	Mr. Morison, one year's insurance in the Sun Fire Office, from Lady Day, 1876, to Lady Day, 1877, as under:—						
	on hall	6,000	0	0			
	on furniture and wine	1,000	0	0			
	on beadle's house	700	0	0			
	on 17, 18, and 19, Harp Lane, each	2,000	0	0			
	on 14 and 15, Harp Lane, each	1,500	0	0			
					22	10	6
,,	gas company for gas to Christmas				5	5	9
,,	Mr. Rice ½ year's annuity to Lady Day				30	0	0
,,	New River Company three quarters' water rate				5	8	0
,,	the beadle ¼ salary to Lady Day, including coals and gas				16	10	0
,,	his bill for sundries				1	11	6
,,	Mr. Henley Grose Smith ½ salary as clerk to Lady Day				40	0	0
May 1	,, the beadle for sundries				2	0	4
,,	wine men				0	17	6
June 12	,, Messrs. Nissen and Arnold, stationers				11	1	9
,,	Mr. Norris taxes as under:—						
	2 quarters' consolidated rate	12	16	0			
	1 quarter's police rate	1	12	0			
	ward rate	1	12	0			
	2 quarters' poor rate	12	16	0			
					28	16	0
,,	Watson and Co. for cigars				9	12	0
,,	the beadle for sundries				3	1	7
,,	gas to Lady Day				5	17	9
,,	monthly court dinner at Richmond				10	4	6
,, 27	,, Messrs. Darlington & Co. for 3 dozen of champagne at 72*s.*				10	6	0
,,	for cigars				9	0	0
,,	court fees to 32 members				33	12	0
,,	Mr. Rice ¼ annuity to Midsummer				15	0	0
,,	the beadle ¼ salary to Midsummer				16	10	0
,,	his petty disbursements				2	0	5
,,	½ year's tithe				1	11	9
,,	upholsterer's bill				2	1	6
,, 10	,, Messrs. Barkenton & Crull for master's badge				31	16	6
,,	subscription to City Guilds				25	0	0
,,	Mr. Hammell for case of champagne				10	16	0
,,	Messrs. Howell & Son for cleaning windows				7	2	6
,,	gas company for gas to Midsummer				2	6	6
,,	Mr. Norris for taxes as under:—						
	1 quarter's police rate	3	4	0			
	Board of Works	6	8	0			
					9	12	0
,,	the beadle for sundries				7	14	0
	Carried forward				984	9	6

Dr. Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ending

		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1876	Brought forward		2,209 7 0
Nov. 6	To cash received of Mr. Alfred Alexander Cole for his freedom by redemption, including housekeeper and quarterage	11 2 0	
	his admission to livery	19 6 8	
			30 8 8
	„ of Mr. Andrew Weatherley for his freedom by redemption, including housekeeper and quarterage	11 2 0	
	his admission to livery	19 6 8	
			30 8 8
	„ of Mr. Thomas Parker for his freedom by redemption, including housekeeper and quarterage	11 2 0	
	his admission to livery	19 6 8	
			30 8 8
	„ of Mr. Samuel Sazel for his freedom by patrimony, including housekeeper and quarterage	4 7 0	
	his admission to livery	9 10 0	
			13 17 0
	„ of Mr. Thomas Sazel for his freedom by patrimony, including housekeeper and quarterage	4 7 0	
	his admission to livery	9 10 0	
			13 17 0
„ 27	„ of Mr. George Henry Courtney for his freedom by redemption, including housekeeper and quarterage	11 2 0	
	his admission on the livery	19 6 8	
			30 8 8
	„ for apprentice Courtney to Hammond		0 5 0
	„ „ Oxborrow to Richards		0 5 0
	„ „ Branscombe to Richards		0 5 0
	„ of Mr. Recknell for half year's rent of 18, Harp Lane, due Michaelmas	45 0 0	
	Less income tax	0 11 3	
		44 8 9	
	Add half year's insurance	0 15 9	
			45 4 6
	„ of Mr. William G. Brighton for his freedom by redemption, including housekeeper and quarterage	5 8 0	
	his admission on the livery	14 10 0	
			19 18 0
	„ of Messrs. Hennekey for use of north wall in the company's yard		0 1 0
	„ of late master—balance due from him on last account		98 17 5
	To balance		22 2 1
			£2,545 13 8

Dr. Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ending

		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1876.			
Dec. 4	To cash received of Mr. W. J. Webster for his freedom by patrimony including housekeeper and quarterage	4 7 0	
	for his admission to the livery	9 10 0	
			13 17 0
1877.			
Jan. 1	„ of Mr. Quartermaine East for his freedom by redemption including housekeeper and quarterage	11 2 0	
	for his admission to the livery	19 6 8	
			30 8 8
	„ of Mr. C. A. Bleckley for his freedom by redemption, &c.	11 2 0	
	for his admission to the livery	19 6 8	
			30 8 8
	„ of Mr. Wm. Abbott for his freedom by redemption, &c.	11 2 0	
	for his admission to the livery	19 6 8	
			30 8 8
	„ of Mr. P. B. Harris for his freedom by redemption, &c.	11 2 0	
	for his admission to the livery	19 6 8	
			30 8 8
	„ of Mr. W. E. Carter for his freedom by redemption, &c.	11 2 0	
	for his admission to the livery	19 6 8	
			30 8 8
	Carried forward		166 0 4

November 1876. ALEXANDER WHITTET, Esq., Master.—*continued.* *Cr.*

		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1876	Brought forward		984 9 6
June 10	By cash paid 2 wine men		0 17 6
,,	hire of loving cups, rose-water dish, and claret jug		1 8 0
,,	toast master		1 1 0
,,	bill of Mr. Clarke		1 10 0
,,	Mr. Carter, for professional services at Richmond		10 10 0
,,	Mr. Mickhols, repairing chandelier and fittings		44 2 2
Sept. 4	,, Mr. Roberts on account works at the hall		100 0 0
,,	Mr. Ball for dinner at Richmond on 13th July—59 at 27*s.* 6*d.* per head		83 0 6
,,	Messrs. Dingwall Portal & Co., for wine		25 0 3
,,	Mr. Rice, ¼ annuity to Michaelmas		15 0 0
,,	Mr. Taylor, upholsterer, &c.		12 19 0
,,	Messrs. Bateman for stationery		6 18 0
,,	the beadle, ¼ salary to Michaelmas, including coals and gas		16 10 0
Oct. 2	,, the beadle for sundries		7 7 9
,,	water rate		1 16 0
,,	treasurer of the almshouses on account		150 0 0
,,	Messrs. Defries & Son, for hire of lamps		21 0 0
,, 11	,, Messrs. Roberts Brothers further on account of works at the hall		200 0 0
,,	Messrs. Barkentine, for badges for the court		54 3 0
,,	Messrs. Ord & Co. for banner		26 0 0
,,	Messrs. Brassington & Gale, for report as to selling value of the Pellipar estate		31 10 0
Nov. 6	,, Messrs. Ede & Son, for beadles' robe		7 7 0
,,	Atkinson & Son, for Turkey carpet, &c.		53 10 3
,,	Mr. Henry Lowman Taylor, for fire range		44 0 0
,,	the beadle for sundries		8 2 0
,,	wine men		1 0 0
,,	Mr. Webster, junr., for seltzer water		2 2 0
,,	Mr. Howell, for cleaning windows		2 8 0
,,	two quarter's tithe to Michaelmas		1 11 9
,,	gas to Michaelmas		3 0 9
,,	fees to 26 members of the court		27 6 0
Dec. 4	,, Mr. Norris for taxes as under:—		
	2 quarters consolidated rate	12 16 0	
	1 quarter's police rate	1 12 0	
			14 8 0
,,	Messrs. Atkinson & Son, for upholstery		37 2 6
,,	Mr. S. Smith, for professional services on election day		8 8 0
,,	the beadle for sundries		19 5 7
,,	wine men		2 7 6
,,	toastmaster		1 0 0
,,	one year's fee farm rent		0 13 0
,,	for hire of loving cups and rose-water dishes		1 0 0
,,	2 quarts of turtle		0 10 0
,,	the alms people		1 7 6
Nov. 27	,, Mr. Thorp, a poor liveryman, by order of the court		1 0 0
,,	Messrs. Brown & Co., for painting arms		6 0 0
,,	Messrs. Barr, altering tables in the great hall		38 0 0
,,	Mr. Henley Grose Smith, ½ year's salary to election day		40 0 0
,,	his bill for law business		58 6 6
,,	Mr. Russell, for bread supplied to the ward of Bassishaw		7 16 0
,,	master's allowance for 11 liverymen, 5*s.* each		2 15 0
,,	Messrs. Ring & Brymer, for sundry dinners during the year		359 3 6
			£2,545 13 6

November 1877.—Mr. W. WEBSTER, Junior, Master. *Cr.*

		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1876.			
Dec. 27	By cash paid Mr. Rice ¼ annuity due election day		15 0 0
,,	the beadle his salary to ,,		16 10 0
1877.			
Feb. 5	,, court fees to 28 members		29 8 0
,,	the beadle petty disbursements as per book		19 7 10
,,	subscription to Tower Ward schools		2 2 0
,,	Mr. Seymour Smith for professional services at dinner to the junior livery at the hall		8 18 6
,,	Messrs. Roberts further on account of works at the hall		100 0 0
Mar. 5	,, Messrs. Darling & Son, printers		6 15 0
,,	Mr. Josh. Clarke, surveyor's charges		52 18 0
,,	Messrs. Roberts & Co. balance of their account for works at the hall		13 6 6
,,	Messrs. Dyer & Paul for hire of carriages		3 0 0
,,	Messrs. Hall & Son, ironmongers		26 1 8
,,	Messrs. Orr & Co., silversmiths		5 8 4
,,	New River company for water to Christmas		3 12 0
,,	Mr. Norris for taxes as under—		
	2 quarters' poor rate	12 16 0	
	4 quarters' property tax	0 16 0	
	4 quarters' land tax	12 16 0	
	4 quarters' inhabited house duty	0 15 0	
			27 3 0
	Carried forward		329 10 10

BAKERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

Dr. Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ending

1877.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	Brought forward				166	0	4
Jan. 1	To cash received of Mr. Wm. Morgan for his freedom by redemption, &c.	11	2	0			
	for his admission to the livery	19	6	8			
					30	8	8
Feb. 5	,, of Mr. Jno. Gayler for his freedom by patrimony including housekeeper and redemption of quarterage	4	7	0			
	his admission to the livery	9	10	0			
					13	17	0
	,, of Mr. Wm. Arthur Gayler for his freedom by patrimony, &c.	4	7	0			
	his admission to the livery	9	10	0			
					13	17	0
	,, of Mr. Robt. Nevill for his freedom by patrimony, &c.	4	7	0			
	his admission to the livery	9	10	0			
					13	17	0
	,, of Mr. F. J. Sawyer for his freedom by redemption including housekeeper and redemption of quarterage	11	2	0			
	his admission to the livery	19	6	8			
					30	8	8
	,, of the Skinners' company on account of the Irish estate				504	14	1
	,, of Messrs. Wilby & Scholes one year's rent of Fire Ball estate less land tax 8*s.*				1	12	0
Apr. 9	,, of Mr. H. P. Gilbey for dinner ticket in February				1	5	0
	,, of Mr. Richd. Grant ½ year's rent of 14 & 15, Harp Lane, due Lady day	50	0	0			
	Less income tax	0	12	6			
		49	7	6			
	Add ½ year's insurance	2	0	0			
	,, rent of cellar	4	0	0			
					55	7	6
,, 16	,, ½ year's dividend on 400*l.* new 3*l.*'s				5	18	6
,, 18	,, of Mr. Hunt, ½ year's rent of No. 19, Harp Lane, due Lady day	70	0	0			
	Less income tax	0	17	6			
		69	2	6			
	Add ½ year's insurance	0	10	6			
					69	13	0
May 7	,, of Mr. T. R. Denny, ½ year's rent of No. 17, Harp Lane, due Lady day	55	0	0			
	Less income tax	0	13	9			
		54	6	3			
	Add ½ year's insurance	0	10	0			
					54	16	3
	,, of Mr. Recknell, ½ year's rent of No. 18, Harp Lane, due Lady day	45	0	0			
	Less income tax	0	11	3			
		44	8	9			
	Add ½ year's insurance	0	15	9			
					45	4	6
	,, of Skinners' company on account of purchase money of Irish estate				15,000	0	0
	,, difference between interest and rents as per account agreed				265	12	0
June 4	,, of Mr. Thos. L. Willis for his freedom by redemption including housekeeper and redemption of quarterage	11	2	0			
	,, of Mr. T. L. Willis on his admission to the livery	19	6	8			
					30	8	8
	,, of Mr. Wm. Kingsford for his freedom by redemption, &c.	11	2	0			
	,, on his admission to the livery	19	6	8			
					30	8	8
,, 26	,, of Mr. J. L. Hurnor, for ladies dinner ticket				1	7	6
	,, loan from bankers for deposit on purchase of freehold ground rents in Snow Hill				1,500	0	0
July 2	,, of Mr. Jno. Wm. Branscombe for his freedom by redemption, &c.	11	2	0			
	,, his admission to the livery	19	6	8			
					30	8	8
	,, of Mr. Deputy David Smith's fine on coming on the court				51	1	0
	,, dividend on 16,085*l.* 15*s.* 11*d.* consols				238	6	6
,, 23	,, by sale of 16,085*l.* 15*s.* 11*d.* consols				15,120	10	4
Oct. 22	,, of Mr. Grant, ½ year's rent of No. 14 and 15 Harp Lane, due Michaelmas	50	0	0			
	Less income tax	0	12	6			
		49	7	6			
	Add ½ year's insurance	2	0	0			
	,, rent of cellar	4	0	0			
					55	7	6
,, 31	,, ½ year's dividend on 400*l.*, new 3*l.* per cent.				5	18	6
Nov. 12	,, of Skinners' Company, further instalment of purchase money of Irish estate				5,000	0	0
	,, ½ year's instalment due, 1st instalment on 20,000*l.*, less income tax				345	12	6
	Carried forward				38,682	1	4

1877.			£	s.	d.	*Cr.* £	s.	d.
		Brought forward				329	10	10
Mar. 5	By cash paid	Mr. Temple, income tax Schedule A				5	15	0
	,,	Gas company, ¼ gas to Christmas				8	6	2
	,,	Mr. Barr, altering tables at the hall				14	5	0
	,,	Messrs. Howell & Co., plumbers				4	5	6
	,,	Messrs. Knight & Co., booksellers				14	5	0
	,,	the beadle petty disbursements as per book				13	0	6
,, 26	,,	Mr. Morrison one year's insurance in the Sun Fire Office						
		from Lady day 1877 to Lady day 1878, on hall	6,000	0	0			
		on furniture and wine	1,000	0	0			
		on beadles house	700	0	0			
		on 17, 18, 19, Harp Lane each	2,000	0	0			
		on 14 and 15, Harp Lane each	1,500	0	0			
						22	10	6
Apr. 9	,,	27 members of the court				28	7	0
	,,	Messrs. Waterlow & Sons, stationers				7	18	0
	,,	Mr. Rice, ¼ annuity to Lady day				15	0	0
	,,	Messrs. Ede & Son, for robes				71	17	0
	,,	beadle, petty disbursements as per book				5	11	4
	,,	½ years tithe				1	11	9
	,,	beadle, ¼ salary to Lady day, including gas and coal				16	10	0
,, 16	,,	Messrs. Bishop for banners				8	15	3
	,,	Messrs. Birkenton and Crull for die, &c.				8	11	0
May 1	,,	Messrs. Roberts, builders, balance of their account				37	16	6
	,,	Mr. Henley Grose Smith ½ years salary				40	0	0
	,,	gratuity to almspeople				5	10	0
	,,	the beadle, petty disbursements as per book				8	7	8
	,,	treasurer of the almshouses				60	0	0
	,,	for purchase of 16,085*l.* 15*s.* 11*d.* Consols				15,000	0	0
June 4	,,	Messrs. McDougall, saddlers, &c.				22	18	0
	,,	gas to Lady day				7	4	11
July 2	,,	court fees to 27 members of the court				28	7	0
	,,	the beadle, ¼ salary to Midsummer including gas and coals				16	10	0
	,,	beadle, petty disbursements as per book				5	15	9
	,,	Mr. Norris for tazes as under—						
		2 quarters' police rate	4	16	0			
		4 quarters' ward rate	0	16	0			
		2 quarters' poor rate	12	16	0			
		consolidated rate	25	12	0			
		sewers' rate	1	12	0			
		Board of Works	8	0	0			
						53	12	0
	,,	Mr. Rice 1 quarters annuity to Midsummer				15	0	0
	,,	the beadle, petty disbursements as per book				11	13	9
	,,	gratuity to Mary King				5	5	0
,, 23	,,	bankers repayment of loan and interest				1,503	9	0
,, 26	,,	purchase of freehold ground rents in Snow Hill				14,900	0	0
Aug. 13	,,	Messrs. Standring, wine merchants				70	18	10
	,,	Messrs. Nissen & Co., stationers				10	16	0
	,,	Messrs. Day, Watson, & Co., wine merchants				13	1	4
	,,	Messrs. Bull & Co. for ladies dinner at Richmond				85	2	0
	,,	Messrs. Brown, Reynolds, & Co., glass painters				3	5	0
	,,	Howell & Co., plumbers				13	13	8
	,,	New River Company for water to Midsummer				3	12	0
	,,	the beadle for petty disbursements				2	16	5
	,,	Messrs. Ring & Brymer, their account ending May				190	8	0
	,,	Gas Company for gas to Midsummer				4	16	8
,, 20	,,	Mr. Darlington for champagne				20	19	8
	,,	Messrs. Watson & Co. for cigars				12	16	0
Oct. 1	,,	27 members of the court				28	7	0
	,,	beadle, petty disbursements, as per book				4	11	5
	,,	his salary to Michaelmas, including coals and gas				16	10	0
	,,	Messrs. Elkington for knives				21	5	0
	,,	Mr. Nickolls, gas fitter				35	13	9
	,,	Indian famine fund, by order of court				52	10	0
	,,	Messrs. Standring for hock				5	10	0
Nov. 5	,,	Gas Company for gas to Michaelmas				5	18	4
	,,	Messrs. Howell & Co., plumbers				3	18	3
	,,	sundries, as per Report of Committee of 1st day of October last				528	8	0
	,,	beadle for sundries, as per book				10	14	9
	,,	½ year's tithe				1	11	9
,, 12	,,	for purchase of 4,676*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.* Reduced Annuities				4,471	12	0
,, 26	,,	29 members of the court				30	9	0
	,,	the treasurer of the almshouse, by order of court this day				100	0	0
	,,	Mr. Henley Grose Smith, ½ year's salary to election day				40	0	0
	,,	for his bill				5	15	6
	,,	1 year's fee, farm rent				0	13	0
	,,	Mr. Norris for taxes, poor's rate	11	4	0			
	,,	2 quarter's police rate	3	4	0			
						14	8	0
	,,	one year's subscription Tower Ward schools				2	2	0
	,,	Mrs. Carter for professional services				18	18	0
	,,	Messrs. Watson & Co. for cigars				11	6	0
	,,	Mr. Bellmer for plants, &c.				3	10	0
		Carried forward				38,143	6	0

Dr. Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ending

1877.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward - -		38,682 1 4
Nov. 19	To cash received of Messrs. King and King, on account of rent of warehouse in Snow Hill - - - - - - - -	50 0 0	
	Less income tax - - -	0 12 6	
			49 7 6
	,, of Mr. J. R. Denny, ½ year's rent of No. 17, Harp Lane, due Michaelmas - - - - - -	55 0 0	
	Less income tax - - -	0 13 9	
		54 6 3	
	Add ½ year's insurance - -	0 10 0	
			54 16 3
	,, of Mr. Edward Hunt, fine on coming on the court of assistants - - - - - -		51 1 0
	,, of Mr. Recknell, ½ year's rent of No. 18, Harp Lane, due Michaelmas - - - - - -	45 0 0	
	Less income tax - - -	0 11 3	
		44 8 9	
	Add ½ year's insurance - -	0 15 9	
			45 4 6
	,, of Mr. Hunt, ½ year's rent of No. 19, Harp Lane, due Michaelmas - - - - - - -	70 0 0	
	Less income tax - -	0 17 6	
		69 2 6	
	Add ½ year's insurance - -	0 10 6	
			69 13 0
,, 26	,, of Messrs. King, further account of rent of warehouses on Snow Hill - - - - - - - -	50 0 0	
	Less income tax - - -	0 12 6	
			49 7 6
	,, of the balance - - - - - -	41 16 2	
	Less income tax - -	0 10 9	
			41 5 5
		£	39,042 16 6

Dr. Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ending

1877.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Dec. 3	To balance of last account - - - - - - - -	- - -	587 13 0
	To cash received of Mr. Fras. Hampton for his freedom by patrimony -	4 7 0	
	,, on his admission to livery by do. - - -	9 10 0	
			13 17 0
	,, of Mr. Geo. Hampton for his freedom by patrimony -	4 7 0	
	on his admission to the livery by do. - - -	9 10 0	
1878.			13 17 0
Feb. 4	,, of Mr. Thos. A. Gayler for his freedom by patrimony -	4 7 0	
	on his admission to the livery by do. - -	9 10 0	
			13 17 0
	,, of Mr. Wm. J. Burts for his freedom by servitude - -	4 7 0	
	on his admission to the livery by do. - -	9 10 0	
			13 17 0
	,, of Mr. Jas. Balfour for his freedom by redemption -	11 2 0	
	on his admission to the livery by do. - -	40 0 0	
			51 2 0
	,, of Mr. Thos. Stone, for ticket for livery dinner -	- -	1 5 0
	,, of Mr. Henneky for user of the north wall -	- -	0 1 0
March 18	,, of Messrs. King and King, ¼ ground rent of premises in Snow Hill, due Christmas - - - -	141 16 2	
	Less property tax -	1 15 6	
			140 0 8
,, 27	,, of Messrs. Wilbey and Scholes, one year's rent of the Fire Ball Estate due Lady day, less 8*s.* land tax - - - - -	- -	1 12 0
April 1	,, of Mr. Wm. Hatch for his freedom by redemption -	11 2 0	
	on his admission to the livery by do. - -	40 0 0	
			51 2 0
,, 18	,, of Mr. Wm. Webster, jun., for two dinner tickets on February livery dinner - - - - - - - - - -	- -	2 10 0
	,, of do. for two quarterly court dinner tickets -	- -	2 2 0
,, 23	,, of Mr. Grant, ½ year's rent of Nos. 14 and 15, Harp Lane, due Lady day - - - - -	50 0 0	
	Less property tax -	0 12 6	
	Insurance - -	2 0 0	
	½ year's rent of cellar -	4 0 0	
			55 7 6
,, 24	,, ½ year's dividend on 4,676*l.*, 3*l.* per cent. reduced annuities -	- -	69 5 4
May 1	,, of Skinner's Company, ½ year's interest on 15,000*l.* on account of balance of purchase money of Pellipar estate	262 10 0	
	Less tax - -	3 5 7	
			259 4 5
	Carried forward - -	- -	1,276 12 11

November 1877. Mr. W. WEBSTER, Junior, Master—*continued.* *Cr.*

1877.		£	s.	d.
	Brought forward - £	38,143	6	9
Nov. 26	By cash paid Messrs. Farren & Co., ironmongers - - - -	5	8	3
,,	the beadle for petty disbursements, as per book - - -	11	11	7
,,	Messrs. Elkington, for cruet frames and fish knives - - -	43	4	0
,,	Mr. Darling, printer - - - - - -	6	7	4
,,	Messrs. Ring & Brymer, bill to election day - - - -	211	17	6
,,	master's allowance for 14 liverymen at 5*s.* each - - -	3	10	0
,,	Mr. Russell for bread supplied to Bassishaw ward - - -	7	16	0
,,	balance due to the late master - - - - -	22	2	1
	£	38,455	3	6

November 1878. Mr. F. C. HAMPTON, Master. *Cr.*

1878.		£	s.	d.
Jan. 7	By cash paid for bibles for the inmates of the almshouses - - - -	1	6	0
,,	the beadle for petty disbursements - - - - -	60	13	3
,,	his salary to Christmas - - - - - -	16	10	0
,,	income tax - - - - - -	5	15	0
Feb. 4	,, court fees to 28 members of the court - - - - -	29	8	0
,,	,, ,, - - - - -	1	1	0
,,	Messrs. Birkenston & Croll for badges for the court - - -	3	14	0
,,	Messrs. Darlington & Co., for champagne - - - -	30	12	0
,,	Mr. Bishop for flags - - - - - - - -	5	5	0
,,	Messrs. Knight & Co., stationers - - - - -	19	12	0
,,	gas to Christmas - - - - - - -	10	2	4
,,	water to do. - - - - - - -	3	12	0
,,	for hire of loving cups - - - - - - -	3	12	0
,,	the beadle for petty disbursements - - - - -	13	16	10
,,	Mr. Langford clockmaker for dial - - - - - -	5	5	0
March 4	,, Mr. Norris for taxes as under—			
	one quarter's police rate - - - 3 4 0			
	4 quarters' land tax - - - - 11 4 0			
	do. inhabited house duty - - 17 5 0			
		31	13	0
,,	Mr. Howell, plumber - - - - - - - -	4	19	8
,,	Mr. Taylor, upholsterer - - - - - - -	2	10	0
,,	Mr. Billimore, for plants - - - - - - -	3	10	0
,,	beadle for petty disbursements - - - - -	5	19	6
,,	Nissen & Arnolds, printing and stationery - - - - -	1	9	0
,,	Carter, for singers - - - - - - -	8	8	0
,,	Messrs. Watson & Co., for cigars - - - - - -	11	6	0
,,	Mr. Morison one year's insurance in the Sun Fire Office from Lady day 1878 to Lady day 1879, as under—			
	hall - - - - - - 6,000 0 0			
	on furniture and wine - - - - - 1,000 0 0			
	on beadle's house - - - - - 700 0 0			
	on 17, 18 and 19, Harp Lane - - - each 2,000 0 0			
	on 14 and 15, Harp Lane - - - ,, 1,500 3 0			
		22	10	6
April 1	,, 29 members of the court - - - - - -	30	9	0
,,	Messrs. Brown & Bircham, monumental engravers - - -	9	10	0
,,	the beadle ¼ salary to Lady day - - - - - -	16	10	0
,,	petty disbursements - - - - - -	3	16	9
,,	Silber & Fleming for china, &c. - - - - - -	7	5	6
,,	Messrs. Webster & Son for wine - - - - -	49	19	0
	Carried forward - - -	375	0	4

BAKERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

Dr. Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ending

1878.			£	s.	d.
		Brought forward - - £			1,276 12 11
May 6	To cash received of Mr. Jno. Saml. Hadley for his freedom by redemption -	11 2 0			
	his admission on the livery by do. - - -	40 0 0			
					51 2 0
	,, of Mr. Edwd. B. Hadley for his freedom by redemption -	11 2 0			
	his admission on the livery by do. - -	40 0 0			
					51 2 0
June 3	,, of Mr. T. R. Denny, ½ year's rent of 17, Harp Lane, due Lady day - - - - - - - -	55 0 0			
	Less property tax -	0 13 9			
		54 6 3			
	½ year's insurance -	0 10 0			
					54 16 3
,, 4	,, of Mr. D. S. Recknell, ½ year's rent of 18, Harp Lane, due Lady day - - - - - -	45 0 0			
	Less property tax -	0 11 3			
		44 8 9			
	½ year's insurance -	0 15 9			
					45 4 6
,, 12	,, of Mr. Fredk. Hunt, ½ year's rent of 19, Harp Lane, due Lady day - - - - - - - -	70 0 0			
	Less property tax -	0 17 6			
					69 2 6
	,, of Messrs. King and King, ¼ ground of premises in Snow Hill, due Lady day - - - -	141 16 2			
	Less property tax -	1 15 6			
					140 0 8
July 1	,, of Mr. Jas. Hume, his fine for coming on the court - - -				51 1 0
Sept. 2	,, of Mr. Jno. Jas. Innes, an aprentice - - - -				0 5 0
	,, of Mr. Edwin Andrew for his freedom by redemption -	11 2 0			
	his admission on the livery - - -	40 0 0			
					51 2 0
	,, of Mr. Geo. H. Vohmour for his freedom by patrimony -	4 7 0			
	his admission on the livery - - -	9 10 0			
					13 17 0
	,, of Mr. F. Hunt, for ladies' dinner ticket - - -				1 5 0
Oct. 4	,, of Messrs. King & King, ¼ rent of premises in Snow Hill, due Midsummer - - - - - -	141 16 2			
	Less tax - - - -	2 19 0			
					138 17 2
,, 7	,, of Mr. Jas. Tapley for his freedom by servitude - -	4 7 0			
	his admission on the livery by do. - -	9 10 0			
					13 17 0
	,, of Mr. H. R. Thornhill for his freedom by patrimony -	4 7 0			
	his admission on the livery by do. - -	9 10 0			
					13 17 0
,, 10	,, one year's rent of the Fire Ball Estate, due Michaelmas, less land tax, 8*s.*				1 12 0
	,, ½ year's dividend on 4,676*l.* Reduced Annuities - - -				68 13 3
	,, ,, ,, on 400*l.* new 3*l*'s. due April - - -				5 18 6
	,, ,, ,, on 400*l.* ,, due October - - -				5 17 6
,, 23	,, of Mr. Grant, ½ year's rent of 14 & 15, Harp Lane, due Michaelmas - - - - - -	50 0 0			
	Less property tax - -	1 0 10			
		48 19 2			
	½ year's insurance - -	2 0 0			
	,, rent of cellar -	4 0 0			
					54 19 2
Nov. 4	,, of Skinners' Company, 2nd instalment of balance of purchase money and interest of the Pellipar Estate - - - -				5,257 0 8
,, 5	,, of Mr. Ernest Denny for his freedom by patrimony - -	4 7 0			
	his admission on the livery by do. - -	9 10 0			
					13 17 0
,, 16	,, of Mr. T. R. Denny, ½ year's rent of 17, Harp Lane, due Michaelmas - - - - - -	55 0 0			
	Less property tax - -	1 2 11			
		53 17 1			
	½ year's insurance - -	0 10 0			
					54 7 1
,, 25	,, Mr. Grantham R. Dodd, his fine for coming on the court -				51 1 0
	,, Mr. D. T. Recknell, ½ year's rent of 18, Harp Lane, due Michaelmas - - - - - -	45 0 0			
	Less property tax - -	0 18 9			
		44 1 3			
	½ year's insurance - -	0 15 9			
					44 17 0
	,, Mr. Fredk. Hunt, ½ year's rent of 19, Harp Lane, due Michaelmas - - - - - -	70 0 0			
	Less property tax - -	1 9 2			
		68 10 10			
	One year's insurance -	1 1 0			
					69 11 10
			£		7,599 17 10

BAKERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

November 1878. MR. F. C. HAMPTON, Master—*continued.*

Cr.

1878.			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
		Brought forward			£	375	0	4
April 1	By cash paid beadle's petty disbursements					7	11	4
	,, ½ year's tithe					1	11	9
	,, treasurer of the almshouses					100	0	0
	,, donation to Bakers' Pension Society					10	10	0
	,, gratuity to almspeople					6	0	0
	,, gas to Lady day					10	3	9
	,, beadle petty disbursements					7	1	10
	,, Howell & Co., plumbers					17	2	0
	,, Day & Watson for 12 dozen of claret					37	16	0
	,, Farrow & Jackson, iron merchants					7	9	6
	,, Messrs. Ring & Brymer					141	8	6
June 3	,, beadle, petty disbursements					4	9	0
July 1	,, 31 members of the court					32	11	0
	,, beadle, July to Midsummer					16	10	0
	,, Mr. Norris for taxes as under—							
	consolidated rate		25	12	0			
	sewer's rate		1	12	0			
	Metropolitan Board		8	0	0			
	police rate one quarter		1	12	0			
	ward rate		0	16	0			
	militia rate		0	16	0			
						38	8	0
	,, Watson & Co. for cigars					3	0	0
	,, two quarters' water rate					3	12	0
	,, gas to June					5	2	11
Aug. 12	,, Mr. Norris for taxes as under—							
	police rate two quarters		3	4	0			
	poor rate 7*d.* in £ on 384*l.*		11	4	0			
						14	8	0
Aug. 12	,, Mr. Nickholls, gas fitter					13	16	4
	,, Howell & Co. plumbers					7	19	9
	,, for ladies' dinner at the "Star and Garter"					78	13	0
	,, Carter for singers at do.					10	10	0
	,, beadle for petty disbursements					3	17	9
	,, Berkentin & Croll for badge for Mr. Hume					1	8	6
Sept. —	,, beadles petty disbursements					3	4	7
Oct. 3	,, 31 members of the court 2*l.* 2*s.* each					65	2	0
,, 8	,, the treasurer on account of almshouses					80	0	0
	,, Mr. Sharpus for china and glass					32	6	5
	,, the beadles salary, due Michaelmas					16	10	0
	,, Messrs. Bateman & Co., printers					2	6	0
	,, the beadle's petty disbursements					4	11	5
Nov. 4	,, gas					3	19	2
	,, one year's fee farm rent					0	13	0
	,, for purchase of 5,354*l.* 15*s.* reduced, at 93¼, including brokerage					5,000	0	0
,, 25	,, fees to 31 members of the court					65	2	0
	,, Messrs. Watson & Co. for cigars					5	9	0
	,, Messrs. Standing for port and sherry					108	10	9
	,, Messrs. Billimore, florists					4	7	0
	,, Mr. Henley Grose Smith's salary to election day					95	0	0
	his bill for law charges					13	1	8
	,, Mr. Howell, plumber					8	2	0
	,, Mr. Hoar for cigars					9	7	2
	,, Messrs. Darling & Son, printers					22	8	0
	,, Messrs. Ring & Brymer, bills to and including election day					239	11	6
	,, Messrs. Waterlow & Laylon for illustrated vote of thanks to Mr. Wm. Webster, jun., the late master					28	15	0
	,, beadle, petty disbursements					16	17	0
	,, ½ year's tithe					1	11	9
	,, Messrs. Buckley, Thomson, & Co. for banners					50	0	0
	,, Mr. Russell for bread supplied to Bassishaw Ward					7	16	0
	,, Messrs. Piggott Brothers for awning over court-yard on election day					4	6	8
	,, one year's subscription to Tower Ward Schools					2	2	0
	,, Mr. Nickholls, gas fitter					5	0	0
	,, master's allowance for 13 liverymen, 5*s.* each					3	5	0
						6,855	6	4
	Deduct, Hoar. account for cigars on 25/11/78					9	7	2
						6,845	19	2
	To balance					753	18	3
					£	7,599	17	10

BAKERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

Dr. RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for the Year ending

			£	s.	d	£	s.	d.
1878.		To balance of last account as audited - - - - -			-	753	18	3
1879.								
Jan. 6		To cash received of Mr. Ebenezer Newby for his freedom by redemption -	11	2	0			
		his admission on the livery - - - -	40	0	0			
						51	2	0
	,,	of Messrs. King & King, ¼ ground rent of premises in Snow Hill due Michaelmas last - - -	141	16	2			
		Less tax - -	2	19	0			
						138	17	2
	,,	of Mr. W. B. S. Webb, apprentice - - -			-	0	5	0
	,,	of Mr. W. W. Kensit Clarke for his freedom by patrimony	4	7	0			
		his admission on the livery - - -	9	10	0			
						13	17	0
Feb. 3	,,	of Mr. Edward Harnor for his freedom by patrimony -	4	7	0			
		his admission on the livery - - -	9	10	0			
						13	17	0
	,,	of Mr. J. R. Richardson for his freedom by servitude -	4	7	0			
		his admission on the livery - - -	9	10	0			
						13	17	0
	,,	of Mr. P. L. Whillet for his freedom by patrimony -	4	7	0			
		his admission on the livery - - -	9	10	0			
						13	17	0
	,,	of Mr. Wm. Kingsford, an apprentice - - -			-	0	5	0
	,,	of Mr. Thos. Stone for invitation to the livery dinner -			-	1	5	0
Mar. 3	,,	of Mr. J. C. Dwarber for do. - - -			-	1	5	0
	,,	of Mr. Paul Aspinall for do. - - -			-	1	5	0
	,,	of Mr. Brighton, an apprentice - - -			-	0	5	0
	,,	of Mr. Rising, an apprentice - - -			-	0	5	0
April 9	,,	of Mr. Grant, ½ year's rent of 14 and 15, Harp Lane, due Lady day - - - - -	50	0	0			
		Less income tax - -	1	0	10			
			48	19	2			
		½ year's rent of cellar -	4	0	0			
		½ year's insurance -	2	0	0			
						54	19	2
,, 16	,,	of Messrs. King & King, for 1 quarter's ground rent of premises in Snow Hill, due Christmas last -	141	16	2			
		Less property tax -	2	19	0			
						138	17	2
,, 10	,,	½ year's dividend on 10,030*l.* 18*s.* 0*d.* reduced -	150	9	3			
		Less property tax -	3	2	8			
						147	6	7
	,,	½ year's dividend on 400*l.* new 3*l.* - - -	6	0	0			
		Less property tax -	0	2	6			
						5	17	6
May 3	,,	½ year's dividend on 10,000*l.* balance of purchase money of the Pellipar estate - - - -	175	0	0			
		Less property tax -	3	12	11			
						171	7	1
,, 28	,,	of Mr. T. R. Denny, ½ year's rent of 17, Harp Lane, due Lady day - - - - -	55	0	0			
		Less property tax -	1	2	11			
			53	17	1			
		Add ½ year's insurance -	0	10	0			
						54	7	1
,, 29	,,	of Mr. Recknell, ½ year's rent of 18, Harp Lane, due Lady day - - - - -	45	0	0			
		Less property tax -	0	18	9			
			44	1	3			
		Add ½ year's insurance -	0	15	9			
						44	17	0
June 3	,,	of Mr. Hunt, ½ year's rent of 19, Harp Lane, due Lady day - - - - -	70	0	0			
		Less property tax -	1	9	2			
			68	10	10			
		Add ½ year's insurance -	0	10	6			
						69	1	4
,, 9	,,	of Mr. Talfourd Hughes for his freedom by servitude -	8	0	0			
		admission to the livery - - -	14	0	0			
						22	0	0
July 4	,,	of Messrs. King & King, ¼ ground rent of premises on Snow Hill, due Lady day - - -	141	16	2			
		Less property tax -	2	19	0			
						138	17	2
,, 7	,,	of Mr. Podger, fine for coming on the court - -			-	51	1	0
	,,	of Mr. A. O. Collard, an apprentice - -			-	0	5	0
	,,	of Mr. A. Lester, fine for not coming on the court -			-	3	6	8
		Carried forward - -			-	1,906	3	2

BAKERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

24th November 1879.—MR. JOSH. CLARKE, master.

Cr.

1878.			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Dec. 5	By cash paid	Messrs. Hoar & Co. for cigars				9	7	2
	,,	the beadle, ¼ salary to Christmas				16	10	0
	,,	Agricultural Exhibition, gratuity voted by the court				52	10	0
	,,	Nickholls, for dish covers				3	10	0
	,,	Birkenstin & Crall, for badge				2	4	6
	,,	beadle's petty disbursements				9	7	7
	,,	one year's subscription to Tower Ward Schools				2	2	0
	,,	Knight & Co., for pocketbooks				20	8	3
1879.								
Feb. 3	,,	fees to 31 members of the court				65	2	0
	,,	Carter, for singers				8	8	0
	,,	Temple, for income tax				9	11	8
	,,	gas company for gas to Christmas				11	1	2
	,,	beadle for petty disbursements				18	1	0
	,,	Webster for soda water				2	4	0
	,,	Schweppe for seltzer water				2	9	0
Mar. 3	,,	Porter & Son for gas stove				5	10	0
	,,	Atkinson & Co., upholsterers				18	19	1
	,,	Selbert & Fleming, for glass				22	1	8
	,,	Darlington & Son, for 2 cases champagne				20	8	0
	,,	Howell & Co., plumbers				5	12	5
	,,	Bellmore, florist				7	1	0
	,,	beadle's petty disbursements				6	1	3
	,,	almshouse pensioners				1	10	0
	,,	Masback, for wine				21	1	3
	,,	Buckley, Thomson & Co., for poles and banners				18	0	0
	,,	Norris, for taxes, viz. :—						
		½ year's police rate	3	4	0			
		one year's land tax	11	10	0			
						14	14	0
	,,	18 bibles, 2*s.* 9*d.* each				2	9	6
	,,	New River Co., 2 quarters' water rate				3	12	0
	,,	Piggott Bros., for the hire of 65 feet of covering for the passage				4	6	8
	,,	Skipper & East, stationers, for rough minute book				2	5	0
	,,	fees to 31 members of the court				65	2	0
Apr. 8	,,	Mr. Frodsham for gold watch and chain				31	10	0
	,,	Norris, for poor rate				9	12	0
	,,	Mr. Morrison, for one year's insurance in the Sun Fire office from Lady day 1879 to Lady day 1880, as under—						
		on hall	6,000	0	0			
		on furniture and wine	1,000	0	0			
		on beadle's house	700	0	0			
		on 17, 18, 19, Harp Lane each	2,000	0	0			
		on 14 & 15, Harp Lane each	1,500	0	0			
						22	10	6
	,,	treasurer of almshouses, ½ year's allowance				90	0	0
	,,	beadle, ¼ salary to Lady day				16	10	0
	,,	petty disbursements				19	9	10
	,,	Birkentin & Krall, for steel die and stationery				4	16	0
May 5	,,	gratuity to almspeople				6	0	0
	,,	Mr. H. G. Smith, ½ year's salary as clerk				55	0	0
	,,	beadle's petty disbursements				4	5	8
	,,	½ year's tithe				1	11	9
	,,	gas to March last				10	11	5
	,,	Day & Watson, wine merchants				37	17	0
	,,	Howell & Co., plumbers				6	0	0
June 9	,,	beadle, petty disbursements				7	12	5
	,,	Goddard, for dessert knives and forks				10	0	0
	,,	Hoar, for cigars				10	13	9
	,,	fees to 27 members of the court				56	14	0
	,,	Mr. Norris, for taxes, as under—						
		consolidated rate	25	12	0			
		sewers rate	1	12	0			
		Metropolitan Board of Works	9	12	0			
		police rate	1	12	0			
		ward rate	0	16	0			
		house duty	0	15	0			
						39	19	0
	,,	Nickholls, for stewpans				4	18	6
	,,	Bishop, for banners				2	12	6
	,,	Buckley, Thomson, & Co., for embroidered hood				2	2	0
July 7	,,	beadle, July to Michaelmas				16	10	0
	,,	Mr. Howell, plumber				2	17	6
	,,	Messrs. Nickholl, locksmiths				46	14	8
	,,	Mrs. Caleb Oliver, gratuity by order of the court				26	5	0
	,,	Messrs. Ring and Brymer, bills from December to June				218	16	1
	,,	Master Bakers' Pension Society, donation by order of the court				10	10	0
Aug. 11	,,	printing programme for ladies' dinner				2	2	0
	,,	2 quarters' water rate to Midsummer				3	12	0
	,,	Norris for taxes—¼ police rate	3	4	0			
		poor rate	11	4	0			
						14	8	0
		Carried forward				1,243	11	9

BAKERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

Dr Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ending

		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1879.	Brought forward - -		1,906 3 2
Nov. 4	To cash received ½ years dividend on 10,030*l.* 18*s.* reduced - - -	150 9 3	
	Less property tax - - -	3 2 8	
			147 6 7
,,	½ year's dividend on 400*l.* new 3*l.*'s, - - -	6 0 0	
	Less property tax - - - -	0 2 6	
			5 17 6
,,	Messrs. King & King, ¼ ground rent of premises in Snow Hill, due Midsummer - - - -	141 16 2	
	Less property tax - - - -	2 19 0	
			138 17 2
,,	Mr. Edward Norfolk, fine for admission on the Court of Assistants - - - - -	51 1 0	51 1 0
,,	Mr. Grant ½ year's rent of Nos. 14 and 15, Harp Lane, due Michaelmas - - - - -	50 0 0	
	Less property tax - - - -	1 0 10	
		48 19 2	
	½ year's insurance - - -	2 0 0	
	½ year's rent of cellar - - - -	4 0 0	
			54 19 2
,,	Skinners' Company, one year's further instalment, due 1st November - - - - -	5,000 0 0	
	Interest theron - - -	175 0 0	
	Less tax - - - -	3 12 11	
		171 7 1	
			5,171 7 1
,,	Mr. T. R. Denny, ½ year's rent of 17, Harp Lane, due Michaelmas - - - - - -	55 0 0	
	Less property tax - - -	1 2 11	
		53 17 1	
	½ year's insurance - - - -	0 10 0	
			54 7 1
,,	½ year's rent of Mr. Hunt, 19, Harp Lane, due Michaelmas	70 0 0	
	Less property tax - - - -	1 9 2	
		68 10 10	
	½ year's insurance - - - -	0 10 6	
			69 1 4
,,	Mr. Recknell, ½ year's rent of No. 18 Harp Lane, due Michaelmas - - - - -	45 0 0	
	Less property tax - - - -	0 11 9	
		44 1 3	
	½ year's insurance - - -	0 15 9	
			44 17 0
,,	of Messrs. Wilbey & Scholes, for one year's rent of the Fire Ball Estate, due Michaelmas - - - -	2 0 0	
	Less land tax - - - -	0 8 0	
			1 12 0
,,	Messrs. Heneiky & Co., for one year's user of the wall on the north side of the company's yard - - - -		0 1 0
			£7,645 10 1

24th November 1879.—MR. JOSH. CLARKE, Master—*continued.* *Cr.*

1879.		£	s.	d.
	Brought forward	1,243	11	9
Aug. 11	By cash paid Birkenstin & Krall, goldsmiths	2	13	0
,,	Gas Light Company	5	15	7
,,	Webster for seltzer water	2	2	0
,,	Star and Garter Hotel, for ladies' dinner	88	16	0
,,	Billimore & Co., florist, for table decorations	8	0	6
,,	Godfrey for music, Royal Horse Guards	21	0	0
,,	Turner & Co., smiths and founders	25	5	0
,,	beadle, petty disbursements	15	9	0
Sept. 1	,, Mr. Montem Smith, charges for music and singers on junior livery dinner in February	10	10	0
,,	beadle, petty disbursements	4	11	2
,,	Sage for mahogany plate glass case for assize weights	4	0	0
Oct. 6	,, fees to 27 members of the court	56	14	0
,,	beadle, ¼ salary to Michaelmas	16	10	0
,,	Nicoll, for chest of drawers	3	3	0
,,	Webster & Son, for seltzer water	6	14	0
,,	beadle petty disbursements	5	14	0
Nov. 3	,, Darlington & Co., for 2 cases of champagne	20	8	0
,,	Hoar, for cigars	6	10	6
,,	Howell, plumber	8	8	0
,,	subscription to Journeymen Bakers' Pension Society	5	5	0
,,	gas company, for gas to Michaelmas	5	18	4
,,	beadle, petty disbursements	7	13	10
,,	½ year's tithe	1	11	9
,,	for purchase of 5,194*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.* reduced annuities at 96⅛, including brokerage	5,000	0	0
,,	Medhurst, Italian warehouseman, for sundries	2	6	3
,,	one year's fee farm rent	0	13	0
,,	gratuity to almspeople	1	10	0
,,	master's allowance for 6 liverymen	1	10	0
,,	beadle, petty disbursements	15	10	8
,,	Mr. Henley Grose Smith, ½ year's salary as clerk	55	0	0
,,	his bill for law charges	21	12	8
,,	Russell, bread for Bassishaw ward	7	16	0
,,	Piggott Brothers, for 65 feet of covered passage, and 2 dozen 1 yard flags	5	1	8
,,	Mr. Shopped, surveyor, for surveying houses in Harp Lane	10	10	0
,,	Messrs. Ring & Brymer, for dinners from June to November, including election day	189	5	0
,,	Billimore, for plants, &c.	7	2	0
,,	Buckley, Thomson & Co., for preparing board and painting list of fees and fines of the company	16	10	0
,,	income tax	9	11	8
,,	Darling & Son, printers	35	4	0
		6,955	7	4
	To Balance	690	2	9
		£7,645	10	1

BARBERS' COMPANY.

The following is an EXTRACT from the LETTER from the CLERK of the COMPANY which accompanied the BARBERS' COMPANY'S RETURNS.

WITH respect to such of their property as is not subject to any trust, the company are advised that they might properly as well as legally decline to furnish any information. They are not, however, disposed to insist upon their strict right.

They think it, indeed, their duty to claim before the Commissioners the right which they would be entitled to assert even in legal proceedings before courts having power to enforce discovery, of protecting from disclosure their titles to the private property of which they are in possession, but with this exception they have given such information as they hope will be found sufficient for the purposes of Her Majesty's Commission.

But in giving this information the company desire in the most formal manner to state that their readiness so to assist the Commission is not to be taken now or hereafter as any admission on their part of any right in the Crown, or any other jurisdiction, to inquire into their private property, or to deal with it in disregard of their rights.

They desire, also, to record their claim, that if any question be made whether any particular property is subject to any trust, or is the private property of the company, every such question must be determined only by the courts of law.

PART I.—FOUNDATION AND OBJECT.

A to H.

RETURN A.—A statement of the date, ascertained or probable, of the foundation of the company, and of the circumstances, so far as they can be discovered from its documents of foundation or archives, in which the company had its origin.

RETURN B.—A list of the charters, charters of inspeximus, and other instruments of a similar nature, whether originals or copies, which have been at any time in the possession of the company, together with an abstract of the purport of each, regard being specially had to any evidence which it may contain as to the object of the foundation of the company.

RETURN C.—A list of any trust deeds "founding, regulating, or affecting" the company, with the date of each, the names of the parties thereto, and an abstract of the purport of each.

RETURN D.—A list with dates of any "decrees of court," whether of the Courts of Common Law or of Chancery, or of any acts of the Court of Aldermen or of the Court of Common Council, "regulating or affecting," the company, with a statement of the effect of each decision.

RETURN E.—A list of any other documents, not included in the descriptions in the preceding returns, which "found, regulate, or affect" the company, with dates and an abstract of the effect of each.

RETURN F.—A concise history of the company, from the time of its foundation to the present day, with special reference to the inquiry contained in the Commission as to "the objects for which the company was founded," and "how far those objects are now being carried into effect."

RETURN G.—Has the company a licence in mortmain? When was such licence granted (referring to the document by description)? What is its extent, and to what extent is it now unexhausted?

RETURN H.—Is there vested in the company and how, whether by charter, statute, order of the Court of Aldermen, act of Common Council, or otherwise, any right of exercising superintendence over, or any duty or discretion to encourage in any way, any and what art, trade or business? State the nature and local limits of such control. In what manner and to what extent is such control now exercised? If such control is not now exercised, state the circumstances under which its exercise has fallen into desuetude.

A.—The Barbers' Company were first incorporated in the year 1461.

The preamble to the Letters Patent, 1 Edward IV., by which the company were incorporated, recites that the Freemen of the Mystery of Barbers of the City of London, using the Mystery or Faculty of Surgery, had for a long time exercised and sustained and still continued to exercise and sustain great application and labour, as well about the curing and healing wounds, blows, and other infirmities as in the letting of blood and drawing of teeth, and that by the ignorance and unskilfulness of some of the said barbers, as well freemen of the said city as of others being foreign surgeons, many misfortunes had happened to divers people by the unskilfulness of such barbers and surgeons in healing and curing wounds, blows, hurts, and other infirmities, and that it was to be feared that the like or worse evils might thereafter ensue unless a suitable remedy was speedily provided in the premises.

And it was thereby granted to the freemen of the said mystery of barbers in the said City of London, that the said mystery and all the men of the said mystery, should be one body, and one perpetual community, with power for electing two masters or governors, and that the said masters or governors and commonalty and their successors might make statutes and ordinances for the government of the said mysteries. And that the masters or governors for the time being, and their successors, should have the survey, search, correction, and government of all the freemen of the said city being surgeons, using the mystery of barbers in the said city, and other surgeons being foreigners practising the mystery of surgery within the said city and suburbs thereof, and the punishment of them for offences

in not perfectly executing, performing, and using the said mystery, and should have the survey of all manner of instruments, plaisters, and other medicines, and the receipts used by the said barbers and surgeons for the curing and healing of sores, wounds, hurts, and such like infirmities. And that no barber using the said mystery of surgery within the said city or suburbs should be thereafter admitted to exercise the same mystery unless he had first been approved of as well instructed in that mystery by the said masters or governors, or their successors sufficiently qualified in that behalf. And the said masters or governors and commonalty of the said mystery of barbers, and their successors, were exempted from being summoned or put upon any assizes, juries, &c., within the said city and suburbs thereof. And it was further granted to the said masters, &c., of the said mystery of barbers, that they might admit persons able and sufficiently learned and instructed in the mystery of surgery, and by them approved of in form and presented to the mayor of the said city for the time being, and other persons, or in any other manner into the said mystery of barbers, surgeons, and liberty of the said city.

B.—Edward IV.—24th February 1461.—Charter in Latin.

15 Henry VII.—5th December 1500.—Charter in Latin.

3 Henry VIII.—12th March 1512.—In Latin.

2 Elizabeth.—6th January.—In Latin.

4 & 5 Philip and Mary.—In Latin.

5 Charles I.—14th August.—In Latin.

25 Charles II.—Charter in Latin.

1 James II.—27th February.—In Latin.

8 Queen Anne.

The foregoing charters are in Latin, engrossed in court-hand, with great abbreviations, and are only legible by an expert.

The company have no translations of these documents.

C., D., and E.—The Barbers' Company are not aware of any documents referred to in these returns, founding, regulating, or affecting them.

F.—The Barbers' Company, as incorporated by the Act of 1 Edw. 4, referred to in Part I., Return A., continued to exercise the functions imposed upon it by that and subsequent Acts until the reign of Henry 8th.

By the Act of Parliament of 32 Henry 8th, after reciting that within the said City of London there were then two several and distinct companies of surgeons exercising the science and faculty of surgery, the one company called the Barbers of London, and the other called the Surgeons of London, and that the former were incorporated by the Letters Patent of 1st Edw. 4th, but the latter had not any manner of incorporation; it was enacted that the two several and distinct companies, and their successors, should from thenceforth be united and made one entire and whole body corporate, which should thereafter be called by the name of Masters or Governors of the Mystery or Commonalty of Barbers and Surgeons of London, with power to purchase, enjoy, and take lands, tenements, and other possessions whatsoever which the said Company of Barbers then had and enjoyed, and should enjoy all privileges, &c., at any time granted to the said Company of Barbers or Surgeons; and that all persons of the said company should be exempt from bearing of armour or to be put in any watches or inquests, and should have the search, punishment, and correction, as well of freemen as of foreigners, for offences committed against the good order of barbery or surgery; and that no person within the city or suburbs and one mile compass of the said city using any barbery or shaving should occupy any surgery, letting of blood, or any other thing belonging to surgery, except drawing of teeth; and that whomsoever should use the mystery or craft of surgery should not occupy the feat or craft of barbery or shaving.

The Letters Patent of 1st James and 5 Chas. 1st, granted and confirmed to the united companies: All and singular the manors, messuages, lands, tenements, customs, liberties, franchises, immunities, jurisdictions, and hereditaments of the united companies of barbers and surgeons then held by them and enjoyed under any letters patent of any former kings and queens or by colour of any lawful prescription, with power to make byelaws, annual elections, appoint examiners of surgeons, and that no person should exercise surgery within the cities of London and Westminster or within the distance of seven miles of the said cities, unless previously examined; and by the public letters testimonial of the said company, under their common seal, and admitted to exercise the said art or mystery of surgery under the penalty therein mentioned; and that all persons so examined and admitted as aforesaid might exercise the art in any other places whatsoever of the kingdom of England, with power to appoint lectures for instruction in the principles and rudiments in the art of chirurgery.

By the Act of 18 Geo. 2, chap. 15, after reciting the before-mentioned Acts, and that the barbers had for many years past been engaged in a business foreign to and independent of the practice of surgery, and the surgeons being then become a numerous and considerable body, and finding their union with the barbers inconvenient in many respects, and in no degree conducive to the progress of the art of surgery, and that a separation of the corporation of barbers and surgeons would contribute to the improvement of surgery, it was enacted that the said union and incorporation of barbers and surgeons should after the 24th June 1745, be dissolved, and the surgeons were constituted a separate and distinct body corporate by the name of the Master, Governors, and Commonalty of the Art and Science of Surgeons of London; and the barbers were thereby constituted a body corporate and commonalty perpetual, which should be called by the name of the Master, Governors, and Commonalty of the Mystery of Barbers of London, with power to purchase, enjoy, and take to them and their successors any lands, tenements, rents, or hereditaments, not exceeding the yearly rent or value of 200*l.* in the whole, without incurring any of the penalties or forfeitures of the Statutes of Mortmain; and by the same Act, with the exception of a sum of 510*l.* and an annuity of 16*l.*, which was vested in the Surgeons' Company, it was enacted that all the rest and residue of the real and personal estate and effects of and belonging to the united company should, after the 24th June 1745, be vested in the Barbers' Company.

The Barbers' Company, since their separation from the surgeons, have continued to conduct the affairs of the company. There is no special history to record with reference to their proceedings since the aforesaid separation.

G.—The Barbers' Company are empowered by the Act of 18 Geo. 2, cap. 15, to purchase, enjoy, and take lands, tenements, rents, or hereditaments not exceeding the yearly rent or value of 200*l.* on the whole, without incurring any of the penalties or forfeitures of the Statutes of Mortmain; and by the same Act all the real estate of the then previously united companies of barbers and surgeons was vested in the Barbers' Company, and their successors, for their own sole and separate use and benefit for ever.

The licence is now unexhausted to the extent of about 60*l.* per annum.

H.—The Barbers' Company are not aware of any charter, statute, order of the Court of Aldermen, act of Common Council, or otherwise, vesting in them any right of exercising superintendence over or any duty or discretion to encourage in any way their art, trade, or business.

RETURN I.—A list of the charities, eleemosynary, educational or otherwise, which are under the management of the company, stating in each case the name of the founder, the date and nature of the benefaction, its original and its present value, and the purposes to which the funds have been applied for each of the last preceding ten years.

August 1879 to August 1880.

Founder's Name.	Date of Foundation.	Objects of Benefaction.	Endowment.						Present Income.	Original Income.	Application of Income.	Remarks.
			Real Estate.			Personalty.						
			Houses and Land, acreage.	Rent.	Fixed Deductions.	Stock.	Other Personalty.	Dividends and Interest.				
				£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Robert Ferbras.	2 Dec. 1470 -	Poor members of the Barbers' Company.	A moiety of No. 69, Leadenhall Street. 57, Lansdowne Road, Notting Hill.	105 0 0 15 0 0	—	75 0 0 consols.	—	2 5 0	122 5 0	No record, 30 years ago the income was 32*l.* per annum or thereabouts.	Quarterly payments of 1*l.* each to 29 poor freemen and widows.	This property formerly consisted of two freehold houses in Walbrook which were sold compulsorily, and the proceeds subsequently reinvested in purchase of the before-mentioned houses.
Thomas Bancks.	15 Oct. 1595 -	Poor people of the company, a distribution of bread, beef, and 2*s.* each.	A share in a freehold property at Holloway, held by the Mercers' Company and managed by them. The Commissioners are referred to the returns of the Mercers' Company for information as to this property.			—	—	—	No income has been received from the Mercers' Company for many years past.	Annuity of 20*s.*	—	This charity owes 66*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.* to the company, who continued their distributions amongst the poor for some years after the Mercers' Company had ceased to make any payment to them.
John Bancks.	20 May 1619 -									Annuity of 20*s.*		
Michael Jans	21 Aug. 1759 -	Poor liverymen's widows	—	—	—	4,759 18 7 consols.	—	—	142 15 11	Interest of 2,000*l.*	Half-yearly payments of 3*l.* 10*s.* each to 20 poor liverymen's widows.	The original amount of the bequest was 2,000*l.*, to which additions have been made.
Decayed liverymen's fund.	3 June 1823 -	Decayed liverymen -	46, Church Street, Minories.	80 0 0	—	100 0 0 reduced annuities.	—	3 0 0	104 2 8	Interest of 90*l.*	Half-yearly payments of 6*l.* each to decayed.	The fund originally consisted of 90*l.* set apart from the funds of the company.
Philip Lawton in aid of above fund.	13 Aug. 1856 -	" " -	—	—	—	298 18 8 consols.	—	8 14 4				
Peter Skipper in aid of above fund.	25 Sept. 1846 -	" " -	—	—	—	477 9 0 consols.	—	14 6 5				
Thomas Kidder.	18 Dec. 1828 -	One poor freeman's widow.	—	—	—	100 0 0 consols.	—	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	A half-yearly payment to a poor freeman's widow.	—
Thomas Cottrell.	28 Jan. 1833 -	Widows of decayed liverymen.	—	—	—	3,100 0 0 consols.	—	93 0 0	93 0 0	93 0 0	Half-yearly payments of 2*l.* each to widows of decayed liverymen.	—
William Long	7 July 1834 -	Poor liverymen and their widows.	—	—	—	1,045 0 0 consols.	—	31 7 0	31 7 0	31 7 0	Half-yearly payments of 2*l.* 10*s.* each to three liverymen, and 10*s.* to 20 liverymen's widows.	—
Alexander Baker.	25 Sept. 1835 -	Decayed freemen - -	Rent charge on 195, Upper Thames St.	3 0 0	—	—	—	—	3 0 0	3 0 0	Yearly payment of 10*s.* each to six decayed freemen.	—
Malcolm Dunnett.	30 Aug. 1842 -	Decayed liverymen -	—	—	—	200 0 0 reduced annuities.	—	6 0 0	6 0 0	—	Half-yearly payments of 1*l.* 10*s.* each to two liverymen.	—
Almshouse fund.	7 Aug. 1855 -	To accumulate for the erection and endowment of almshouses.	Nos. 53, 55, and 59, Lansdowne Road, Notting Hill.	45 0 0	—	895 2 6 consols.	—	26 17 0	71 17 0	—	The fund is accumulating for the erection and endowment of almshouses.	This property was acquired by deed of gift enrolled in Chancery, and then consisted of 10 freehold houses in Cripplegate, purchased compulsorily by Metropolitan Railway Company, and proceeds subsequently invested in the Lansdowne Road property.
John Atkinson	4 Nov. 1856 -											
John Atkinson	5 Feb. 1861 -	For purchase of Bibles for distribution among our members.	—	—	—	100 0 0 consols.	—	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	Purchase of Bibles as required.	—
John Atkinson	30 Aug. 1858 -	To found an institution called the Barbers' Asylum.	—	—	—	2,774 12 5	2,000 0 0 mortgage.	1,180 0 0	1,180 0 0	—	This is a reversion to the residuary personal estate of testator upon the deaths of the survivor of his wife, daughter, brother, sister, and 10 nephews and nieces, the wife, daughter, brother, sister, and one nephew are dead. Applicable when received to the foundation of an institution to be called the Barbers' Asylum, the income to be applied for the lodging, maintenance, and education of poor members of the company and their widows and children.	—

BARBERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

PART II.—CONSTITUTION AND PRIVILEGES OF MEMBERSHIP.

RETURN A.—Governing Body.

1. State the present constitution of the governing body of the company, whether such constitution is according to the charter, and if not, in what respects such constitution varies therefrom, and when and how such alteration was made.
2. State the qualifications for membership of the governing body of the company, the time and periods of election, and the qualifications of the voters at elections to the governing body.
3. State the functions of the governing body, and of the different members of the same respectively, and whether the members of the governing body pay any, and what, fees or fines on admission thereto, and whether they are paid any, and what, salaries or amounts in respect of their services respectively.
4. State the nature of the business which comes before the governing body of the company, the method adopted in transacting it, the times at which the governing body meets for business purposes, the way in which the opinions of the members are taken, and whether the resolutions and decisions of the governing body are published, or are otherwise accessible to any or all, and which of, the members of the company.
5. State whether the members of the governing body are liable to suspension, or removal, on any, and what grounds, and by what method such suspension or removal is effected.
6. Has the company any bye-laws sanctioned by the Courts of Law or Chancery, or by the Courts of Aldermen or of Common Council, or otherwise. State the effect of such byelaws.

1. The governing body of the Barbers' Company consists of a master or governor, three other governors now called wardens, and 20 members, who constitute the court of assistants, in accordance with the Act of 18 Geo. 2. cap. 15.

2. The members of the court of assistants are elected from the livery who have served or fined for the office of steward; they are elected for life, or until removed for misconduct. There is no stated time for election, but when a vacancy in the court occurs the vacancy is declared at the first court of assistants after it has occurred, and it is filled up at the next court of assistants; the voters at elections to the governing body are the members of the court of assistants.

3. The master presides over all courts, committees, and meetings of the company, and has the general direction and superintendence of the property and affairs of the company, subject to the orders and control of the court of assistants; the three wardens attend the master at all courts and meetings; they have no specific functions to discharge beyond that of aiding and counselling the master in the discharge of his duties, but the junior warden has the charge of the company's wine cellar; the other members of the court of assistants also attend all courts and such committees as they may be appointed upon, and assist and aid the master and wardens in the management of the affairs of the company.

Each member on election to the court pays a fine of 60*l.* to the company's funds, and receives for his attendance at any meeting of the court which he attends, when the names are called over previous to the commencement of business, a fee of one guinea; there are 13 meetings of the court in the year; no fee is paid for attendance on committee meetings.

4. The business transacted at the courts relates to the management of the company's property, the distribution of the charities, the election of officers, auditing of accounts, &c., and the making of byelaws for the good rule and government of the company and its affairs. All resolutions of the court on matters of business before them are passed by a majority on a show of hands, except on the election of officers, when the votes are taken by ballot. The courts meet on the first Tuesday in every month, and on the election day in the second Thursday in August. The resolutions are not published, but are accessible at all times to the members of the court of assistants.

5. Members of the court of assistants are liable to suspension or removal for absenting themselves, or neglecting or refusing to give aid or assistance to the court, not having a reasonable excuse; and it is considered that any member may likewise be removed for any other reasonable cause; but no case of suspension or removal has occurred for very many years.

6. By the Act of 18 Geo. 2, cap. 15, the byelaws of the United Companies of Barbers and Surgeons, so far as the same did not relate to the art of surgery, were continued and directed to be exercised by the Barbers' Company; the byelaws then in force were those of 13th January 1708, approved by the then Lord Chancellor, &c., and, except as modified by subsequent resolutions, may be considered now in force; in practice, they are seldom referred to; but there are standing orders o the court which are used for the purpose of regulating the transaction of the company's business.

The byelaws of 13th January 1708 are in manuscript, very lengthy, and also comprise the byelaws of the surgeons, in force previous to the separation of the two companies.

PART II.—B.

RETURN B.—Admission to Membership.

1. State the qualifications for membership of the company, the several grades of membership of the company, and whether women are admitted to membership.
2. State the several modes in which the freedom of the company may be obtained, the circumstances entitling an applicant to admission under each mode respectively, and the fees payable in respect of admission under each mode respectively.
3. State whether persons exercising any particular trade are required by statute or otherwise to become free of the company. Is there any process by which members of such trade can become members of the company, and is there any process for compelling such persons to procure admission, and are such processes enforced, and to what extent? Is the freedom of the City of London in any and what way a condition precedent or subsequent to membership? Are there any members who are not free of the City of London? Do persons exercising any particular trade commonly become members of the company? If so, how many members of such trade are at present members of the company? What is the number of the members of the trade (if any) the name of which is borne by the company, who are members of the company?
4. Are freemen liable to disfranchisement, and if so, for what reasons, and what is the mode of disfranchisement?
5. Is the livery of the company limited or unlimited in number? What are the qualifications for election to the livery, who are the electors thereto, and how do the elections thereto take place, and what fees are payable on election? Are liverymen liable to removal from the livery, and for what reasons?

1. Any naturalised British subject may become a member of the Barbers' Company.

There are three classes of freemen, viz., by patrimony, purchase, or servitude.

2. An applicant for admission to the freedom is proposed and seconded by members of the court. If the applicant applies for his freedom by patrimony he should produce a copy of his father's certificate of his admission, and a cer-

tificate of birth or baptism, showing that his father was free of the company at the date of such birth or baptism.

The following table shows the total amount payable in each grade for admission to the freedom.

Freemen by patrimony—
Company, 1*l.* 15*s.*; clerk, 8*s.* 6*d.*; beadle, 3*s.*; stamp, 1*l.* 1*s.* Total, 3*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

Freemen by purchase—
Company, 6*l.*; clerk, 18*s.*; beadle, 9*s.*; stamp, 3*l.* 2*s.* Total, 10*l.* 10*s.*

Freemen by servitude—
Company, 1*l.* 15*s.*; clerk, 8*s.* 6*d.*; beadle, 3*s.*; stamp, 1*l.* 1*s.* Total, 3*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

There is a quarterage payable by all freemen of 2*s.* 6*d.* per annum; this is generally compounded for by a payment of 3*l.* at the time of admission.

3. Persons using the trade of barbers are required by statute to be free of the company, and are admitted on application, and being proposed and seconded as before-mentioned. An action of debt lies against any person carrying on the trade refusing to pay the fees; such process has not been enforced by the company for very many years. The company do not require admission to the freedom of the city to be a condition precedent to the freedom of the company. It is believed there are several members of the company who are not free of the City of London. Persons exercising the trade of barbers do not commonly become members of the company; there are nine members of the company, or thereabouts, connected with the trade.

4. The company are not aware of any liability to disfranchisement.

5. The livery of the company is unlimited.

The qualification is membership of the company by freedom. The members of the court are the electors. The elections take place in court on a majority of votes of the members present; the applicant having been first proposed and seconded.

The fees payable on election to the livery are as under—
Company, 15*l.*; clerk, 13*s.*; beadle, 7*s.* Total, 16*l.*

There is also a steward's fine of 10*l.* 10*s.* if paid within five years, and 15*l.* 15*s.* subsequently; this fine is not compulsory, but its non-payment renders a liveryman ineligible for the court.

The company are not aware that liverymen are liable to removal from the livery.

PART II.—C.

RETURN C.—Number of members.

State (1.) the present number of freemen; (2.) the present number of the livery; (3.) the present number of other members; (4.) the number of admissions to the freedom by each mode respectively, and (5.) the number of calls to the livery which have respectively taken place during each of the last preceding ten years.

(1.) There are 147 freemen of the Barbers' Company and two free women.

(2.) There are 120 liverymen of the company.

(3.) There are no other members.

(4.) and (5.) During the last ten years, ending August 1880, the following number of freemen and liverymen were admitted, viz.:—

	Freemen by Servitude.	Freemen by Patrimony.	Freemen by Purchase.	Livery.
Year ending August 1871	—	3	3	6
,, ,, 1872	—	1	1	4
,, ,, 1873	—	1	4	5
,, ,, 1874	2	4	1	5
,, ,, 1875	1	1	4	5
,, ,, 1876	1	2	5	7
,, ,, 1877	—	2	2	4
,, ,, 1878	1	1	3	4
,, ,, 1879	1	1	4	7
,, ,, 1880	1	2	6	8
	7	18	33	55

PART II.—D.

RETURN D.—(1.) State the number of apprentices bound at the company's hall, or otherwise under the auspices of the company during each of the last ten years. (2.) State how many have been bound during each of the last ten years to members following the trade (if any) the name of which is borne by the company. (3.) In what cases and to what extent have the fees or premiums of such apprentice been paid by the company?

(1.) The following number of apprentices were bound at the hall during the last 10 years, viz.:—

Year ending August 1871	3
,, ,, 1872	4
,, ,, 1873	3
,, ,, 1874	4
,, ,, 1875	1
,, ,, 1876	1
,, ,, 1877	—
,, ,, 1878	4
,, ,, 1879	4
,, ,, 1880	9

(2.) The following number of apprentices were bound to members connected with the trade, viz.:—

1872	1
1873	1
1874	1
1880	2

(3.) In no case have the fees or premiums of apprentices been paid by the company.

PART II.—E.

RETURN E.—Profits and privileges.

1. State with fulness what are the advantages, pecuniary or otherwise, incident to the position of a member of the company in each grade of membership, as (1.) a freeman; (2.) a liveryman; (3.) master, warden or otherwise a member of the governing body.
2. State the sums paid on an average annually for the preceding ten years by the company to the members according to the grades of membership mentioned above, and of what such sums consisted, whether (1.) fees, and of what nature; (2.) pensions, or (3.) other payments, specifying the nature of the same respectively.
3. What circumstances are in practice held to constitute a claim to a pension or donation? State the number of present pensioners and donees respectively, and the amounts paid to them as such

BARBERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

respectively. How many pensioners and donees are connected with the trade (if any) the name of which is borne by the company?

4. (1.) What is the average standing of a member when he becomes a member of the governing body, and (2.) what is the average time for which a member continues on the governing body?

5. Does the company carry on any and what trade or manufacture with which its title is directly or indirectly connected? If so, what is the capital and from what sources is it derived, and how are the profits (if any) divided or dealt with?

1. The advantages to freemen of the Barbers' Company consist of their eligibility for the livery and the company's charities for freemen and their widows.

The advantages to the livery consist of the eligibility for election on the court of assistants, and for the company's charities for liverymen, also, if resident within 25 miles from the City boundary, to a vote for the election of members of Parliament for the City of London, and on sundry meetings of the livery when convened to attend at the Guildhall.

The livery are invited to dine with the court of assistants once or twice in each year as the funds of the company permit.

The advantages of the master and wardens and court of assistants consist of their being entitled to the sum of 1*l.* 1*s.* for attendance on each court when the names are called over, the number of meetings in the current year at which fees are paid being 13.

Lunch or dinner is provided after court meetings or committees, and each member of the court is entitled to an invitation for two visitors during the year; the master and wardens have the privilege during their term of office to a limited number of additional invitations for visitors as directed by the standing orders.

2. The sums paid on an average for the preceding 10 years by the company to the members of the court of assistants for their attendance on the courts amounted to 124*l.* 2*s.*

No fees are paid to other members of the company.

The Commissioners are referred to the returns of the charities of the company for the pensions on the several charities paid to poor freemen and liverymen and their widows.

3. The poverty of applicants in each grade, coupled with their being freemen or liverymen, or widows of freemen or liverymen, is held to constitute their claim to a pension or donation; applications being taken generally in order of date as vacancies occur.

The following is a statement of the number of present pensioners:—

	Number.	Pension.
Ferbras' pension -	28	4*l.* per annum each.
Decayed livery -	6	12*l.* ,,
Dunnett's charity -	2	3*l.* ,,
Lawton's - -	2	7*l.* 10*s.* ,,
Michael Jan's -	18	7*l.* ,,
Kiddar's - -	1	3*l.* ,,
Cotterell's - -	22	4*l.* ,,
Long's - -	16	1*l.* ,,
Baker's - -	5	10*s.* ,,

A large proportion of the above pensioners are widows of decayed liverymen or freemen. The Barbers' Company believe that several of the pensioners were formerly members of the trade, the name of which is borne by the company.

4. The members of the court of assistants are generally in business or trade in the City of London, or retired from business. They continue on the court of assistants for life, are generally in a respectable position in life, no bankrupt being elected. They average 22 years from the date of election on the livery.

5. The company carries on no trade or manufacture connected with its title.

PART III.—OFFICERS AND SERVANTS.

RETURN A.—A list of the officers of the company, with a statement of the duties of each, the amount of his salary and emoluments, and whether or not he is a member of the company.

RETURN B.—A list of the servants of the company, with a statement of the duties of each, and of the amounts of their wages and other emoluments.

RETURN C.—A statement as to the mode in which the officers and servants of the company are respectively appointed.

A.—*Clerk.*—Henley Grose Smith.

Beadle.—Edward Lawless.

The clerk is required to attend all meetings of the court and committees.

To keep minutes of the proceedings.

To keep the company's cash account and receive all moneys payable to the company.

To prepare the annual statement of the company's account, and vouch same to the auditors.

To keep the company's charity accounts and send copies to the Charity Commissioners.

To attend to all matters in any way connected with the company's business, conduct the correspondence, and generally to advise the company on all occasions with reference to the conduct of their business.

To prepare the list of the livery entitled to vote on election of members for the City of London and attend the revising barrister.

To settle the paper of business on the summons calling the courts and committees, and generally to carry out the orders of the court and act as its official representative on all occasions.

The beadle is required to reside with his family at the hall, to keep the hall premises, furniture, plate, linen, and china, in good order; to attend all meetings of the court and committees.

To attend freemen to Guildhall on applying for the freedom of the City. To wait at table when required and superintend waiters, &c.

To collect quarterages and issue summonses to the court, livery, freemen, or pensioners, to obey the orders of the court and clerk, and attend the latter with the books of the company, and generally to act as housekeeper to the company.

The salary of the clerk is 110*l.* per annum, and the emoluments consist of fees on the admission of members of the court of assistants, livery, freemen, and apprentices, which average about 20*l.* per annum.

He is a member of the company.

The salary of the beadle is 60*l.* per annum, with a residence at the hall, and fees on admissions of members as above, which average about 10*l.* per annum.

He is a member of the company.

B.—The company keep no servants except a beadle.

C.—The clerk and beadle are elected annually by ballot on the election day in August.

PART IV.—RETURN A. LANDED PROPERTY. (England, Wales, and Ireland.)

RETURN A 2.—List of Estates belonging to the Barbers' Company.

A 2.—The Barbers' Company own 3 $\frac{5}{10}$ths of 50 shares of the manor of Lizard, Londonderry, and lands and hereditaments comprising the said manor, which is held by them in conjunction with the Ironmongers', Brewers', Scriveners', Coopers', the City of London, the Pewterers', and the Carpenters' Companies.

The Barbers' Company have no details of this property, which is managed by the Ironmongers' Company in conjunction with the representatives from the other above-mentioned companies.

The Barbers' Company received from the Ironmongers' Company last year the sum of 196*l.* for their share of the rents up to Midsummer 1880.

PART IV.—RETURN A.—LANDED PROPERTY. (England, Wales, and Ireland.)

RETURN A 3.—List of Houses let on Beneficial Leases belonging to the Barbers' Company.

Place where situated.	Name of Street and Number of House.	Description of House.	Name of Lessee, and whether a Member.	Date of last Valuation.	Annual net Value then reported.	Commencement of existing Lease.	Term of existing Lease.	Amount of reserved Rent.	Fine on last renewal.	How many Years of previous Lease then unexpired.	Fixed deductions if any, and by whom paid.	Estimated net Annual Value for letting at Rack rent.	Poor Rate Valuation.		How and when land acquired.	Conditions.	Dates of Documents of Title and Parties.	Remarks.
													Gross estimated Rental.	Rateable Value.				
							Years.	£										
City of London.	Nos. 32 and 33, Monkwell Street.	Warehouse -	Wm. Brass, not a member.	—	—	29 Sept. 1863 -	99	220	—	—	—	—	—	—	This property is a portion of the hall and court-yard in their possession since incorporated.			
„	35, Monkwell Street -	„ -	„ „	—	—	„ „ -	„	„	—	—	—	—	—	—	„ „ „ „			
„	Nos. 5, 6, and 7, Doby Court, Monkwell Street.	„ -	Frederick William Nelson Lloyd, not a member.	—	—	29 Sept. 1867 -	80	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	Do. it is built on land on which the old theatre of anatomy formerly stood.			
„	Moiety of No. 69, Leadenhall Street.	Bank premises -	John Chas. Davis, a liveryman.	—	—	25 Dec. 1873 -	63	105 One moiety of 210	—	10 years	—	—	—	—	Purchased in 1852 with part of the proceeds of sale of two houses in Walbrook devised by Robert Furbras in 1470 to the company. Upon trust after doing repairs to divide one moiety of the surplus receipts among poor members of the company. Conveyance is dated 20th April 1852, and made between Webb and others first part, and the Barbers' Company of the other part.			
Notting Hill	61, late 17, Lansdowne Road North.	Dwelling house -	Thos. Pocock, not a member.	—	—	29 Sept. 1852 -	90	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	These three houses were purchased in 1875 with the company's funds derived from the sale of freehold house in Great Tower Street, formerly the property of the company. Conveyance dated 30th June 1875, between Holmes and another of one part, and Henley Grose Smith of the other part.			
„	65, late 21, do.	„ „ -	„ „	—	—	„ „ -	„	„	—	—	—	—	—	—				
„	67, late 23, do.	„ „ -	„ „	—	—	„ „ -	„	„	—	—	—	—	—	—				

RETURN A 4.—List of Houses let at Rack Rent, belonging to the Barbers' Company.

Place where situated.	Name of Street and Number of House.	Description of House.	Name of Tenant and whether a Member.	Commencement of Lease, if any.	Term of Lease.	Rent.	Fixed deductions, if any, and by whom paid.	Poor Rate Valuation.		How and when acquired.	Dates of Documents of Title and Parties.	Conditions.	Remarks.
								Gross estimated Rental.	Rateable Value.				
						£							
Middlesex -	Miles Court, Chiswell Street.	Five small lodging houses.	Mrs. Phillips, not a member.	Yearly tenancy	—	60	Annuity of 15*l.* to the trustees of the will of John Atkinson, and the expenses of keeping certain tombstones in repair paid by the Barbers' Company.	—	—	Devised by the will of John Atkinson, proved 2 January 1862.	—	—	These houses are very old and dilapidated, and must be pulled down very soon.

RETURN A. 13.—List of Rentcharges, Quitrents, Fee Farm Rents, Pensions, and other fixed Payments belonging to the Barbers' Company.

Nature of Charge.	Estate or Buildings on which charged.			Amount.	Remarks.
	County.	Parish or Place.	Name of Owner.		
Rentcharge - -	City of London -	42, Lombard Street	Treasurer of Gray's Charity.	£ s. d. 2 0 0 less income tax.	
Rentcharge - -	Do. - -	A house in Old Bailey, now pulled down.	Dickinson - -	1 0 0	

PART IV.—B.

RETURN B. 1.—List of Moneys belonging to the Barbers' Company, invested in Government or other Stocks, Shares, Funds, or Securities.

Amount of Stock, &c.	Description of Stock.	Source from whence arising, *e.g.*, gift with name of donor, bequest with name of testator, sale of lands, and which, &c.	In what Name standing, *e.g.*, Company, Chancery Division of High Court of Justice, &c.	To what account belonging, *e.g.*, any particular fund or trust account.	Net Annual Receipt.	Remarks.
£ s. d. 280 6 5	Consols -	This is the residue of a fund of 389*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.* consols, purchased in the years 1866 and 1867, with the balances in hand on the company's own account of those years.	Master, Governors, and commonalty of the Mystery of Barbers of London.	The company's own property not belonging to any particular fund or fund account.	£ s. d. 8 8 2 less income tax.	

RETURN B 2.—A return of the balance of moneys in the hands of the company unappropriated in their accounts on the 31st of December in each of the last preceding 10 years.

RETURN B. 3.—A return of the estimated value of the plate, pictures, furniture, and other property, at present on the premises of the company, or in their possession elsewhere.

B. 2.—The company hold no balances of moneys on their yearly accounts in hand unappropriated during the last preceding 10 years. Their accounts are made up yearly to election day, in August of each year. The balance of each year's account, for or against the company, as the case may be, is carried forward into the next year's account. The balance of last year's account, ending August 1880, was 346*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* against the company.

B. 3.—The company are unable to estimate the value of their plate, pictures, furniture, and other property at present on the premises; they have none such elsewhere.

The following are the particulars of the insurance of the above effects:—

	£
Plate insured for - - - - - -	1,000
Household goods, linen, printed books, and clocks - -	500
China, glass, earthenware, and looking glasses - - -	200
A picture of Henry VIII. - - - - - -	8,000
Do. Inigo Jones - - - - - - -	300
Do. Countess of Richmond - - - - -	300
17 other pictures in equal proportions - - - -	800

PART IV.—D.

RETURN D.—A list of properties of any other description than those included in the preceding classes, together with a statement of the incomes derived therefrom by the company during each of the preceding 10 years.

The company have no other property except their hall and beadle's apartments, in their own occupation.

BARBERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

PART IV.—E.

RETURN E.—Internal sources of income.

A list of the annual amounts received in each of the last 10 years in respect of (1) fees paid on admission to the freedom of the company, specifying the amounts paid in respect of each mode of admission thereto; (2) fines or fees paid on admission to the livery of the company; (3) fines or fees paid by members on coming on the court of the company; (4) fines or fees paid on promotion to the offices of warden, &c.; (5) any other internal sources of income, specifying the same.

The following is a List of Fees (Nos. 1, 2, and 3) derived from the sources undermentioned; the company have no other internal sources of income.

Year ending	Fines on admission to Freedom by servitude.	Redemption of Quarterage.	Redemption of Patrimony.	Redemption of Purchase.	Steward's Fines.	Livery Fees.	Livery Fees coming on the Court.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
August 1871 -	—	15 0 0	5 5 0	18 0 0	65 0 0	90 0 0	50 0 0
Do. 1872 -	—	6 0 0	1 15 0	6 0 0	20 0 0	60 0 0	—
Do. 1873 -	—	15 0 0	1 15 0	24 0 0	40 0 0	75 0 0	—
Do. 1874 -	3 10 0	21 0 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	50 0 0	75 0 0	100 0 0
Do. 1875 -	1 15 0	15 0 0	1 15 0	24 0 0	70 0 0	75 0 0	50 0 0
Do. 1876 -	1 15 0	21 0 0	3 10 0	30 0 0	70 0 0	105 0 0	50 0 0
Do. 1877 -	1 0 0	12 0 0	3 10 0	12 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	110 0 0
Do. 1878 -	1 15 0	15 0 0	3 10 0	18 0 0	50 0 0	60 0 0	300 0 0
Do. 1879 -	1 15 0	15 0 0	1 15 0	24 0 0	50 0 0	105 0 0	120 0 0
Do. 1880 -	1 15 0	27 0 0	3 10 0	36 0 0	80 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0

PART IV.—F.

RETURN F.—(1.) The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them what has been the amount of the increase or decrease, from year to year, of the company's income during the last 10 years, and whether there is reason to expect any increase or decrease during the next 10 years, together with a statement of the reasons for such expectation.

RETURN F.—(2.) The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them whether there is reason to expect any permanent increase or decrease in value in any of the estates or properties of the company; and if so, to what extent, together with a statement for the reasons for such expectation.

1 and 2.—The following table shows the income and expenditure of the company during the preceding 10 years ending August 1880.

The company have no reason for expecting any permanent increase or decrease during the next 10 years, other than a decrease in their share of the rents of the Irish Estate received from the Ironmongers' Company, as to which they have no other data for forming an opinion than the decrease from this source for several years past, and the present unsettled state of Ireland.

Income of year ending—	£ s. d.	Expenditure of year ending—	£ s. d.
August 1880 - -	1,382 11 9	August 1880 - -	1,375 16 10
„ 1879 - -	1,239 0 11	„ 1879 - -	1,903 13 11
„ 1878 - -	1,448 1 0	„ 1878 - -	1,369 3 1
„ 1877 - -	1,302 15 9	„ 1877 - -	1,185 0 7
„ 1876 - -	1,429 3 5	„ 1876 - -	1,142 14 11
„ 1875 - -	1,269 3 4	„ 1875 - -	1,280 2 6
„ 1874 - -	1,394 11 1	„ 1874 - -	1,110 5 0
„ 1873 - -	1,054 9 1	„ 1873 - -	981 13 6
„ 1872 - -	987 15 7	„ 1872 - -	1,285 1 9
„ 1871 - -	1,120 7 4	„ 1871 - -	1,174 15 9

PART IV.—G.

RETURN G.—The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them—

1. What is the system of management of the company's estates and property?
2. In what way, and by whom, the several receipts and payments are taken and made, and under what control?
3. In what way the company's accounts are audited?
4. Whether the company's accounts are published, or are accessible to all or any, and which of the members of the company?

1. All questions affecting the management of the company's property are laid before the Court of Assistants, a majority of whom decide the course to be adopted. Matters of detail are referred to committees appointed for the purpose, from time to time, as occasion arises, and where necessary in dealing with the company's house property a Surveyor's Report is obtained.

2. All receipts pass through the clerk, who keeps the company's cash account, and who pays such receipts to the credit of the company's account at the London Joint Stock Bank.

The master and one warden sign all bills payable by the company, and sign cheques for the amounts, which are counter-signed by the clerk. The master and wardens are considered responsible for the correctness of all accounts paid by the company.

The Standing Orders of the Court regulate the expenditure, and no bills, beyond the ordinary expenses of the company, are allowed to be incurred to a larger amount than 5*l.*, without an order of court.

3. The company's accounts are audited annually in January for the year ending the preceding August by six auditors appointed by the court on the election day in August.

4. The company's accounts are not published; they are accessible to members of the Court of Assistants at all times.

Part IV.—H.

Return II.—A detailed statement of the income from all sources of the company during each of the preceding 10 years, a detailed statement of the company's expenditure during each of such 10 years, and a detailed statement of the assets and liabilities of the company at the end of each of the last 10 years.

An Account of the Receipts and Payments of Mr. James Harvey, Master, Mr. Henry John Pitcher, Mr. Benjamin Woolley, and Mr. George Austin, Wardens of the Worshipful Company of Barbers, from the 14th day of August 1879 to the 12th day of August 1880.*

The said accountants charge themselves with the following sums by them received for Fines, Admission of Freemen, Presentation of Apprentices, Redemption of Quarterage, Rents, Interest, Dividends, Rent Charges, and Annuities, and with sundry Receipts, as follows:—

		£	s.	d.
1879.				
Sept. 10	Received of Mr. Roger De Quincey for being excused serving the office of assistant	25	0	0
Dec. 2	do. of Mr. Thos. Geo. Driver his fine for admission on the court	60	0	0
1880.				
May 4	do. of Mr. Nathan Salaman	60	0	0
	Livery.			
1879.				
Nov. 4	Received of Mr. C. Hutcheson for his livery fine	15	0	0
Dec. 2	do. of Mr. J. W. Dottridge	15	0	0
,,	do. of Mr. Thos. Kidner	15	0	0
1880.				
Mar. 2	do. of Mr. Wm. Oatley	15	0	0
,,	do. of Mr. Alfred Barnes Atkinson	15	0	0
April 6	do. of Mr. Robt. Geo. Hovenden	15	0	0
,,	do. of Mr. Jas. Dolby Hobson	15	0	0
May 6	do. of Mr. Gotthelf Grenier	15	0	0
	Stewards.			
1879.				
Nov. 4	Received of Mr. C. Hutchison for his steward's fine	10	0	0
Dec. 2	do. of Mr. J. W. Dottridge do.	10	0	0
,,	do. of Mr. Thos. Kidner do.	10	0	0
1880.				
Mar. 2	do. of Mr. Wm. Oatley do.	10	0	0
,,	do. of Mr. Alfred Barnes Atkinson do.	10	0	0
April 6	do. of Mr. Robt. Geo. Hovenden do.	10	0	0
,,	do. of Mr. Jas. Dolby Hobson do.	10	0	0
May 6	do. of Mr. Gotthelf Grenier do.	10	0	0
	Freemen by Servitude or Patrimony.			
1880.				
Mar. 2	Received of Mr. Alfred Barnes Atkinson for his freedom by patrimony	1	15	0
April 6	do. of Mr. Robt. G. Hovenden for his freedom by servitude	1	15	0
July 6	do. of Mr. Howard for his freedom by patrimony	1	15	0
	Freemen by Redemption.			
1879.				
Nov.	Received of Mr. C. Hutchison for his freedom by redemption	6	0	0
Dec. 2	do. of Mr. Jno. Wm. Dottridge do.	6	0	0
,,	do. of Mr. Thos. Kidner do.	6	0	0
Mar. 2	do. of Mr. Wm. Oatley do.	6	0	0
April 6	do. of Mr. Jas. Dolby Hobson do.	6	0	0
May 6	do. of Mr. Gotthelf Grenier do.	6	0	0
	Redemption of Quarterage.			
1879.				
Nov. 4	Received of Mr. C. Hutchison for redemption of his quarterage	3	0	0
Dec. 2	do. of Mr. Wm. John Dottridge do.	3	0	0
,,	do. of Mr. Thos. Kidner do.	3	0	0
Mar. 2	do. of Mr. Wm. Oatley do.	3	0	0
,,	do. of Mr. Alfred Barnes Atkinson do.	3	0	0
,,	do. of Mr. Robt. Hovenden do.	3	0	0
,,	do. of Mr. Jas. Dolby Hobson do.	3	0	0
,,	do. of Mr. Gotthelf Grenier do.	3	0	0
July 6	do. of Mr. Howard do.	3	0	0
	Apprentices.			
1879.				
Oct. 7	Ganz to Biggs	0	10	0
Nov. 4	Scott to Shoppee	0	10	0
1880.				
Mar. 2	Herold to Harvey	0	10	0
April 6	Hovenden to Hovenden, Jr.	0	10	0
June 1	Lewis to Biggs	0	10	0
,,	Barber to Barber	0	10	0
,,	Carpenter to Barber	0	10	0
July 6	Snead to Shoppee	0	10	0
April 6	Hovenden to Hovenden, C.	0	10	0
	Carried forward	417	15	0

* The company subsequently sent details of their expenditure for the years 1870-79. *See* Appendix B.

BARBERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward	- -	417 15 0
	Rents.		
	Received of Messrs. Moses 1 year's rent of premises in Monkwell Street, due Midsummer - - - - - - -	440 0 0	
	Less tax - -	9 12 6	
			430 7 6
	Received of Mr. Lloyd 1 year's rent of houses in Doby Court, due Midsummer - - - - - -	80 0 0	
	Less tax - -	1 15 0	
		78 5 0	
	One year's insurance - - - - -	4 2 6	
			82 7 6
	Received moiety of 1 year's rent of premises, 69, Leadenhall Street, due Midsummer - - - - -	105 0 0	
	Less moiety of income tax - - - 1 2 11		
	Do. of insurance - - - 1 6 0		
		2 8 11	
			102 11 1
Aug. 4 -	Of the Ironmongers' Company, proportion of 1 year's rent of the Irish Estate, due Midsummer - - - - - - - -	- -	196 0 0
	One year's ground rent of Nos. 61, 65, and 67, Lansdowne Road, Notting Hill, to Midsummer - - - - -	45 0 0	
	Less tax - -	0 18 8	
			44 1 4
	Rentcharge.		
	Of the Treasurer of Gray's Charity 1 year's rentcharge on No. 42, Lombard Street (Laycock's Gift) - - - -	2 0 0	
	Less tax - -	0 0 10	
			1 19 2
	Received of Messrs. Dickinson 1 year's rentcharge on house in the Old Bailey -		1 0 0
	do. for visitors' dinner tickets - - - - - - -		13 0 6
	do. 1 year's dividend on 300*l.* stock - - - - -		9 0 0
	do. for moiety of premium on licence to effect alteration on 69, Leadenhall Street - - - - - - - - -		50 0 0
	Quarterage received - - - - - - - -		0 10 0
	Received of the trustees of John Atkinson balance of account to Midsummer -		33 19 8
			£1,382 11 9

The said Accountants crave an allowance of the following sums, paid by them on the company's account between the 14th day of August 1879 to the 12th day of August 1880.

	£ s. d.
Balance of last account - -	353 10 3
Taxes.	
Paid one year's house and assessed taxes on the hall - - - -	13 2 6
,, one year's income tax, Schedule A. -	7 5 10
,, do. do. do. D. -	6 0 10
,, poor's rate - - - - - -	18 5 0
,, police rate - - - -	7 6 0
,, consolidated rate - - - -	19 9 4
,, Board of Works - - -	7 6 0
,, sewers rate - - - -	1 4 4
,, fee farm rent to Michell's almshouses -	0 6 0
,, tithe - - - - - - - -	1 16 6
,, water rate - - - -	8 8 0
,, gas - - - - - -	16 5 8
,, insurance on hall and furniture -	26 17 0
,, subscription to Farringdon Ward schools	2 2 0
,, right of way in Doby Court - -	0 14 9
,, lighting gas lamps - - - - -	0 12 0
	490 12 0
Court of Assistants, 2nd September 1879.	
Paid fees to 17 members of the court -	17 17 0
,, Ring and Brymer for dinner - -	35 1 6
,, Mr. Miller for singers - - -	5 5 0
Court of Assistants, 3rd February 1880.	
Paid fees to 16 members of the court - -	16 16 0
,, Ring and Brymer for dinner (including turtle) - - - - - -	36 16 10
,, Mr. Miller for singers - - - -	5 5 0
Court of Assistants, 4th May 1880.	
Paid fees to 20 members of the court -	21 0 0
,, Ring and Brymer for the dinner - -	41 17 6
,, Mr. Miller for singers - - -	5 5 0
Court of Assistants, 12th August 1880.	
Paid fees to 20 members of the court -	21 0 0
,, Mr. Miller for singers - - -	8 8 0
,, Ring and Brymer for the dinner -	44 3 0
Livery Dinner, November 1879.	
Paid Mr. Clemow for livery dinner at Anderton's hotel - - - - -	94 18 0
,, Mr. Miller for singers - - - -	12 12 0

MONTHLY COURTS AND COMMITTEES.

Monthly Court.

		£ s. d.
1879. Oct. 7	Paid 16 members of the court -	16 16 0
	,, Ring and Brymer for the dinner - - - - -	12 9 0
	,, Mr. Hale for professional services - - - -	3 3 0
Monthly Court.		
Nov. 4	Paid 18 members of the court -	18 18 0
	,, Ring and Brymer's bill for dinner - - - -	14 6 0
Monthly Court.		
Dec. 2	Paid 18 members of the court -	18 18 0
	,, Ring and Brymer's bill for dinner - - - -	14 17 0
Monthly Court.		
1880. Jan. 6	Paid 16 members of the court -	16 16 0
	,, Ring and Brymer's bill for the dinner - - -	14 6 0
Monthly Court.		
Mar. 2	Paid 17 members of the court -	17 17 0
	,, Ring and Brymer's bill for dinner - - -	14 7 6
	Carried forward - -	1,019 10 4

BARBERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

Monthly Court.

		£	s.	d.
	Brought forward	1,019	10	4
April 6	Paid 17 members of the court	17	17	0
,,	Ring and Brymer's bill for dinner	13	3	6

Monthly Court.

June 1	Paid 19 members of the court	19	19	0
,,	Ring and Brymer's bill for dinner	41	1	0
,,	Miller for singers	5	5	0

Monthly Court.

July 6	Paid 19 members of the court	19	19	0
,,	Ring and Brymer's bill	42	14	6
,,	Miller for singers	5	5	0

Monthly Court.

Aug. 3	Paid 18 members of the court	18	18	0

Salaries.

	Paid Mr. Henley Grose Smith one year's salary to Midsummer	110	0	0
,,	allowance for keeping the company's books	2	0	0
,,	making up the inventory	2	0	0
,,	statutory stamps, &c.	4	0	0
,,	bill for law business	—		
		118	0	0
,,	Mr. Edward Lawless one year's salary to Midsummer	60	0	0
,,	Mr. Heaps, the late beadle, one year's annuity	52	0	0

INCIDENTS.

			£	s.	d.
1879.					
Nov. 19	Paid	the beadle for petty disbursements	26	16	4
1880.					
Jan. 5	,,	Mr. Shoppee	7	7	0
	,,	Mr. Kirke for cigars	6	3	0
	,,	beadle for petty disbursements	11	16	6
March	,,	do. do.	16	19	9
	,,	do.	4	5	5
June	,,	Ring and Brymer for twelfth cakes, package, and carriage	26	18	0
	,,	Mr. Barber sundry bills for printing	33	0	0
,, 16	,,	beadle for petty disbursements	8	16	10
	,,	Mr. Love for coals	6	5	0
	,,	Batger and Co. for confectionery	16	6	6
	,,	Badger chimney sweeping	3	2	6
	,,	Mr. Henley Grose Smith for indexing minute books by order of court	20	0	0
August	,,	beadle for petty disbursements	16	17	7
	,,	Wheeler's bill for gloves	10	4	0
	,,	Kirke for cigars	5	7	3
	,,	Rushton, Thorne, and Co. for wine, &c.	71	9	11
	,,	Gunn, ironmonger	3	16	2
			£1,729	7	1

	£	s.	d.
Receipts	1,382	11	9
Disbursements	1,729	7	1
	£364	15	4

(Signed) CHAS. J. SHOPPEE.
JONATHAN DENNY.
T. G. DRIVER.
HY. SALAMAN.

PART V.—REFORM.

PART V.—Reform.

The Commissioners, being bound to report to Her Majesty "what measures (if any) are, in their judgment, "expedient and necessary for improving or altering the constitution of the companies, or the appropriation or administration of the property or revenues thereof," respectfully invite the attention of the officers of the companies to this part of the Commission.

The Commissioners will be very glad to receive and consider any suggestions respecting this part of the Commission with which the officers of the companies may do the Commissioners the honour of favouring them.

The Barbers' Company have no suggestions to offer on this head.

APPENDIX A.

The Barbers' Company furnished considerable information to the Municipal Commissioners appointed in 1834. It is stated in the report that, by the charter, the members are excused from serving on juries.

APPENDIX B.

City of London Livery Companies' Commission,
2, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.,
February 15, 1882.

SIR,

The Commissioners desire me to thank, on their behalf, the Court of the Worshipful Company of Barbers for the information which they have supplied to the Commissioners, but at the same time to state that that information is not in their judgment quite sufficient. I am therefore to draw attention to some points in the returns of the Barbers' Company, with regard to which the Commissioners must respectfully ask for further information. The points are mentioned in the schedule hereto, and the Commissioners will be much obliged to the Court if they will let them have the additional particulars as soon as possible.

I am, &c.
(Signed) H. D. WARR,
Secretary.

To the Clerk of
The Worshipful Company of Barbers.

SCHEDULE.

The Commissioners respectfully ask for further information with regard to the following point:—

Part IV., Circular of Aug. 14, 1880.

The Court have only stated the details of the Company's corporate expenditure for one year.

City of London Livery Companies' Commission,
2, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.,
19th June 1882.

SIR,

In a letter dated the 3rd March you stated to the Commissioners that their Circular dated the 15th February would be laid before the Court of the Worshipful Company of Barbers. May I ask on behalf of the Commissioners whether this has been done, and what answer the Court have returned.

I am, &c.
(Signed) H. D. WARR,
Secretary.

H. G. Smith, Esq.,
Clerk to the Barbers' Company.

BARBERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 10TH AUGUST 1871.

		£	s.	d.
	Balance.			
Paid	the balance due to the master and wardens on the last August to 11th August 1870	62	12	1
	Rates.			
Paid	1 year's house and assessed taxes on the hall, due first January 1871	18	15	0
,,	1 year's income tax due do., Schedule A.	8	6	8
,,	1 year's do. due do., Schedule D.	4	3	4
,,	1 year's armorial bearings and mail servant	1	16	0
,,	1 year's poor's rate	22	12	4
,,	1 year's general rate	0	11	8
,,	1 year's ward rate	1	3	4
,,	1 year's police rate	4	13	4
,,	1 year's consolidated rate	23	12	8
,,	1 year's sewer rate	3	10	0
,,	1 year's militia rate	1	3	4
,,	1 year's fee farm rent to Michell's almshouses, due Michaelmas	0	6	0
,,	1 year's tithe, due Midsummer	2	6	8
,,	1 year's water rate, due do.	3	10	0
,,	1 year's gas, due June 1871	12	9	0
,,	1 year's insurance on hall and furniture	9	12	9
,,	moiety of 1 year's insurance on house in Leadenhall Street	0	15	0
,,	1 year's subscription to Farringdon Ward Schools	2	2	0
,,	1 year's rent to the Goldsmith's Company for right of way in Doby Court, due Michaelmas 1870	0	14	9
	Court of Assistants, 6th September 1870.			
,,	for provisions and dressing dinner	21	6	3
,,	fees to 18 members of the court	18	18	0
	Court of Assistants, 7th February 1871.			
,,	for provisions and dressing dinner	21	5	1
,,	fees to 19 members of the court	19	19	0
	Court of Assistants, 2nd May 1871.			
,,	for provisions and dressing dinner	25	8	11
,,	fees to 21 members of the court	22	1	0
	Court of Assistants, Election Day, 10th August 1871.			
,,	for provisions and dressing dinner	39	19	0
,,	fees to 20 members of the court	21	0	0
,,	Mr. Bentham for singers	7	7	0
,,	Mr. Brown for hire	1	8	0
,,	do. for cleaning plate	0	8	0
	Livery Dinner.			
,,	Mr. Heaps for livery dinner, 55 members	35	15	0
,,	do. for teas	1	7	6
,,	do. for sundries	2	4	7
		39	7	1
,,	Mr. Marsh for singers and piano	6	6	0
,,	programme and songs	0	16	0
		7	2	0
,,	Messrs. Simmonds for the hire of plate	2	6	6
,,	do. for hire of tables	1	14	3
	Monthly Courts and Committees.			
1870.				
Sept. 2	Paid Mr. Heaps' bill on committee	1	2	0
Oct. 4	,, ,, monthly court	9	9	5
,, 8	,, ,, committee	2	5	8
Nov. 1	,, ,, monthly court	10	5	10
,, 4	,, ,, committee	3	5	1
,, 10	,, ,, committee	3	8	0
Dec. 1	,, ,, committee	0	10	6
,, 6	,, ,, monthly court	8	13	9
,, 7	,, ,, committee	1	7	0
1871.				
Jan. 3	,, ,, monthly court	8	2	4
	,, ,, committee	4	2	4
Mar. 7	,, ,, monthly court	9	19	1
,, 8	,, ,, committee	0	16	6
Apr. 4	,, ,, monthly court	9	7	8
,, 18	,, ,, committee	4	4	8
May 9	,, ,, committee	4	3	0
June 6	,, ,, monthly court	10	5	0
,, 30	,, ,, committee	3	15	2
July 4	,, ,, monthly court	12	5	0
,, 5	,, ,, committee	0	4	6
,, 21	,, ,, committee	2	10	8
,, 25	,, ,, committee	2	5	6
,, 31	,, ,, committee	0	11	8
	,, ,, teas	0	4	6
Aug. 1	,, ,, monthly court	11	14	11
	Carried forward	559	5	9

BARBERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
		Brought forward				559	5	9
		Salaries.						
	Paid	Mr. H. G. Smith, the clerk, 1 year's salary, due Midsummer 1871	60	0	0			
	,,	allowance for keeping company's books	2	0	0			
	,,	making up the quarterly book	2	0	0			
	,,	stationery, stamps, &c.	4	0	0			
	,,	his bill for law business	18	6	4			
						86	6	4
	,,	Mr. Heaps, the beadle, 1 year's salary, due Midsummer 1871	50	0	0			
	,,	Christmas box	3	3	0			
	,,	allowance for candles	2	2	0			
	,,	attendance at Guildhall	1	1	0			
	,,	winding the company's clock	1	1	0			
	,,	poundage on 2*l.* 5*s.* quarterage collected by him	0	5	6			
						57	12	6
	,,	Mr. Saml. Borrett, the late beadle, allowance of 1*l.* per week, by order of the court				52	0	0
	,,	Christmas boxes to lamplighter	0	1	0			
	,,	,, turncock	0	2	6			
	,,	,, dustmen	0	1	0			
	,,	,, postmen	0	2	0			
						0	6	6
1870.		*Incidents.*						
Sept. 3	Paid	Mr. Cottrell for Venetian blind				1	1	0
,, 5	,,	Mr. Carter for brandy				6	0	0
,, 6	,,	,, for wine				14	13	0
Oct. 3	,,	Mr. Gresham for repairing and re-lining silver cups				2	7	0
	,,	Porters for tables				0	2	6
,, 7	,,	Mr. Sallis for printing				11	1	6
Nov. 5	,,	Mr. Carter for wine				25	19	6
	,,	Mr. Gresham, repairing and re-fitting 3 silver cups				7	10	0
,, 9	,,	Mr. Pym for crockery				0	9	7
	,,	Mr. Davis, cutler				3	14	0
	,,	Mr. Loyd, florist				3	11	6
	,,	Messrs. Johnston for loan of lamps				1	5	6
Dec. —	,,	Mr. Brass for carpenters' and bricklayers' work				7	13	6
	,,	Mr. Brown, dyer, for cleaning 8 chair seats				0	2	8
,, 8	,,	Mr. Collingridge for 126 copies of "City Press"				1	4	0
	,,	Mr. Brown, upholsterer, for cleaning curtains				6	7	6
	,,	Messrs. Low and Son, perfumers				0	12	0
1871.								
	,,	Messrs. Greene and Son for glasses				1	6	6
Jan. —	,,	Mr. Grant, painter				2	12	0
,, 4	,,	Mr. Carter for wine				5	2	0
	,,	,, for London Directory				0	7	6
	,,	Mr. Carpenter for half year's interest on mortgage for 3,800*l.* due 7th inst., less property tax				93	8	4
	,,	Messrs. Davenport for plates, dishes, &c.				9	12	0
	,,	Messrs. Darling and Son for printing livery lists				2	5	0
	,,	Mr. Woodhouse for cake				2	2	0
	,,	Mr. Love for coals				5	4	0
	,,	Mr. Driver, tallow chandler				3	12	6
Feb. 18.	,,	Mr. Mason, plumber				2	19	0
	,,	Mr. Brown, French polisher				7	10	0
	,,	Mr. Pitcher, plumber				2	17	11
	,,	Mr. Carter for wine and brandy				13	9	0
	,,	Mr. Brown, dyer				1	5	0
	,,	Mr. Jordan, tobacconist				2	5	0
	,,	Mr. Love for coals				5	0	0
	,,	Mr. Bailey, ironmonger				0	11	0
Mar. 14	,,	Mr. Shopper, surveyor				26	15	6
	,,	Mr. Loyd, florist				1	16	0
	,,	Mr. Cadby, metal polisher				1	7	0
	,,	Messrs. Waterlow, stationers				0	6	6
	,,	Mr. Denman, florist				1	6	0
	,,	Messrs. Driver, oilmen				3	2	6
,, —	,,	Mr. Lloyd florest				2	1	0
April 6	,,	Mr. Weston for wood				0	8	4
	,,	Mr. Carter for whiskey and hock				5	14	0
	,,	Messrs. Low & Son, perfumers				0	12	0
,, 25	,,	Mr Crotty for repairing basket				0	1	6
	,,	Messrs. Davenport for plates				1	4	6
	,,	for insertion of advertisement				0	7	0
	,,	Mr. Davis, cutler				1	1	0
May 1	,,	Mr. Morgan, jobmaster				2	7	0
	,,	Mr. Curtis for wine				7	4	0
	,,	Mr. Davis for 2 coal hods, &c.				0	14	10
	,,	Messrs. Greene & Son, repairing cruetts				0	12	0
	,,	Mr. Harvey, carpenter				0	1	6
	,,	Messrs. Johnson for pair of candelabras				5	0	0
June —	,,	Mr. Tallis for printing				4	2	0
,, 8	,,	Mr. Carter for hock				6	0	0
	,,	Mr. Jordan, tobacconist				4	10	0
	,,	Mr. Brown, chair-covers				0	2	8
July 4	,,	Mr. Carpenter, ½ year's interest on mortgage for 3,800*l.* to 7th June, less income tax				93	0	5
	,,	Mr. Collingridge for 100 copies "City Press"				0	16	2
	,,	Mr. Edwards, repairing gas-stove				0	2	0
	,,	Mr. Bailey, ironmonger				0	15	0
		Carried forward				1,181	19	7

BARBERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

1871.		£	s.	d.
	Brought forward	1,181	19	7
Aug. —	Paid Mr. Harvey, carpenter	0	13	6
	,, Mr. Pitcher, plumber	15	15	4
	,, Mr. Lloyd, florist	2	2	0
	,, Mr. Carter for wine	14	7	0
	,, Mr. Hill for biscuits	0	11	0
	,, Messrs. Low & Son, perfumers	0	19	0
	,, Messrs. Milne & Son, brass founders	1	10	11
	,, Mr. Evans for cleaning lamps	0	5	0
	,, Mr. Gresham, silversmith	4	10	0
	,, Mr. Love for coals	5	0	0
	,, Mr. Brown, upholsterer	5	3	6
	,, Mr. Davis, cutler	2	11	0
		£1,235	7	10

This amount of 1,235*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.* includes a balance of 62*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.* as brought forward from the former account.

EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 8TH AUGUST 1872.

	£	s.	
Paid the balance due to the master and wardens on the last account to the 10th August 1871	115	0	6
Taxes.			
Paid 1 year's house and assessed taxes on the Hall, due 17th January 1872	13	2	6
,, 1 year's income tax, due do., Schedule A.	8	15	0
,, 1 year's do., due do., Schedule D.	5	0	0
,, 1 year's armorial bearings and male servant	1	16	0
,, 1 year's poor rate	19	9	4
,, 1 year's police rate	4	15	4
,, 1 year's consolidated rate	15	16	4
,, 1 year's sewers rate	3	13	0
,, 1 year's militia rate	1	4	4
,, 1 year's rent to Michell's Almshouses	0	6	0
,, 1 year's tithe to Midsummer	2	8	8
,, 1 year's water rate to do.	3	10	0
,, 1 year's gas to do.	15	14	3
,, 1 year's insurance on Hall and furniture	9	12	9
,, moiety of 1 year's insurance on house, Leadenhall Street	0	15	0
,, subscription to Farringdon Ward Schools	2	2	0
,, 1 year's rent to Goldsmith's Company for right of way in Doby Court	0	14	8
Court of Assistants, 5th September 1871.			
Paid for provisions and dressing dinner	20	16	8
,, fees to 19 members of the court	19	19	0
Court of Assistants, 6th February 1872.			
Paid for provisions and dressing dinner	22	10	1
,, fees to 19 members of the court	19	19	0
Court of Assistants, 7th May 1872.			
Paid for provisions and dressing dinner	24	17	9
,, fees to 18 members of the court	18	18	0
Court of Assistants, 8th August 1872.			
Paid for provisions and dressing dinner	39	19	1
,, fees to 18 members of the court	18	18	0
,, Mr. Elmore for singers	7	10	0
,, toastmaster Hayho	0	15	0
,, wine steward	0	10	0
,, Mr. Brown, repairing sideboard and glass cloths	1	2	0
Livery Dinner.			
Paid Mr. Heaps' bill for livery dinner, 55 members	35	15	0
,, for teas	1	7	6
,, toastmaster	0	15	0
,, wine waiter	0	7	6
,, sundries	2	11	8
,, Mr. Elmore for singers	7	10	0
,, waiter cleaning plate	0	6	6
Monthly Courts and Committees.			
1871.			
Aug. 25 - Paid Mr. Heaps' bill, committee on books	2	12	2
Oct. 3 - ,, ,, monthly court	9	8	2
,, 6 - ,, ,, on committee, Lord Mayor's Day	2	11	11
,, 9 - ,, ,, committee	1	13	0
Nov. 7 - ,, ,, monthly court	10	1	5
,, 11 and 17 - ,, ,, committee	3	11	6
Dec. 5 - ,, ,, monthly court	10	14	10
,, 8 - ,, ,, committee	3	11	6
1872.			
Jan. 2 - ,, ,, monthly court	8	19	6
,, 4 - ,, ,, committee on passing Bills	0	5	0
,, 12 - ,, ,, audit committee	2	19	5
,, 14 - ,, ,, bottling wine	1	3	1
Carried forward	525	14	11

1872.		£	s.	d.
	Brought forward	525	14	11
Feb. 8	Paid Mr. Heaps' bill, committee	0	13	3
Mar. 3	,, ,, monthly court	9	6	1
April 2	,, ,, monthly court	9	1	10
,, 9	,, ,, committee	1	16	0
May 14	,, ,, committee	3	3	7
June 4	,, ,, monthly court	9	13	6
July 2	,, ,, monthly court	9	17	10
,, 9	,, ,, committee	2	8	8
,, 16	,, ,, committee inventory	3	9	2
Aug. 6	,, ,, monthly court	12	0	5

Salaries.

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	Paid Mr. H. G. Smith, the clerk, 1 year's salary, due Midsummer 1872	60	0	0			
	,, allowance for keeping company's books	2	0	0			
	,, making up the quarterly book	2	0	0			
	,, stationery, stamps, &c.	4	0	0			
	,, his bill for business	3	5	4			
					71	5	4
	,, Mr. Heaps, the beadle, 1 year's salary to Midsummer	50	0	0			
	,, Christmas box	3	3	0			
	,, allowance for candles	2	2	0			
	,, attendance at Guildhall	1	1	0			
	,, winding the company's clock	1	1	0			
	,, poundage on quarterage collected by him	0	4	4			
					57	11	4
	,, Mr. Samuel Borrett, the late beadle, allowance of 1*l.* per week by order of the court				52	0	0
	,, turncock 2*s.* 6*d.*, dustmen 1*s.*, postmen 2*s.*, lamplighter 1*s.*				0	6	6

Incidents.

1871.				
Aug.	Paid Mr. Brass bill for sundry repairs	2	5	10
	,, Mr. Gunn, locksmith and bellhanger	0	14	3
	,, Mr. Paynter for wine samples	0	15	4
	,, Mr. Hill for biscuits	0	5	6
,, 19	,, Mr. Pawley, carpenter	0	3	0
	,, Mr. Botting for biscuits	0	3	0
Sept. 5	,, Mr. Carter for hock	3	8	0
	,, bleaching company	0	9	0
	,, cord and string for pictures	0	2	0
	,, Badger, chimney sweeper	0	13	6
Oct.	,, Carter, Page, & Co. for evergreens	1	4	0
,, 21	,, Davis, cutler	0	4	0
,, 28	,, Botting for biscuits	0	3	0
	,, Pasmore, stationer	0	16	6
Nov. 3	,, F. W. Baker for cigars	4	14	0
,, 6	,, Simmonds for loan of plate	1	14	3
,, 8	,, Mr. Carter for wine	45	15	5
,, 9	,, Mr. Edelsen for flower stands	5	8	0
,, 14	,, Mr. Paynter for wine samples	0	10	9
,, 16	,, Mr. Verkrusen for champagne	12	4	2
,, 17	,, Mr. Paynter for port wine	8	0	0
,, 20	,, subscription for Guildhall Library	10	10	0
Dec. 1	,, Mr. Sallis for printing	3	4	6
	,, Mr. James Harvey, carpenter	0	4	0
	,, Mr. Chamberlayne, nurseryman	3	10	6
	,, Mr. Roberts, cleaning lamps	0	5	0
,, 12	,, bleaching company	2	18	0
,, 14	,, Mr. Paynter for wine	5	8	0
	,, Mr. Paynter for wine	1	6	1
	,, Mr. Lloyd for flowers	3	6	0
	,, Mr. Wilson for samples of wine	1	2	2
,, 28	,, Mr. Paynter for wine	81	6	0
	,, Mr. Burledge, ironmonger	0	15	6
1872.				
Jan.	,, Mr. Driver, oilman	2	3	3
,, 5	,, Mr. Carter for wine	26	19	3
,, 10	,, Mr. Lowe for rosewater	0	12	0
	,, Mr. Gray for twelfth cake	2	4	0
	,, Mr. Lloyd for table decorations	1	16	0
	,, Mr. Bridger, chimney sweeper	0	16	0
	,, Mr. Weston for wood	0	8	4
,, 12	,, Mr. Carpenter, ¼ year's interest on mortgage for 3,800*l.*, due 7th instant, less income tax	92	12	6
	,, Mr. Love for 4 tons of coals	5	5	0
Feb. 7	,, Mr. Paynter for wine	5	12	0
	,, sherry tap	0	8	6
	,, Messrs. Ford and Co. for candles	1	3	0
	,, Messrs. Simmonds Brothers for loan of plate	3	17	8
	,, Messrs. Ford and Co. for candle ornaments	0	6	0
	,, Messrs. Simmonds for loan of forks	0	6	0
	,, Mr. Carter for brandy	6	0	0
,, 14	,, Messrs. Brook and Son for soup ladle	3	12	0
,, 15	,, Mr. Ingle for repairing locks	4	0	6
,, 24	,, Messrs. Child & Co. for stout	2	0	6
	,, Mr. Pitcher, plumber	35	8	0
April	,, Mr. Smithers for cleaning and lighting lamps	0	3	0
	,, Mr. Lyne painting flower stands	0	15	0
	Carried forward	1,067	6	2

BARBERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

1872.		£	s.	d.
	Brought forward	1,067	6	2
April 13	Paid Mr. Ingle, locksmith	1	1	6
„ 17	„ Messrs. Greene and Co. for glasses and decanters	3	12	6
	„ Messrs. Pitcher and Sons, plumbers	13	0	10
	„ Mr. Sallis for printing	4	14	0
„ 21	„ Mr. Davis, repairing knife cleaner	0	3	9
„ 22	„ Mr. Rayner for table cover	1	17	0
	„ Mr. Chamberlayne, nurseryman	2	2	8
May 17	„ Mr. Carter for claret	5	0	0
	„ Mr. Carter for brandy	6	0	0
	„ Mr. Ingle, bellhanger	3	8	0
June 1	„ Mr. Carter for port wine	5	10	0
„ 3	„ Mr. Love for coals	2	18	0
	„ Mr. Rayner for table cover	0	5	6
„ 14	„ Mr. Carter for samples of port	3	7	0
	„ Mr. Heaps for sundries	0	6	9
	„ Mr. Baker for cigars	4	14	0
„ 17	„ Mr. Driver for soap	5	0	6
„ 24	„ Mr. Smithers for lighting lamp	0	3	0
	„ Mr. Snelling for electro-plating tureens	5	5	0
July 2	„ Mr. Carpenter, ½ year's interest on mortgage for 3,800*l.*, due 7th ultimo — £95 0 0; Less income tax 1 19 7	93	0	5
	„ Mr. Emberson for album	0	10	0
	„ Mr. Carter for port wine	5	10	0
	„ Mr. Love for 4 tons coal	5	16	0
	„ Mr. Hudson for set of dining room tables	10	10	0
	„ Messrs. Lowe and Son for rosewater	0	12	0
„ 11	„ Mr. Lloyd for flowers	2	6	6
„ 18	„ Mr. Chadwick for floor-cloth	2	15	4
„ 25	„ Mr. Emberson for lettering album	0	7	0
	„ Mr. Dove, linen-draper	5	0	0
	„ Mr. Rames, tobacconist	1	2	0
	„ Mr. Heaps for biscuits	0	3	0
Aug. 7	„ Messrs. Simmonds for loan of plate	2	9	0
	„ Mr. Evans for perfumery	0	10	0
„ 8	„ Messrs. Norton and Townsend for stout and ale	1	10	0
	„ Mr. Norton for champagne nippers	0	8	6
	„ Mr. Roberts for new burner to lamps and attending to them	0	5	6
	„ Mr. Burchett, repairing sugar tongs	0	7	0
	„ Mr. Yeo, ironmonger	1	8	0
	„ Mr. Carter for wine	25	15	0
	„ Mr. Botting for biscuits	0	6	0
	„ Mr. Western for wood	0	8	4
	„ Mr. Darling for printing livery books	2	5	0
	„ Mr. Willow, shavings	0	1	6
		£1,400	2	3

This amount 1,400*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.* includes a balance of 115*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* as brought from the former account.

EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 14TH AUGUST 1873.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Paid the balance due to the master and wardens on the last account to the 8th day of August 1872				412	6	8
Taxes.						
Paid 1 year's house and assessed taxes on the Hall, due January 1873	13	2	6			
„ 1 year's insurance, due do., Schedule A.	5	16	8			
„ 1 year's do. do. Schedule D.	3	15	0			
„ 1 year's armorial bearings	1	16	0			
„ 1 year's poor rate	23	2	4			
„ 1 year's police rate	7	6	0			
„ 1 year's consolidated rate	14	12	0			
„ 1 year's sewers rate	3	13	0			
„ 1 year's Militia rate	1	4	4			
„ 1 year's fee farm rent, Mitchell's almshouses	0	6	0			
„ 1 year's tithe to Midsummer	2	8	8			
„ 1 year's water rate	3	10	0			
„ 1 year's gas	17	1	8			
„ 1 year's insurance on hall and furniture	9	12	9			
„ moiety of 1 year's insurance on house in Leadenhall Street	0	15	0			
„ 1 year's subscription to Farringdon Ward Schools	2	2	0			
„ 1 year's rent to the Goldsmiths' Company of right of way in Doby Court	0	14	9			
				110	18	8
Court of Assistants, 3rd September 1872.						
Paid for provisions and dressing dinner				19	0	0
„ fees to 18 members of the court				18	18	0
Court of Assistants, 4th February 1873.						
Paid for provisions and dressing dinner				23	15	2
„ fees to 17 members of the court				17	17	0
Carried forward				602	15	6

BARBERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

			£	s.	d.
		Brought forward	602	15	6
		Court of Assistants, 6th May 1873.			
	Paid	for provisions and dressing dinner	20	6	9
	,,	fees to 15 members of the court	15	15	0
		Court of Assistants, 14th August 1873.			
	Paid	for provisions and dressing dinner	19	19	1
	,,	fees to 18 members of the court	18	18	0
		Livery Dinner, November 1873.			
	Paid	Mr. Heaps his bill for livery dinner, 58 members present	37	14	0
	,,	do. for teas	1	9	0
	,,	toast master	0	10	6
	,,	wine waiter	0	10	0
	,,	sundries	5	4	10
	,,	Mr. Elmore for professional services	8	7	0
1872.		*Monthly Courts and Committees.*			
Aug. 15 and 28	Paid	Mr. Heaps his bill on committees	1	19	0
Sept. 6	,,	do. committee	1	7	6
Oct. 1	,,	monthly court bill	8	18	9
,, 4	,,	committee on livery dinner	1	18	0
Nov. 5	,,	monthly court	2	12	6
,, 13	,,	committee	1	1	0
Dec. 6	,,	monthly and special court	11	0	8
,, 9	,,	do. committee	2	6	10
1873.					
Jan. 7	,,	do. monthly court	9	0	6
,, 14	,,	committee	0	18	0
,, 21	,,	audit committee	3	3	8
,, 29	,,	committee	0	12	6
Mar. 4	,,	monthly and special court	8	17	6
April 1	,,	monthly court	4	3	2
,, 29	,,	committee	0	15	6
June 3	,,	monthly and special court	5	1	4
July 1	,,	monthly court	5	11	2
,, 24	,,	committee, works of art	0	10	2
Aug. 5	,,	monthly and special court	6	1	5
,, 11	,,	committee	1	7	6
		Salaries.			
	Paid	Mr. Henley Grose Smith, the clerk, 1 year's salary, due Midsummer 1873 — 60 0 0			
	,,	allowance for keeping company's books — 2 0 0			
	,,	making up quarterage book — 2 0 0			
	,,	stationery, stamps, &c. — 4 0 0			
	,,	his bill for business — 9 19 8			
			77	19	8
	,,	Mr. Heaps, the beadle, 1 year's salary, due Midsummer — 50 0 0			
	,,	Christmas box — 3 3 0			
	,,	allowance for candles — 2 2 0			
	,,	attendance at Guildhall — 1 1 0			
	,,	winding the company's clock — 1 1 0			
	,,	poundage on quarterage collected by him — 1 6 3			
			58	13	3
	,,	Mr. Samuel Borrett, the late beadle, allowance of 1*l.* per week, by order of the court	52	0	0
	,,	turncocks, 2*s.* 6*d.*; dustman, 1*s.*; postman, 2*s.*; lamplighter, 3*s.*	0	8	6
1872		*Incidents.*			
Sept. 3	Paid	2 police constables for attendance at the hall	0	10	0
	,,	for biscuits	0	6	0
	,,	Mr. Wood for 4 gallons brandy	5	16	0
	,,	Mr. Yeo, ironmonger	0	5	6
	,,	Mr. Baker for cigars	4	14	0
	,,	Mr. Chadwick for floor-cloth	1	5	7
	,,	Messrs. Simmons for loan of plate	2	9	0
	,,	Mr. Hill for biscuits	0	5	0
Oct.	,,	Mr. Driver, oilman	2	2	0
	,,	Mr. Lloyd for flowers	2	11	0
	,,	Mr. Smithers for lighting and cleaning lamps	0	3	6
	,,	Mr. Hale, tallow-chandler	1	7	0
	,,	Mr. Wilson for Madeira	4	19	0
	,,	Mr. Milne, gasfitter	1	5	6
	,,	Mr. Rayner, polishing table and table cover	0	15	6
	,,	Mr. Lowe for rosewater	0	12	0
	,,	Mr. Davis, cutler, for repairing knife-cleaner	0	3	0
	,,	Mr. Lloyd for flowers	1	5	0
Nov.	,,	Mr. Carter for brandy	3	0	0
	,,	Mr. Wilson for champagne	15	16	6
Dec.	,,	Mr. Simmons for loan of plate	2	18	6
	,,	Mr. Sallis for printing	11	6	0
	,,	Mr. Snelling cash paid by him for a new Scotch snuff-box and mounting	0	15	0
	,,	Mr. Carter for 2 doz. port wine	5	10	0
	,,	Mr. Wilson for champagne and sherry	10	4	0
	,,	Mr. Gray, confectioner, for twelfth cake	2	10	0
	,,	paper, tape, and string	0	2	2
		Carried forward	1,080	14	6

BARBERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

1872.		£	s.	d.
	Brought forward	1,080	14	6
	Paid Mr. Shopper, surveyor	6	6	0
	,, Mr. Wood	0	8	4
	,, Mr. Darling, printing livery lists	2	5	0
1873.				
Jan.	,, Messrs. Bailey, repairing range, &c.	3	0	0
	,, Messrs. Greene & Son for wine glasses, &c.	4	2	3
	,, Mr. Carpenter ½ year's interest on mortgage 3,800*l.*, due 7th instant 95 0 0			
	Less income tax 1 11 8			
		93	8	4
,, 17	,, Mr. Wilson for wine	4	4	0
	,, Mr. Driver, oilman	2	19	4
April 1	,, Mr. Lloyd for flowers	0	15	0
	,, Mr. Evans for hair brushes	1	0	0
	,, Mr. Smithers for lighting and cleaning lamps	0	3	0
	,, Mr. Baker for cigars	4	14	0
	,, Mr. Wilson for wine	27	4	0
May 30	,, Mr. Driver, oilman	0	14	0
	,, Messrs. Pitcher & Son for repairs, &c.	21	12	7
June 11	,, Mr. Wilson for hock	3	12	0
	,, Mr. Lloyd for flowers	0	15	0
	,, Messrs. Lowe & Son for rosewater	0	12	0
	,, Mr. Carter for bottling sherry	1	0	0
	,, Mr. Lowe for ten tons of coals	19	4	0
	,, Mr. Sallis for printing	4	15	0
	,, Mr. Yeo, ironmonger	0	10	6
	,, Mr. Carpenter, ½ year's interest on mortgage 3,800*l.*, due 7th 95 0 0			
	Less tax 1 7 8			
		93	12	4
Aug.	,, Mr. Smithers	0	3	0
	,, Mr. Wilson	3	0	0
	,, Mr. Wilson	7	4	0
	,, Mr. Wilson	6	2	0
		£1,594	0	2

This amount, 1,394*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.*, includes a balance of 412*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* as brought forward from the former account.

EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 13TH AUGUST 1874.

	£	s.	d.
Paid the balance due to the master and wardens on the last account	247	3	7
Taxes.			
,, 1 year's house and assessed taxes on the Hall, due January 1874	13	2	6
,, 1 year's income-tax, due do., Schedule A.	4	7	6
,, 1 year's do., due do., Schedule D.	2	3	3
,, 1 year's license for male servant	0	15	0
,, 1 year's poor rate	23	2	4
,, 1 year and quarter's police rate	9	14	8
,, 1 year's consolidated rate	14	12	0
,, 1 year's City sewers rate	2	8	8
,, 1 year's Metropolitan Board of Works sewers rate	4	17	4
,, 1 year's militia rate	1	4	4
,, 1 year's fee-farm rent, Michell's almshouses	0	6	0
,, 1 year's tithe to Christmas 1873	2	2	9
,, 1 year's water rate to Midsummer 1874	8	8	0
,, 1 year's gas	18	4	9
,, 1 year's assurance on Hall and furniture to Lady Day	9	12	9
,, Additional premium on insurance effected in May by order of court	23	5	3
,, Moiety of 1 year's insurance on house in Leadenhall Street	0	15	0
,, 1 year's subscription to Farringdon ward schools	2	2	0
,, 1 year's rent to the Goldsmiths' Company for right of way in Deby Court	0	14	10
Court of Assistants, 2nd September 1873.			
Paid for provisions and dressing dinner	17	19	7
,, fees to 16 members of the court	16	16	0
Court of Assistants, 3rd February, 1874.			
Paid for provisions and dressing dinner	23	12	1
,, fees to 20 members of the court	21	0	0
Court of Assistants, 5th May 1874.			
Paid for provisions and dressing dinner	20	14	10
,, fees to 19 members of the court	19	19	0
Court of Assistants, 13th August 1874.			
Paid for provisions and dressing dinner and sundries on election day, including 7*l.* 7*s.* for the professional services of Mr. Elmore	41	19	3
,, fees to 20 members of the court	21	0	0
Livery Dinner, 9th November 1873.			
Paid Mr. Heaps his bill for livery dinner, 62 members being present, and sundries	45	11	11
,, Mr. Elmore for professional services	7	7	0
Carried forward	625	2	0

BARBERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

1873.		£	s.	d.
	Brought forward	625	2	0
	Monthly Courts and Committees.			
Aug. 19	Paid Mr. Heaps his bill on committee	0	7	3
Oct. 7	,, his bill on monthly court	4	19	8
,, 13	,, his bill on wine committee	1	10	10
Dec. 2	,, his bill on monthly court	5	9	0
,, 16	,, his bill on inventory committee	0	15	0
1874.				
Jan. 6	,, his bill on monthly court	5	14	11
,, 21	,, his bill on audit committee	3	14	6
Mar. 3	,, his bill on monthly court	6	0	10
April 7	,, his bill on monthly court	5	8	0
,, 9	,, his bill on wine committee	1	4	0
May 13	,, his bill on committee	1	8	4
June 2	,, his bill on monthly court	5	10	6
,, 11	,, his bill on building committee	2	0	0
July 7	,, his bill on monthly court	5	15	6
Aug. 11	,, his bill on monthly court	9	2	0
	Salaries.			
	Paid Mr. Henley Grose Smith, the clerk, 1 year's salary, due Midsummer 1874	£ 60	s. 0	d. 0
	,, allowance for keeping the company's books	2	0	0
	,, making up the quarterly books	2	0	0
	,, stationery, stamps, &c.	4	0	0
	,, his bill for business	12	17	6
			80	17 6
	,, Paid Mr. Heaps, the beadle, 1 year's salary, due Midsummer 1874	50	0	0
	,, Christmas box	3	3	0
	,, allowance for candles	2	2	0
	,, attendance at Guildhall	1	1	0
	,, winding the company's clock	1	1	0
	,, poundage on quarterage collected by him	0	13	0
			58	0 0
	Paid Mr. Samuel Borrett, the late beadle, allowance of 1*l.* per week, by order of the court		52	0 0
	,, sundry Christmas boxes		0	8 6
	Incidents.			
	Paid Mr. Carter for wine		16	17 0
	,, Mr. James Harvey, carpenter		19	1 0
	,, Mr. Badger, chimney sweeper		0	15 0
	,, Mr. Lloyd for 6 table bouquets		1	0 0
	,, Mr. Indermaur, dyer		0	6 0
	,, Mr. Lloyd for table decorations		0	15 0
	,, Mr. Smithers for cleaning lamps		0	3 0
	,, Mr. Wilson for 2 doz. of hock		3	12 0
	,, Mr. Lloyd for flowers		1	0 0
	,, Mr. Simmons for hire of plate		2	6 2
	,, Mr. Driver, oilman		3	8 6
	,, Mr. Sallis for printing		5	9 6
	,, Mr. Gunn, locksmith		1	6 0
	,, Mr. Paynter for champagne		12	16 0
	,, Mr. Love for 2 tons of coals		4	2 0
	,, Mr. Rayner, mending table		0	3 6
	,, Mr. Carpenter, ½ year's interest on mortgage for 3,800*l.*, due 7th December	£ 95	s. 0	d. 0
	Less income-tax	1	3	9
			93	16 3
	,, Mr. Milner, chandelier		0	18 6
	,, Messrs. Hobbs and Co., cupboard locks		0	15 6
	,, Mr. Bayley, ironmonger		0	8 0
	,, Messrs. Low and Son for rosewater		1	4 0
	,, Messrs. Milmet and Sons, gasfitters		1	14 3
	,, Mr. Lloyd for table decorations		0	15 0
	,, Messrs. Davenport for dishes		1	12 0
	,, Mr. James Harvey, carpenter		0	3 0
	,, Messrs. Findlater and Co. for ale		1	0 4
	,, Messrs. Pitcher and Co., plumbers		5	15 3
	,, Mr. Love for 5 tons of coals		8	17 0
	,, Mr. Driver, oilman		0	4 9
	,, Mr. Smithers, cleaning lamps		0	3 0
	,, Mr. Gray, confectioner, for two cakes		2	10 0
	,, Mr. Lloyd for flowers		0	15 0
	,, Mr. Wilson for brandy		4	3 0
	,, Mr. Jas. Harvey, carpenter		0	6 6
	,, fire-stove shavings		0	1 0
	,, books, livery		0	5 0
	,, Messrs. Low and Son for rose water		0	12 0
	,, Mr. Smithers, cleaning lamps		0	3 0
	,, Mr. Cater, linendraper		2	12 0
	,, Mr. Love for coals		3	6 0
	,, Mr. Brown for loan of knives and forks		1	10 0
	,, Mr. Carpenter, ½ year's interest on mortgage, due 7th inst.	£ 95	s. 0	d. 0
	Less tax	1	1	1
			93	18 11
	Carried forward		1,176	6 3

BARBERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

		£	s.	d.
	Brought forward	1,176	6	3
Paid	Mr. Carter for wine	37	9	9
,,	Mr. Bailey, ironmonger	2	5	
,,	Messrs. Findlater, 4 doz. Scharlachbery, 35*s.*	7	0	0
,,	Mr. Sallis for printing	8	8	6
,,	Mr. Yeo, ironmonger	0	3	6
,,	Messrs. Simmons for hire of plate	3	2	3
,,	Mr. Driver, oilman	1	3	10
,,	Mr. Smithers, lighting and cleaning lamps	0	3	0
,,	Messrs. Findlater for pipe of port and quarter cask of sherry	117	6	6
,,	Mr. Carter for claret	2	2	0
,,	Mr. Hobbs, locksmith	0	1	0
,,	Messrs. Darling and Son, livery lists	2	5	0
		£ 1,357	8	7

The amount of 1,357*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.* includes a balance of 247*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.* as brought forward from the previous account.

EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 12TH AUGUST 1875.

Taxes.

		£	s.	d.
Paid	1 year's house and assessed taxes on the Hall	13	2	6
,,	1 year's income tax on Schedule A.	2	18	4
,,	1 year's do. on Schedule D.	1	4	0
,,	1 year's poor rate	23	2	4
,,	1 year's police rate	7	6	0
,,	1 year's consolidated rate	15	16	4
,,	1 year's sewers rate	15	16	4
,,	1 year's militia rate	1	4	4
,,	1 year's fee farm rent, Michell's almshouses	0	6	0
,,	1 year's tithe to Christmas 1874	1	16	6
,,	1 year's water rate to do.	8	8	0
,,	1 year's gas to do.	17	4	8
,,	1 year's insurance on Hall and furniture	26	17	0
,,	moiety of 1 year's insurance on house in Leadenhall Street	1	6	0
,,	1 year's subscription to Farringdon Ward schools	2	2	0
,,	1 year's rent to the Goldsmith's Company for right of way in Doby Court	0	14	10
,,	1 year's lighting gas lamps	0	12	0

Court of Assistants, 1st September 1874.

Paid	for provisions and dressing dinner	21	10	6
,,	fees to 20 members of the court	21	0	0

Court of Assistants, 2nd February 1875.

Paid	for provisions and dressing dinner	25	9	6
,,	fees to 19 members of the court	19	19	0

Court of Assistants, 4th May 1875.

Paid	for provisions and dressing dinner	28	11	4
,,	fees to 19 members of the court	19	19	0

Court of Assistants, 12th August 1875.

Paid	for provisions and dressing dinner	30	11	0
,,	fees to 17 members of the court	17	19	0
,,	Mr. Elmore for professional services	7	12	6
,,	toastmaster	0	15	6
,,	sundries	5	18	8

Livery Dinners, 9th November 1875.

Paid	Mr. Heaps his bill for livery dinner, 60 members present	39	0	0
,,	for teas	1	10	0
,,	toast master	0	10	6
,,	wine waiter	0	10	6
,,	sundries	4	3	11
,,	Mr. Elmore for professional services	7	7	0

Monthly Courts and Committees.

1874.					
Aug. 20	Paid	Mr. Heaps his bill, committee on wine	1	2	6
Oct. 6	,,	his monthly court bill	9	5	8
,, 16	,,	his bill, committee on Lord Mayor's Day	1	16	9
,, 29	,,	on taking inventory	1	17	4
,, ,,	,,	monthly court bill	9	7	2
Dec. 1	,,	do.	9	10	8
1875.					
Jan. 5	,,	do.	9	15	4
,, 19	,,	audit committee	3	18	0
Mar. 2	,,	monthly court	8	18	3
,, 18	,,	committee on Mr. Shopper's charges	1	17	6
		Carried forward	452	1	3

1875.		£	s.	d.
	Brought forward	452	1	3
April 6	Paid Mr. Heaps his bill, monthly court	10	0	11
,, 23	,, committee	0	9	0
June 1	,, monthly court	9	16	9
,, 18	,, committee on repairs	4	17	8
July 6	,, monthly court	8	14	6
,, 15	,, committee	2	0	6
,, 25	,, committee on sale of house, 9, Great Tower Street	3	19	6
Aug. 3	,, monthly court	9	10	6
,, 6	,, committee on master's day	0	11	2

Salaries.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Paid Mr. Henley Grose Smith, the clerk, 1 year's salary due Midsummer 1875	60	0	0			
,, allowance for keeping the company's books	2	0	0			
,, making up the quarterage books	2	0	0			
,, stationery, stamps, &c.	4	0	0			
,, his bill for law business	14	6	10			
				82	6	10
Paid Mr. Heaps, the beadle, 1 year's salary due Midsummer 1875	50	0	0			
,, Christmas box	3	3	0			
,, allowance for candles	2	2	0			
,, attendance at Guildhall	1	1	0			
,, winding the company's clock	1	1	0			
,, poundage on quarterage collected by him	0	9	6			
				57	16	6
,, Mr. Samuel Borrett, the late beadle, allowance by order of the court of 5th July 1873				17	0	0
,, Sundry Christmas boxes				0	8	6

Incidents.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Paid Mr. Baker for wine				12	11	0
,, Mr. Rayner for table cover				0	18	0
,, Mr. Driver, oilman				3	2	9
,, Pitcher and Son, plumbers				3	17	11
,, Mr. Carter for wine				14	1	8
,, Mr. Carter for flowers				0	9	0
,, Mr. Baker for wine				18	3	0
,, Simmonds Brothers for glass				4	4	9
,, Mr. Emberson for glasses				1	12	0
,, Mr. Carpenter, ½ year's interest on mortgage, 3,800*l.*	95	0	0			
Less property tax	0	15	10			
				94	4	2
,, Mr. Sallis for plumbing				5	2	0
,, Pitcher and Son, plumbers				1	17	8
,, Baker for wine				20	10	0
,, Gray, confectioner				2	15	0
,, Love for coals				10	0	0
,, Harvey, carpenter				0	16	6
,, Driver, oilman				1	8	10
,, Carter for wine				7	12	0
,, Smith, Powell, & Co.				1	6	0
,, Mr. Shopper, architect				84	0	0
,, Mr. Lloyd for flowers				3	6	0
,, Mr. Baker for wine				9	16	0
,, Mr. Gould for oak moulding frame for plan				1	16	0
,, Pitcher and Son, plumbers				114	19	0
,, Mr. Baker for wine				19	4	0
,, Mr. Love for coals						
,, Mr. Emberson for electro-plated spoons, forks, &c.				31	7	0
,, Mr. Driver, oilman				1	3	0
,, Mr. Carpenter, ½ year's interest, less property tax				94	4	2
,, Mr. Love for coals				7	5	0
,, Mr. Sallis for printing				3	6	0
,, Badger, chimney sweeper				0	16	6
,, Driver, oilman				1	12	6
,, Heaps and Sons, surveyors				5	14	6
,, Mr. Baker for wine				23	4	6
,, Darling printing livery lists				2	5	0
,, Mr. Low's bill for rosewater				1	16	0
,, Mr. Heaps, sundry small bills				3	9	6
				£1,280	2	6

BARBERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 10TH DAY OF AUGUST 1876.

		£	s.	d.
	Paid for purchase of Nos. 61, 65, and 67, Lansdowne Road	1,090	0	0
	,, costs of conveyance of do. to the Company	31	19	10
	,, vendor's interest on balance of purchase money to day of completion of purchase	44	0	3
	,, proportion of rents from Midsummer to 1st September 1874	7	14	11
	,, costs of declarations	3	2	4
	Taxes.			
	Paid 1 year's house and assessed taxes on Hall	13	2	6
	,, 1 year's income tax, Schedule A.	2	18	4
	,, 1 year's do. Schedule D.	1	5	0
	,, 1 year's poor rate	21	18	0
	,, 1 year's police rate	7	6	0
	,, 1 year's consolidated rate	19	9	4
	,, 1 year's metropolitan ,,	4	17	4
	,, 1 year's militia rate	1	4	4
	,, 1 year's fee farm rent due to Michell's almshouses	0	6	0
	,, 1 year's water rate	8	8	0
	,, 1 year's gas	14	13	0
	,, 1 year's insurance on Hall and furniture	26	17	0
	,, 1 year's tithe	1	16	6
	,, moiety of insurance on house in Leadenhall Street	1	6	0
	,, 1 year's subscription to Farringdon Ward schools	2	2	0
	,, 1 year's right of way in Doby Court to Goldsmith's Company	0	14	11
	,, 1 year's lighting gas lamps	0	12	0
	Court of Assistants, 7th September 1875.			
	Paid for provisions and dressing dinner	21	3	8
	,, fees to 20 members of the court	21	0	0
	Court of Assistants, 1st February 1876.			
	Paid for provisions and dressing dinner	20	18	7
	,, fees to 18 members of the court	18	18	0
	Court of Assistants, 2nd May 1876.			
	Paid for provisions and dressing dinner	39	10	11
	,, fees to 18 members of the court	18	18	0
	,, Mr. Elmore for professional services	8	8	0
	Court of Assistants, 10th August 1876.			
	Paid for ladies' dinner at the "Ship," Greenwich	73	8	6
	,, fees to 19 members of the court	19	19	0
	,, Mr. Seymour Smith for professional services	11	11	0
	,, toast master	1	1	0
	,, Mr. Heaps for sundries	1	1	2
	Livery Dinner, 9th November 1875.			
	Paid Mr. Heaps for livery dinner	45	15	6
	,, Mr. Elmore for professional services	8	8	0
1875.	*Monthly Courts and Committees.*			
Oct. 6	Paid Mr. Heaps his monthly court bill	9	5	11
Nov. 8	,, ,, committee on livery dinner	0	7	6
,, 2	,, ,, monthly court	9	19	7
,, 3	,, ,, investment committee	4	2	7
,, 9	,, ,, pensioners	2	4	0
Dec. 7	,, ,, monthly bill	8	5	9
1876.				
Jan.	,, ,, monthly bill	10	4	0
,, 21	,, ,, audit committee	4	4	10
Mar. 6	,, ,, monthly court	9	10	0
,, 27	,, ,, inventory committee	1	14	4
	,, ,, monthly court bill and sundries	9	11	6
	,, ,, bill on committee on livery dinner	1	13	4
	,, ,, bill on livery dinner, &c.	39	3	4
	,, Mr. Elmore for professional services	8	8	0
	,, Mr. Heaps' bill on monthly court	9	4	6
	,, ,, do.	10	5	1
	,, ,, on taking stock of wine	1	17	4
	Salaries.			
	Paid Mr. H. G. Smith 1 year's salary due Midsummer 1876	60	0	0
	,, allowance for keeping the Company's books	2	0	0
	,, making up the inventory book	2	0	0
	,, stationery, stamps, &c.	4	0	0
	,, bill for law business	9	15	10
			77	15 10
	,, Mr. Heaps, the beadle, 1 year's salary due Midsummer 1876	50	0	0
	,, Christmas box	3	3	0
	,, allowance for candles	2	2	0
	,, attendance at Guildhall	1	1	0
	,, poundage on quarterage collected by him	0	6	10
			56	12 10
	,, Mr. Borrett 1 year's annuity		52	0 0
	,, sundry Christmas boxes		0	5 6
	Carried forward		1,942	10 8

BARBERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

		£	s.	d.
	Brought forward	1,942	10	8

Incidents.

		£	s.	d.
Paid	Mr. Emberson for decanters, cutlery, &c.	22	1	6
,,	Messrs. Davenport for china	3	17	0
,,	Mr. Oatley for preparing table tops and tressels	6	0	0
,,	Mr. Baker for 3 dozen hock	6	6	0
,,	,, for wine, &c.	23	4	6
,,	Mr. Heap's daughters for cleaning the Hall after the workmen	4	4	0
,,	Messrs. Johnson & Co. for champagne, claret, and sherry	57	8	0
,,	Messrs. Low, Son, & Haydon for rosewater	0	12	0
,,	Messrs. Anderson & Co. for Cogniac	3	1	0
,,	Mr. Yeo, tinman	0	3	6
,,	Messrs. Green and Son for sherry glasses	1	2	6
,,	Mr. Sallis for printing	6	14	6
,,	Mr. Driver, oilman, 2 bills	2	17	6
,,	Proprietors of London Journal for 108 copies	0	14	0
,,	Ring and Brymer for twelfth cake	3	3	0
,,	Mr. Love for coals	3	4	0
,,	Mr. Dodgson, gasfitter	17	1	3
,,	Milne and Son, brass founders	21	3	6
,,	Johnson and Co. for sherry and brandy	10	2	0
,,	Messrs. Pitcher and Son, builders	6	6	5
,,	Messrs. Hovenden for rosewater	0	11	0
,,	Civil Service Association for dish covers	25	16	0
,,	Mr. Carter for hock	13	4	0
,,	Messrs. Norton and Townend for bottled ale	0	18	0
,,	Mr. Love for coals	6	2	0
,,	Mr. Carter for champagne and sherry	15	4	0
,,	Mr. Sallis for printing	4	6	6
,,	Mr. Yeo for plates and dishes	1	8	7
,,	Mr. Driver, oilman	2	10	0
,,	Civil Service for ferns and flowers	19	8	0
,,	Mr. Love for coals	6	15	0
,,	Messrs. Waterlow and Sons' bills, stationery, &c.	17	6	3
,,	Messrs. Darling and Sons' bills for livery lists	2	5	0
,,	Mr. Brass, builder	6	15	1
		£	s.	d.	
,,	lamplighter and wood	0	7	0	
,,	cleaning cellar	0	1	0	
,,	hooks, &c.	0	0	6	
					0 8 6
					£2,264 14 9

EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 10TH AUGUST 1877.

Taxes.

		£	s.	d.
Paid	1 year's house and assessed taxes on Hall	13	2	6
,,	1 year's income tax on Schedule A.	4	7	6
,,	1 year's ,, on Schedule D.	3	2	6
,,	1 year's poor rate	19	9	4
,,	1 year's police rate	6	1	8
,,	1 year's consolidated and other rates	26	15	4
,,	1 year's militia	1	4	4
,,	1 year's fee farm rent to Michell's almshouses	0	6	0
,,	1 year's tithe	1	16	6
,,	1 year's water rate	8	8	0
,,	1 year's gas	14	17	3
,,	1 year's insurance on hall and furniture	26	17	0
,,	1 year's subscription to Farringdon Ward schools	2	2	0
,,	1 year's right of way in Doby Court	0	14	11
,,	1 year's lighting gas lamps	0	12	0

Court of Assistants, 5 September 1876.

Paid	fees to 19 members of the court	19	19	0
,,	provisions and dressing dinner	24	1	10

Court of Assistants, 6 February 1877.

Paid	fees to 19 members of the court	19	19	0
,,	Messrs. Ring and Brymer's bill	24	16	6
,,	Mr. Heaps for sundries	4	14	1
,,	Mr. Chaplin Henry for singing	5	5	0

Court of Assistants, 1 May 1877.

Paid	fees to 17 members	17	17	0
,,	Messrs. Ring and Brymer's bill	35	12	0
,,	Mr. Heaps for sundries	6	1	11
,,	Mr. Chaplin Henry for singing	5	5	0

Court of Assistants, 9 August 1877.

Paid	court fees to 20 members	21	0	0
,,	Messrs. Ring and Brymer's bill	46	8	0
,,	Mr. Heaps' bill for sundries	9	5	6
,,	Mr. Chaplin Henry's bill for singing and book of words	12	12	0
	Carried forward	382	13	8

BARBERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

			£	s.	d.
		Brought forward	382	13	8
		Livery Dinner 1876.			
	Paid	Messrs. Ring and Brymer's bill	75	7	6
	,,	Mr. Heaps' bill for sundries	5	1	6
	,,	Mr. Seymour Smith for singing	8	8	0
1876.		*Monthly Courts and Committees.*			
Oct. 3	Paid	Mr. Heaps his monthly bill	10	2	9
	,,	committee on wine cellar	1	17	4
,, 9	,,	committee on livery dinner	3	12	11
Nov. 3	,,	monthly court	10	9	9
Dec. 5	,,	monthly court	9	11	4
1877.					
Jan. 2	,,	monthly court	9	12	1
,, 16	,,	audit committee	4	0	8
,, 25	,,	inventory committee	0	15	6
Feb. 20	,,	finance committee	2	4	7
Mar. 6	,,	Messrs. Ring and Brymer's bill on monthly court	9	2	0
,,	,,	Mr. Heaps' bill for sundries	4	9	3
April 3	,,	Messrs. Ring and Brymer's bill on monthly court	8	5	6
,,	,,	Mr. Heaps' bill for sundries	2	11	11
June 3	,,	Messrs. Ring and Brymer's bill for livery dinner	43	3	0
	,,	Mr. Heaps' bill for sundries	7	1	9
	,,	,, his bill on finance committee	2	11	1
	,,	,, Mr. Chaplin Henry for singers	5	5	0
July 3	,,	11 members of the court 10*s.* 6*d.* each	5	15	6
	,,	Messrs. Ring and Brymer's bill, monthly court	9	2	6
	,,	Mr. Heaps' bill for sundries	2	13	1
	,,	committee on ladies' dinner	0	17	0
Aug. 17	,,	15 members of court	7	17	6
	,,	Ring and Brymer's bill	9	2	8
	,,	Mr. Heaps for sundries	3	2	2
		Salaries.			
	Paid	Mr. H. G. Smith, clerk, salary to Midsummer 1877 — 72 10 0			
		allowance for keeping the books — 2 0 0			
		making up inventory book — 2 0 0			
		stationery, stamps, &c. — 4 0 0			
		bill for law business — 14 8 8			
			95	8	8
	,,	beadle, his salary to Midsummer — 50 0 0			
		Christmas box — 3 3 0			
		allowance for candles — 2 2 0			
		winding clock — 1 1 0			
		attendance at Guildhall — 1 1 0			
		poundage on quarterage — 0 3 6			
			57	10	6
	,,	Christmas boxes	0	5	6
		Incidents.			
	Paid	Mr. Carter for wine	213	16	10
	,,	Mr. Pitcher, builder	6	3	0
	,,	Messrs. Collingridge, "City Press"	0	18	11
	,,	Messrs. Gurney and Son, engravers	2	10	6
	,,	Mr. Carter for wine	13	3	0
	,,	Mr. Brass, builder	6	15	1
	,,	Mr. Darling, printing livery lists	2	5	0
	,,	Messrs. Waterlow and Son, stationers	17	6	3
	,,	Mr. Sallis for printing	6	5	0
	,,	Messrs. Chawner, silver cutlers	9	11	6
	,,	Mr. Rodgers, writing on tablet of benefactors	0	15	6
	,,	Mr. Pitcher, builder	3	5	8
	,,	Mr. Garrard for putting locks to cellar door	0	12	0
	,,	Mr. Dodgson, repairing chandelier	0	18	0
	,,	Mr. Carter for wine	12	15	0
	,,	Messrs. Chawner, silver cutlers	1	6	0
	,,	Messrs. Townsend for ale	0	13	6
	,,	Mr. Love for coals	7	5	0
	,,	Mr. Webster, cleaning clock	0	16	0
	,,	Mr. Baker for cigars	4	14	0
	,,	Flowers 16*s.*, mending chair 1*s.* 9*d.*	0	17	9
	,,	Mr. Love for coals	7	0	0
	,,	chimney sweeper	1	8	0
	,,	Mr. Pitcher, builder	7	0	6
	,,	Cripplegate Pension Society	5	0	0
	,,	Messrs. Defries for glass	1	10	0
	,,	Messrs. Miller for perfumery	8	17	6
	,,	Mr. Hammill for champagne	30	12	0
	,,	Mr. Lowe for rosewater	1	5	0
	,,	Messrs. Chawner, silver cutlers	5	18	9
	,,	Mr. Driver, oilman's bills	5	15	4
			£ 1,185	0	7

BARBERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 8TH AUGUST 1878.

		£	s.	d.
	Taxes.			
Paid	1 year's house and assessed taxes on Hall	12	2	6
,,	1 year's income tax, Schedule A.	4	7	6
,,	1 year's do. Schedule D.	3	15	0
,,	1 year's poor rate	17	0	8
,,	1 year's police rate	6	1	8
,,	1 year's consolidated rate	26	15	4
,,	1 year's militia	1	4	4
,,	1 year's fee farm rent to Michell's Almshouses	0	6	0
,,	1 year's tithe	1	16	6
,,	1 year's water rate	8	8	0
,,	1 year's gas	15	17	0
,,	1 year's insurance on hall and furniture	26	17	0
,,	1 year's subscription to Farringdon Ward Schools	2	2	0
,,	1 year's right of way in Doby Court	0	14	10
,,	1 year's lighting gas lamps	0	12	0
	Court of Assistants, 4th September 1877.			
Paid	fees to 16 members of the court	16	16	0
,,	Messrs. Ring and Brymer for the dinner	19	12	0
,,	Mr. Heaps' bill for sundries	4	15	3
,,	Mr. Chaplin Henry, for singers	5	5	0
	Court of Assistants, 5th February 1878.			
Paid	fees to 16 members of the court	16	16	0
,,	Messrs. Ring and Brymer, for the dinner	24	3	6
,,	Mr. Heaps' bill for sundries	3	2	11
	Court of Assistants, 7th May 1878.			
Paid	fees to 18 members of the court	18	18	0
,,	Messrs. Ring and Brymer for the dinner	34	7	0
,,	Mr. Heaps' bill for sundries	5	6	8
,,	Mr. Chaplin Henry, for singers	5	5	0
	Court of Assistants, 8th August 1878.			
Paid	fees to 18 members of the court	18	18	0
,,	Messrs. Bertram and Roberts for dinner to the ladies at the Alexandra Palace	67	4	3
,,	Mr. Heaps' bill for sundries	3	7	6
,,	Mr. Chaplin Henry, for singers	13	13	0
	Livery Dinner, 9th November 1877.			
Paid	Messrs. Ring and Brymer for the dinner	70	0	0
,,	Mr. Heaps' bill for sundries	9	12	4
,,	Mr. Chaplin Henry for singers	12	12	0
	MONTHLY COURTS AND COMMITTEES.			
	Monthly Court.			
1877. Oct. 2	Paid fees to 17 members of the court, 10*s.* 6*d.* each	8	18	6
,,	Messrs. Ring and Brymer for the dinner	9	12	6
,,	Mr. Heaps' bill for sundries	3	10	7
	Monthly Court.			
Nov. 6	Paid fees to 17 members of the court, 10*s.* 6*d.* each	8	18	6
,,	Messrs. Ring and Brymer for the dinner	11	8	6
,,	Mr. Heaps' bill for sundries	3	1	10
	Monthly Court.			
Dec. 4	Paid fees to 15 members of the court	7	17	6
,,	Messrs. Ring and Brymer for the dinner	8	10	0
,,	Mr. Heaps' bill for sundries	3	10	0
	Monthly Court.			
1878. Jan. 1	Paid fees to nine members of the court	4	14	6
,,	Messrs. Ring and Brymer for the dinner	8	0	0
,,	Mr. Heaps' bill for sundries	2	12	8
	Audit Committee.			
Jan. 29	Mr. Heaps' bill	3	10	6
	Committee on Rules and Regulations.			
Feb. 20	Mr. Heaps' bill	2	18	8
	Monthly Court.			
Mar. 3	Paid fees to 14 members of the court	7	7	0
,,	Messrs. Ring and Brymer for the dinner	8	10	0
,,	Mr. Heaps' bill for sundries	3	0	2
	Carried forward	584	16	2

		£	s.	d.
	Brought forward	584	16	2
1878.	*Monthly Court.*			
Apr. 2	Fees to 16 members of the court	16	16	0
	Messrs. Ring and Brymer for the dinner	10	16	6
	Mr. Heaps' bill for sundries	2	14	8
Apr. 16	Committee on rules and regulations, bill	2	0	10
May 24	Committee on Livery dinner, Mr. Heaps' bill	2	2	5
June 4	Monthly Court. Paid fees to 16 members	16	16	0
	Messrs. Ring and Brymer for the dinner	13	4	0
	Mr. Heaps, for sundries	2	13	1
	Committee on decorations, Mr. Heaps' bill	2	2	0
July 2	Monthly Court. Paid fees to 17 members	17	17	0
	Paid the Albion Tavern for livery dinner	86	5	0
	Mr. Heaps' bill for sundries	2	11	6
	Mr. Chaplin Henry, for singers	12	12	0
Aug. 6	Monthly Court. Paid fees to 18 members	18	18	0
	Messrs. Ring and Brymer, for the dinner	14	9	6
	Mr. Heaps' bill for sundries	2	18	8
	Salaries.			
	Paid Mr. H. G. Smith, salary due Midsummer — 110 0 0			
	Allowance for keeping the Company's books — 2 0 0			
	Making up the inventory — 2 0 0			
	Stationery, stamps, &c. — 4 0 0			
	Bill for law-business — 11 17 0			
		129	17	0
	Paid the beadle, salary to Midsummer — 54 3 4			
	Christmas box — 3 3 0			
	Allowance for candles — 2 2 0			
	Winding clock — 1 1 0			
	Attendance at Guildhall — 1 1 0			
	Poundage on quarterage — 0 1 6			
		61	11	10
	Sundry Christmas boxes	0	5	6
	Paid Mr. Samuel Borrett, the late beadle, seven months' annuity to his death, 3rd March 1878	30	6	8
	Incidents.			
1877.	Paid London Joint Stock Bank for cheque book	0	8	4
	,, Bailey, ironmonger	1	3	0
	,, Rayner, upholsterer	0	12	6
	,, Miller, for perfumery, ladies' dinner	1	5	6
	,, Baker, for cigars	2	10	0
	,, Darling, printer	2	5	0
	,, Emberson, mending plate	0	1	8
	,, Temple, for wine	16	4	0
	,, Washing-up tubs, 5*s.*; repairs, 2*s.* 11*d.*	0	7	11
	,, Chawner, silversmith	1	7	6
	,, Gratuity to beadle's daughters	10	0	0
	,, Yeo, repairs	0	8	8
	,, Oakley & Son, allowed Mr. Lloyd for damage to premises in Doby Court	1	10	6
	,, Bailey, repairing range	0	13	10
	,, Mr. Love, for coals	7	0	0
	,, Messrs. Ring and Brymer, for twelfth cakes	27	13	10
	,, Marshall, for cigars	6	0	0
	,, Darlington & Co., for champagne	30	12	0
	,, Boys, for champagne	43	0	0
	,, Butcher & Co., confectioners (sweets)	16	7	2
	,, Lambert, for master's badge	44	9	0
	,, Boys, for hock	12	12	0
	,, Love, for coals	7	0	0
	,, Skipper and East, for draft minute books	2	2	0
	,, Contribution to poor box	10	10	0
	,, Pitcher, plumber's bill	39	15	4
	,, Norris & Clements, ironmonger's bill	7	16	6
	,, Gratuity to Mrs. Hunt (late Mr. Carter's daughter)	10	10	0
	,, Pitcher, for repairs	9	1	1
	,, Wheeler, for gloves	12	12	6
	,, Oilman's bills	8	2	11
	,, Low & Son, for perfumery	3	6	0
		£1,369	3	1

Expenditure for the Year ending 14th August 1879.

		£	s.	d.
	Taxes.			
	Paid 1 year's house and assessed taxes on Hall	13	2	6
	,, 1 year's income tax, Schedule A	7	5	10
	,, 1 year's do. Schedule D	6	17	1
	,, 1 year's poor rate	19	9	4
	,, 1 year's police rate	6	1	8
	,, 1 year's consolidated rate	19	9	4
	,, 1 year's Board of Works	7	6	0
	,, 1 year's ward rate	0	12	2
	,, 1 year's sewer rate	1	4	4
	,, 1 year's fee farm rent to Michell's Almshouses	0	6	0
	,, 1 year's tithe	1	16	6
	,, 1 year's water rate	8	8	0
	,, 1 year's gas	16	12	6
	,, 1 year's insurance on hall and furniture	26	17	0
	,, 1 year's subscription, Farringdon Ward Schools	2	2	0
	,, 1 year's right of way in Doby Court	0	14	9
	,, 1 year's lighting gas lamps	0	12	0
	Court of Assistants, 3rd September 1879.			
	Paid fees to 17 members of the court	17	17	0
	,, Ring and Brymer for the dinner	31	1	6
	,, Heaps' bill for sundries	5	5	1
	,, Chaplin Henry, for singers	5	5	0
	Court of Assistants, 4th February 1879.			
	Paid fees to 17 members of the court	17	17	0
	,, Ring and Brymer, for the dinner	41	6	0
	,, Heaps' bill, for sundries	7	0	6
	,, Chaplin Henry, for singers	5	5	0
	Court of Assistants, 7th May 1879.			
	Paid fees to 17 members of the court	17	17	0
	,, Ring and Brymer, for the dinner	38	11	0
	,, them for hire of plate, and knives and forks	2	16	6
	,, Heaps' bill, for sundries	5	17	11
	,, Chaplin Henry, for singers	5	5	0
	Court of Assistants, 14th August 1879.			
	Paid fees to 15 members of the court	15	15	0
	,, Star and Garter Hotel, for ladies' dinner	78	0	6
	,, Chaplin Henry, for singers	12	12	0
	Livery Dinner, 9th November 1878.			
	Paid the manager of the Cannon Street Hotel, for livery dinner	80	13	5
	,, Chaplin Henry, for singers	12	12	0
	Monthly Courts and Committees.			
1878.				
Aug. 13	Committee on decorating court room, paid Mr. Heaps' bill	2	8	9½
,, 27	Do. do. this day	2	16	5½
	Monthly Court.			
	Paid 17 members of the court	17	17	0
	,, Messrs. Painter's bill, for the dinner at the Ship and Turtle	31	17	3
	,, Heaps' bill, for sundries	1	0	0
	Inventory Committee.			
,, 30	Paid Mr. Heaps' bill	2	10	6
	Monthly and Special Court.			
Nov. 5	Paid 18 members of the court	18	18	0
	,, Ring and Brymer's bill for the dinner	13	4	0
	,, Heaps' bill for sundries	5	7	10
	Survey Committee.			
,, 25	Paid Mr. Heaps' bill for sundries	3	10	8
	Monthly Court.			
Dec. 3	Paid 18 members of the court	18	18	0
	,, Ring and Brymer's bill for the dinner	15	8	0
	,, Heaps' bill for sundries	3	13	7
	Wine Committee.			
,, 27	Paid Heaps' bill	3	15	9
	Monthly Court.			
1879.				
Jan. 7	Paid 17 members of the court	17	17	0
	,, Ring and Brymer's bill for the dinner	13	4	0
	,, Heaps' bill for sundries	4	0	9
	Wine Committee.			
	,, Heaps' bill for sundries	4	12	5
	Carried forward	720	14	5

BARBERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

1879.		£	s.	d.
	Brought forward	720	14	5
	Audit Committee.			
Jan. 28	Paid Heaps' bill for sundries	3	19	1½
	Monthly Court.			
Mar. 4	Paid 18 members of the court	18	18	0
	,, Ring and Brymer for the dinner	12	2	0
	,, Heaps' bill for sundries	4	0	4
	Monthly Court.			
April 1	Paid 17 members of the court	17	17	0
	,, Ring and Brymer for the dinner	9	18	0
	,, Heaps' bill for sundries	3	12	4
	Special Court. (Irish Estate.)			
	Paid 17 members of the court	17	17	0
	,, Ring and Brymer for the dinner	10	10	0
	,, Heaps' bill for sundries	1	14	10
	Committee on Livery Dinner.			
May 21	Paid Heaps' bill for sundries	3	0	10
	Monthly and Special Court.			
June 3	Paid 16 members of the court	16	16	0
	,, Ring and Brymer for the livery dinner	40	11	0
	,, Heaps' bill for sundries	5	19	1
	,, Chaplin Henry for singers	10	10	0
	Committee on the Office of Beadle.			
	Paid Mr. Heaps' bill for sundries	3	17	4½
	Monthly Court.			
July 1	Paid 18 members of the court	18	18	0
	,, Ring and Brymer's bill for the livery dinner	45	5	6
	,, Heaps' bill for sundries	7	17	0
	,, Chaplin Henry for singers	10	10	0
	Inventory Committee.			
	Paid Heaps' bill for sundries	2	11	2
	Monthly Court and Special Court of Assistants.			
Aug. 3	Paid 19 members of the court	19	19	0
	,, Ring and Brymer for the dinner	11	17	6
	,, Heaps' bill for sundries	0	5	8
	Salaries.			
	Paid Mr. Henley G. Smith 1 year's salary as clerk — £110 0 0			
	,, allowance for keeping the Company's books — 2 0 0			
	,, ,, making up the inventory — 2 0 0			
	,, stationery, stamps, &c. — 4 0 0			
	,, bill for law business — 15 8 4			
		133	8	4
	,, Mr. Heaps 1 year's salary to Midsummer — 60 0 0			
	,, Christmas box — 3 3 0			
	,, allowance for candles — 2 2 0			
	,, winding clocks — 1 1 0			
	,, attending Guildhall — 1 1 0			
		67	7	0
	,, Christmas boxes	0	5	6
	Incidents.			
1878.	Paid Noldwritt and Heath for wine	15	12	0
	,, Mr. Redford restoring pictures	76	7	0
	,, Messrs. Green and King, decorating court room	218	6	6
	,, Mr. Boys for wine	6	12	0
	,, Messrs. Prosser for rug	4	17	0
	,, Messrs. Brankston and Co. for cigars	6	0	0
	,, Mr. Jas. Harvey for carpenter's work	3	2	6
	,, Mr. Stone, gratuity to him	5	0	0
	,, Messrs. Skipper and Co. for account books	3	10	0
	,, Mr. C. H. Shopper for professional services as surveyor	19	19	0
	,, Mr. Pitcher, plumber's bill	13	5	10
	,, Messrs. Rushton and Thorne for cigars	12	15	4
	,, Metropolitan Dispensary donation	10	10	0
	,, Mr. Temple for wine	108	0	4
	,, Messrs. Rushton and Thorne for wine	39	6	0
	,, Messrs Butcher and Co. for confectionery	18	0	0
	,, Mr. Love for 5 tons of coal	6	0	0
	,, Messrs. Webb for soda water	3	9	0
	,, Messrs. Wheeler for gloves	13	7	0
	,, Messrs. Dyer and Co. for hire of carriage	3	0	0
	,, Mr. Pitcher, plumber's bill	6	2	0
	,, Messrs. Rushton and Thorne for wine	10	10	0
	,, Messrs. Ring and Brymer for 26 twelfth cakes	29	1	2
	,, Mr. Love for 5 tons of coals	6	15	0
	,, Messrs. Howenden, bills for rosewater	1	9	0
	Carried forward	1,860	18	8

BARBERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	1,860	18	8
Paid Messrs. Brankston for cigars	1	4	0
,, steam bleaching canvas bags	1	1	0
,, Messrs. Bailey and Co., ironmongers	2	18	6
,, Mr. Chawner, engraving silver mounted hammer	1	2	0
,, Messrs. Dyer and Jackson for hire of carriage	1	1	0
,, Mr. Scott, printer	0	18	0
,, Mr. Lambert, repairing master's badge	0	7	6
,, Mr. Dove, draper	1	9	7½
,, Mr. Love for 5 tons of coals	7	0	0
,, Mr. Green for glass	7	4	6
,, Mr. Moring, engraver and printer	9	3	6
,, Messrs. Mill and Sons, brass-founders	1	5	8
,, Messrs. Noldritt and Heath for samples of wine	1	5	8
,, Mr. Driver for sundry bills	6	14	4
	£1,903	13	11

BASKET MAKERS' COMPANY.

These returns were delivered under protest.

PART I.—FOUNDATION AND OBJECT.

A. to H.

RETURN A.—A statement of the date, ascertained or probable, of the foundation of the Company, and of the circumstances, so far as they can be discovered from its documents of foundation or archives, in which the Company had its origin.

RETURN B.—A list of the charters, charters of inspeximus, and other instruments of a similar nature, whether originals or copies, which have been at any time in the possession of the Company, together with an abstract of the purport of each, regard being specially had to any evidence which it may contain as to the object and foundation of the Company.

RETURN C.—A list of any trust deeds "founding, regulating, or affecting" the Company, with the date of each, the names of the parties thereto, and an abstract of the purport of each.

RETURN D.—A list with dates of any "decrees of court," whether of the Courts of Common Law or of Chancery, or of any acts of the Court of Aldermen or of the Court of Common Council, "regulating or affecting" the Company, with a statement of the effect of each decision.

RETURN E.—A list of any other documents, not included in the descriptions in the preceding returns, which "found, regulate, or affect" the Company, with dates and an abstract of the effect of each.

RETURN F.—A concise history of the Company, from the time of its foundation to the present day, with special reference to the inquiry contained in the commission as to "the objects for which the Company was founded," and "how far those objects are now being carried into effect."

RETURN G.—Has the Company a licence in mortmain? When was such licence granted (referring to the document by description)? What is its extent, and to what extent is it now unexhausted?

RETURN H.—Is there vested in the Company, and how, whether by charter, statute, order of the Court of Aldermen, act of Common Council, or otherwise, any right of exercising superintendence over, or any duty or discretion to encourage in any way, any and what art, trade, or business? State the nature and local limits of such control. In what manner and to what extent is such control now exercised? If such control is not now exercised, state the circumstances under which its exercise has fallen into desuetude.

Returns A and D.—The Company was established by an order of the Court of Mayor and Aldermen, September 22nd, 1569, and January 10th, 1585.

Return B.—A search having been made in the books, it cannot be discovered that the Company were ever in possession of a charter. An entry in the minute book dated 1666 states that all the books, papers, and documents belonging to the Company were kept in one of the rooms at the Guildhall, and were totally destroyed in the "great and dreadful fire," together with carpets, silver spoons, and other property. It seems very probable that the charter may have met with the same fate.

Returns C and E.—As far as can be discovered, the Company does not possess any documents relating to these returns.

Return F.—The origin and early history of this Company is lost in obscurity. It is stated in the proceedings of the Court of Aldermen on the granting of the livery that the Company have been from time immemorial, and are a Company by prescription, and have been frequently recognised as such, and have from time to time contributed, borne, and paid their full and due proportion and share of the contributions and duties as paid by the other companies this city.

From an examination of the books it does not appear that the Company were ever in possession of houses, lands, or other property, nor does it seem ever to have had trust property under its charge.

For many years the number of members was very small. The Company has now been revived, and as regards the number and standing of its members, is in a prosperous condition.

Returns G. H.—Nil.

PART II.—CONSTITUTION AND PRIVILEGES OF MEMBERSHIP.

RETURN A.—Governing Body.

1. State the present constitution of the governing body of the Company, whether such constitution is according to the charter, and if not, in what respects such constitution varies therefrom, and when and how such alteration was made.
2. State the qualifications for membership of the governing body of the Company, the time and periods of election, and the qualifications of the voters at elections to the governing body.
3. State the functions of the governing body, and of the different members of the same respectively, and whether the members of the governing body pay any and what fees or fines on admission thereto, and whether they are paid any and what salaries or amounts in respect of their services respectively.
4. State the nature of the business which comes before the governing body of the company, the method adopted in transacting it, the times at which the governing body meets for business purposes, the way in which the opinions of the members are taken, and whether the resolutions and decisions of the governing body are published, or are otherwise accessible to any or all, and which of, the members of the company.

5. State whether the members of the governing body are liable to suspension or removal, on any, and what grounds, and by what method such suspension or removal is effected.

6. Has the Company any byelaws sanctioned by the Courts of Law or Chancery, or by the Courts of Aldermen or of Common Council, or otherwise. State the effect of such byelaws.

6.—The following rules, orders, and regulations for the government of the Company were made by the Court of Aldermen on the 22nd September 1569; and further orders were made by the same Court on the 18th January 1585, and 27th March 1610.

First. That men enfranchised in the said craft and occupation of Basket Makers of the City of London for the time being may lawfully hereafter, once in every two years, between the Feasts of St. James and St. Bartholomew the Apostle, assemble themselves together in a place necessary to them, and convenient within the said city, and there to choose and elect for themselves two able men, free of the said craft, for the space of two whole years then next following, and the same two wardens so chosen, within eight days next following the said election, shall be sworn in the court to be holden in the upper chamber of the Guildhall, before the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the said city for the time being, truly to do and execute such things as shall appertain and belong unto their office, according to the good rules and ordinances to be to them allowed and approved by the same court, like as the usage and custom is within the said city, and as the wardens of other companies do, upon pain of five pounds, the one half there to be applied to the use of the chamber of the said city, and the other half to the common box of the poor within the house of Christ Church, and that if the same wardens, being thus elected and sworn, or either of them, happen to die within the same two years that they should stand wardens, that then the good men enfranchised in the said craft may choose one or two others of the said craft to supply and serve in the stead and place of him or them so deceased for the residue of the said two years.

Item. That within one month next after the choosing of the new wardens at the end of every two years in form aforesaid, the old wardens which occupied and stood in the office the two years then next preceding shall make and yield up their accompts unto the wardens chosen, and to five or four other persons of the said craft such as the said new wardens shall appoint, and shall truly answer, pay, and deliver unto the said new wardens to the use of the same company all that which shall be found to remain in their hands by that accompt upon pain of five pounds, the one half thereof to be paid to the chamber of the said city, and the other half to the common box of the said craft; and if the said accompt be behind and not given up and payment not made as is aforesaid longer than one month, then the old wardens so failing of giving up of their accompt and making of payment accordingly, without they have a reasonable excuse, shall pay for every month so long as their said accompt is not given up after the said new wardens and after the end of the said first month forty shillings, to be divided in form aforesaid.

PART II.—B.

Constitution and Privileges of Membership.

Return B.—Admission to membership.

1. State the qualifications for membership of the Company, the several grades of membership of the Company, and whether women are admitted to membership.
2. State the several modes in which the freedom of the Company may be obtained, the circumstances entitling an applicant to admission under each mode respectively, and the fees payable in respect of admission under each mode respectively.
3. State whether persons exercising any particular trade are required by statute or otherwise to become free of the Company. Is there any process by which members of such trade can become members of the Company, and is there any process for compelling such persons to procure admission, and are such processes enforced, and to what extent? Is the freedom of the city of London in any and what way a condition precedent or subsequent to membership? Are there any members who are not free of the city of London? Do persons exercising any particular trade commonly become members of the Company? If so, how many members of such trade are at present members of the Company? What is the number of the members of the trade (if any) the name of which is borne by the Company, who are members of the Company?
4. Are freemen liable to disfranchisement, and if so, for what reasons, and what is the mode of disfranchisement?
5. Is the livery of the Company limited or unlimited in number? What are the qualifications for election to the livery, who are the electors thereto, and how do the elections thereto take place, and what fees are payable on election? Are liverymen liable to removal from the livery, and for what reasons?

1. The Company consists of—
   1 prime warden.
   1 junior warden.
   Court of assistants.
   Liverymen, freemen.
   Women have been admitted.

2. The freedom of the Company is obtained by patrimony or servitude.

	£	s.	d.
The fees payable are - - - - - - -	2	2	0
Or by redemption - - - - - - -	2	5	0

3. There are at present four members carrying on the trade of basket makers.
To the remainder of this question a negative reply.
4. A negative reply.
5. The livery of the Company is limited to 30.

No one is elected on the livery who is not a freeman of the Company; the electors are the Court of Assistants, the election taking place by vote of the court. The fee payable is 21*l.*

BASKET MAKERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

PART II.—C.

CONSTITUTION AND PRIVILEGES OF MEMBERSHIP.

RETURN C.—Number of members.

State (1) the present number of freemen, (2) the present number of the livery, (3) the present number of other members, (4) the number of admissions to the freedom by each mode respectively, and (5) the number of calls to the livery which have respectively taken place during each of the last preceding ten years.

Present number of freemen			35
,, ,, liverymen			29
Other members			None.
Calls to the livery:—			
1870–1			Nil.
1872			2
1873			Nil.
1874			6
1875			11
1876			4
1877			8
1878			3
1879			Nil.
1880			Nil.

PART II.—D.

CONSTITUTION AND PRIVILEGES OF MEMBERSHIP.

RETURN D.—(1.) State the number of apprentices bound at the Company's hall or otherwise, under the auspices of the Company, during each of the last ten years. (2.) State how many have been bound during each of the last ten years to members following the trade (if any) the name of which is borne by the Company. (3.) In what cases and to what extent have the fees or premiums of such apprentice been paid by the Company?

Nil.

PART II.—E.

CONSTITUTION AND PRIVILEGES OF MEMBERSHIP.

RETURN E.—Profits and privileges.

1. State with fullness what are the advantages, pecuniary or otherwise, incident to the position of a member of the Company in each grade of membership, as (1) a freeman, (2) a liveryman, (3) master, warden, or otherwise a member of the governing body.
2. State the sums paid on an average annually for the preceding ten years by the Company to the members, according to the grades of membership mentioned above, and of what such sums consisted, whether (1) fees, and of what nature, (2) pensions, or (3) other payments, specifying the nature of the same respectively.
3. What circumstances are in practice held to constitute a claim to a pension or donation? State the number of present pensioners and donees respectively, and the amounts paid to them as such respectively. How many pensioners and donees are connected with the trade (if any) the name of which is borne by the Company?
4. (1) What is the average standing of a member when he becomes a member of the governing body, and (2) what is the average time for which a member continues on the governing body?
5. Does the Company carry on any and what trade or manufacture with which its title is directly or indirectly connected? If so, what is the capital and from what sources is it derived, and how are the profits (if any) divided or dealt with?

Nil.

PART III.—OFFICERS AND SERVANTS.

RETURN A.—A list of the officers of the Company, with a statement of the duties of each, the amount of his salary and emoluments, and whether or not he is a member of the Company.

RETURN B.—A list of the servants of the Company, with a statement of the duties of each, and of the amounts of their wages and other emoluments.

RETURN C.—A statement as to the mode in which the officers and servants of the Company are respectively appointed.

The only officer or servant of this Company is the clerk, to whom no salary is paid.

PART IV.—E.

Return E.—Internal sources of income.

A list of the annual amounts received in each of the last ten years in respect of (1) fees paid on admission to the freedom of the Company, specifying the amounts paid in respect of each mode of admission thereto; (2) fines or fees paid on admission to the livery of the Company; (3) fines or fees paid by members on coming on the court of the Company; (4) fines or fees paid on promotion to the offices of warden, &c.; (5) any other internal sources of income, specifying the same.

1870-1-2 - - - - Nil.

On admission to the freedom and livery :—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1873-4	42	0	0	1877-8	21	0	0
1874-5	51	9	0	1878-9	Nil.		
1875-6	24	3	0	1879-80	21	0	0
1876-7	41	10	0				

On admission to court :—

1879-80 - - - £10 10 0

No fines or fees are payable to the office of warden, neither has the Company any other source of income than as above specified.

PART IV.—F.

Return F. (1.) The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them what has been the amount of the increase or decrease from year to year of the Company's income during the last ten years, and whether there is reason to expect any increase or decrease during the next ten years, together with a statement of the reasons for such expectation.

Return F.—(2.) The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them whether there is reason to expect any permanent increase or decrease in value in any of the estates or properties of the Company, and if so, to what extent, together with a statement for the reasons for such expectation.

F. (1.) The increase or decrease of the income of the Company has been very small during the last ten years: as it is entirely dependent on the subscriptions (annual) of the members, it is impossible to say whether increase or decrease may be expected.
F. (2.) Nil.

PART IV.—G.

Return G.—The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them—

1. What is the system of management of the Company's estates and property?
2. In what way and by whom the several receipts and payments are taken and made, and under what control?
3. In what way the Company's accounts are audited?
4. Whether the Company's accounts are published, or are accessible to all or any and which of the members of the Company?

3. The accounts of the Basket Makers' Company are audited annually at a meeting of the court by the prime and junior wardens and members of the board.

4. The accounts of the Company are not published, but are accessible to all the members.

BASKET MAKERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

PART IV.—H.

RETURN H.—A detailed statement of the income from all sources of the Company during each of the preceding ten years, a detailed statement of the Company's expenditure during each of such ten years, and a detailed statement of the assets and liabilities of the Company at the end of each of the last ten years.

Year.	Income.	£	s.	d.	Year.	Expenditure.	£	s.	d.
1870–1–2	Nil.				1870–1–2	Nil.			
1873–4	Freedom and livery	42	0	0	1873–4	Freedom stamps	12	0	0
						Sundry expenses	21	14	11
						Balance	8	7	1
							£42	0	0
1874–5	Balance	8	7	1	1874–5	Annual dinner	18	1	8
	Freedom, livery, and annual subscriptions	57	11	0		Freedom stamps	26	0	0
						Sundry expenses	3	3	2
						Balance	18	13	3
		£65	18	1			£65	18	1
1875–6	Balance	18	13	3	1875–6	Annual dinner	28	3	9
	Freedom, livery, and annual subscriptions	36	2	0		Freedom stamps	15	0	0
	Balance due to treasurer	1	14	3		Sundry expenses	13	5	9
		£56	9	6			£56	9	6
1876–7	Freedom, livery, and annual subscriptions	57	19	0	1876–7	Balance due to treasurer	1	14	3
						Annual dinner	28	9	6
						Freedom stamps	24	0	0
						Sundry expenses	1	15	2
						Balance	2	0	1
							£57	19	0
1877–8	Balance	2	0	1	1877–8	Annual dinner	30	16	0
	Freedom, livery, and annual subscriptions	50	14	0		Freedom stamps	12	0	0
						Sundry expenses	8	17	5
						Balance	1	0	8
		£52	14	1			£52	14	1
1878–9	Balance	1	0	8	1878–9	Annual dinner	26	6	0
	Freedom, livery, and annual subscriptions	31	11	0		Sundry expenses	6	10	6
	Balance due to treasurer	0	4	10			£32	16	6
		£32	16	6					
1879–80	Freedom, livery, and annual subscriptions	61	5	0	1879–80	Balance	0	4	10
						Annual dinner	36	15	9
						Freedom stamps	12	0	0
						Sundry expenses	3	16	8
						Balance	8	7	9
							£61	5	0

PART V.—Reform.

The Commissioners being bound to report to Her Majesty "what measures (if any) are, in their judg-
" ment, expedient and necessary for improving and altering the constitution of the Companies, or
" the appropriation or administration of the property or revenues thereof," respectively invite the attention of the officers of the Companies to this part of the Commission.

The Commissioners will be very glad to receive and consider any suggestions respecting this part of the Commission with which the officers of the Companies may do the Commissioners the honour of favouring them.

The Court of Assistants of this Company beg respectfully to decline making any suggestions on the subject of this return.

APPENDIX A.

The Company gave information to the Municipal Commissioners of 1834. The Company appeared then to have no property.

BLACKSMITHS' COMPANY.

The Returns of the Company were delivered under protest.

PART I.—FOUNDATION AND OBJECT.

Returns A to H, both inclusive.

RETURN A.—A statement of the date, ascertained or probable, of the foundation of the company, and of the circumstances, so far as they can be discovered from its documents of foundation or archives, in which the company had its origin.

RETURN B.—A list of the charters, charters of inspeximus, and other instruments of a similar nature, whether originals or copies, which have been at any time in the possession of the company, together with an abstract of the purport of each, regard being specially had to any evidence which it may contain as to the object of the foundation of the company.

RETURN C.—A list of any trust deeds "founding, regulating, or affecting" the company, with the date of each, the names of the parties thereto, and an abstract of the purport of each.

RETURN D.—A list with dates of any "decrees of court," whether of the Courts of Common Law or of Chancery, or of any acts of the Court of Aldermen or of the Court of Common Council, "regulating or affecting" the company, with a statement of the effect of each decision.

RETURN E.—A list of any other documents, not included in the descriptions in the preceding returns, which "found, regulate or affect" the company, with dates and an abstract of the effect of each.

RETURN F.—A concise history of the company, from the time of its foundation to the present day, with special reference to the inquiry contained in the commission as to "the objects for which the company was founded," and "how far those objects are now being carried into effect."

RETURN G.—Has the company a licence in mortmain? When was such licence granted (referring to the document by description)? What is its extent, and to what extent is it now unexhausted?

RETURN H.—Is there vested in the company and how, whether by charter, statute, order of the Court of Alderman, act of Common Council, or otherwise, any right of exercising superintendence over, or any duty or discretion to encourage in any way, any and what art, trade, or business? State the nature and local limits of such control. In what manner and to what extent is such control now exercised? If such control is not now exercised, state the circumstances under which its exercise has fallen into desuetude.

A.—This company is reputed to have been incorporated by prescription by King Edward the III., in the year 1325.

By charter, and united to the Spurriers by Queen Elizabeth in the year 1571, which charter was confirmed by King Charles the 1st, in the year 1639, under which charter power was given to make bye-laws, which power was exercised, and certain bye-laws so made were confirmed by the Lord Treasurer and by the Chief Justices of the King's Bench, and the Common Pleas, December 1640, and under such charter and bye-laws the company is now, as far as the usages of the present day permit, carried on.

B.—Incorporated by prescription, King Edward III., 1325.

Incorporated by charter, Queen Elizabeth, 20th April 1571.

Second charter,—King James I., 21 March 1604.

Third charter,—King Charles I., 15 February 1639.

Bye-laws approved by the Lord Keeper, 1641.

Fourth charter,—King James II., 18th March 1685.

By the charter of King Charles I, "power to make reasonable laws and ordinances in writing for the good rule, governing, and correcting of the freemen of the said arts or mysteries within the City of London and four miles of the said city.

"Power to overlook and examine the making of spurs, ironwork, or anything concerning the said arts or mysteries within the City of London or four miles of the said city."

C.—None.

D.—None.

E.—None.

F.—This being so large a question, necessitating an examination of the minute books and other documents for three hundred years, the return is made without it, but see preceding replies.

G. By the charter of Queen Elizabeth the company have licence to the extent of 30*l.* By the charter of King Charles I. a further licence of 30*l.*

H.—By charter, as above, the right of search and inspection within the City of London and four miles of the said city. Such power is not now exercised, but why such power fell into disuse the present members have no knowledge.

BLACKSMITHS' COMPANY—*continued.*

I.

RETURN I.—A list of the charities, eleemosynary, educational or otherwise, which are under the management of the company, stating in each case the name of the founder, the date and nature of the benefaction, its original and its present value, and the purposes to which the funds have been applied for each of the last preceding ten years.

Founder's Name.	Date of Foundation.	Objects of Benefaction.	Endowment.			Present Income.	Application of Income.	Remarks.
			Real estate.					
			Houses and Land, acreage.	Rent.	Fixed Deductions.			
				£		£		
Edward Prestyn.	3rd June 1557.	That they should yearly dispose out of the rents of the said messuages in charity among the poor artists of the Society of Blacksmiths and Spurriers in London, according to the discretion of the keepers or wardens for the time being, four shillings of lawful money.	1 house in the Old Bailey - and four smaller houses in Fleet Lane	100 36	None None.	136	There are at present 12 pensions of 12*l.* per annum each, of which five are at the present time vacant.	As the remaining nine sheets would be copies of this, they have not been filled up.

PART II.—A.

CONSTITUTION AND PRIVILEGES OF MEMBERSHIP.

RETURN A.—Governing Body.

1. State the present constitution of the governing body of the company, whether such constitution is according to the charter, and if not, in what respects such constitution varies therefrom, and when and how such alteration was made.
2. State the qualifications for membership of the governing body of the company, the time and periods of election, and the qualifications of the voters at elections to the governing body.
3. State the functions of the governing body, and of the different members of the same respectively, and whether the members of the governing body pay any and what fees or fines on admission thereto, and whether they are paid any and what salaries or amounts in respect of their services respectively.
4. State the nature of the business which comes before the governing body of the company, the method adopted in transacting it, the times at which the governing body meets for business purposes, the way in which the opinions of the members are taken, and whether the resolutions and decisions of the governing body are published, or are otherwise accessible to any or all, and which, of the members of the company.
5. State whether the members of the governing body are liable to suspension or removal on any and what grounds, and by what method such suspension or removal is effected.
6. Has the company any byelaws sanctioned by the Courts of Law or Chancery, or by the Courts of Alderman or of Common Council, or otherwise? State the effect of such byelaws.

1. Four keepers or wardens. Twenty-one assistants, in accordance with the charter.

2. Being freemen of the company.
Being liverymen of the company, and having paid the steward's fine.
At the quarterly courts.
The members of the court of assistants, who elect those of the livery who have paid the steward's fine in rotation by priority of such payment.

3. To be present at all courts to sanction all bindings and admissions to the freedom, livery, &c.
The fee payable on admission to the court of assistants is 12*l.* (say twelve pounds).
At the courts of assistants each member present, be he warden or assistant receives twenty shillings.

4. The business consists of the admitting to the freedom, livery, binding apprentices, considering applications for the company's pension, the granting leases of the company's property, and such other business as may from time to time come before them.
The wardens hold a meeting on the first Thursday of the months of February, March, May, June, September, November, and December, the customary hour of meeting being three o'clock in the afternoon.
The courts of wardens and assistants are held quarterly in the months of January, April, July, and October, and also the election day court held in accordance with the charter on the Thursday next after Saint James's day.
The opinion of the court is taken by show of hands, or if demanded by voice, no member withholding his voice.
The decisions are not published, but are open to any member of the court not then present.

5. Yes, for fraud or felony; but no case has occurred within the memory of the oldest member of the company.
Such removal, if necessary, would be by a resolution of the court, on due notice given to all parties concerned.

6. Byelaws for good order and government as stated in answer "Part I, Return A."

PART II.—B.

RETURN B.—Admission to Membership.

1. State the qualifications for membership of the company, the several grades of membership of the company, and whether women are admitted to membership.
2. State the several modes in which the freedom of the company may be obtained, the circumstances entitling an applicant to admission under each mode respectively, and the fees payable in respect of admission under each mode respectively.

BLACKSMITHS' COMPANY—*continued.*

3. State whether persons exercising any particular trade are required by statute or otherwise to become free of the company. Is there any process by which members of such trade can become members of the company, and is there any process for compelling such persons to procure admission, and are such processes enforced, and to what extent? Is the freedom of the City of London in any and what way a condition precedent or subsequent to membership? Are there any members who are not free of the City of London? Do persons exercising any particular trade commonly become members of the company? If so, how many members of such trade are at present members of the company? What is the number of the members of the trade (if any) the name of which is borne by the company, who are members of the company?

4. Are freemen liable to disfranchisement, and, if so, for what reasons, and what is the mode of disfranchisement?

5. Is the livery of the company limited or unlimited in number? What are the qualifications for election to the livery, who are the electors thereto, and how do the elections thereto take place, and what fees are payable on election? Are liverymen liable to removal from the livery, and for what reasons?

1. Patrimony.
Servitude.
Redemption.
Women are admissible, but none have been admitted during the past 20 years.

2. Patrimony, fee, 3*l.*; stamp, 1*l.*
Servitude, fee, 3*l.*; stamp, 1*l.*
Redemption on the introduction of a member of the company, fee, 3*l.* 10*s.*; stamp, 3*l.*

3. By an Act of Common Council, June 1658, all persons carrying on the trade of a blacksmith or spurrier were required to become free of the company, but this has not been enforced for many years.
No other process than that described in the answer to the previous question.
No process for compelling now in force.

It is presumed that all persons admitted are, or will ultimately become free of the city of London, on admission they are not asked the question. No members of the company at the present time but are free of the city of London.
No special trade now represented on the livery list. Nine.

4. No.

5. Unlimited.
Having been previously admitted to the freedom by patrimony, servitude, or redemption. The court of assistants admit to the livery, providing no objection is raised by any member of the said court.
Ten pounds.
No.

PART II.—C.

RETURN C.—Number of members.
State (1.) the present number of freemen, (2.) the present number of the livery, (3.) the present number of other members, (4.) the number of admissions to the freedom by each mode respectively, and (5.) the number of calls to the livery which have respectively taken place during each of the last preceding 10 years.

(1.) Eighty-three.
(2.) Eighty-one.
(3.) No other members.

(4.)

	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
Patrimony -	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Servitude -	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Redemption -	—	6	—	3	2	8	4	3	2	1

(5.)

	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
Livery - -	—	6	—	3	2	10	4	3	2	1

PART II.—D.

RETURN D.—(1.) State the number of apprentices bound at the company's hall, or otherwise under the auspices of the company during each of the last ten years. (2.) State how many have been bound during each of the last ten years to members following the trade (if any) the name of which is borne by the company. (3.) In what cases and to what extent have the fees or premiums of such apprentice been paid by the company?

(1.) In the year 1877 - One.
In the year 1878 - Two.
None in either of the other years.
(2.) Two of the above were bound to the trade of a blacksmith.
(3.) In no case during the past ten years has the company paid the premium.

Part II.—E.

Return E.—Profits and privileges.

1. State with fullness what are the advantages, pecuniary or otherwise, incident to the position of a member of the company in each grade of membership, as (1.) a freeman, (2.) a liveryman, (3.) master, warden, or otherwise a member of the governing body.
2. State the sums paid on an average annually for the preceding ten years by the company to the members according to the grades of membership mentioned above, and of what such sums consisted, whether (1.) fees, and of what nature, (2.) pensions, or (3.) other payments, specifying the nature of the same respectively.
3. What circumstances are in practice held to constitute a claim to a pension or donation? State the number of present pensioners and donees respectively, and the amounts paid to them as such respectively. How many pensioners and donees are connected with the trade (if any) the name of which is borne by the company?
4. (1.) What is the average standing of a member when he becomes a member of the governing body, and (2.) what is the average time for which a member continues on the governing body?
5. Does the company carry on any and what trade or manufacture with which its title is directly or indirectly connected?—If so, what is the capital and from what sources is it derived, and how are the profits (if any) divided or dealt with?

1. (1.) Freemen, none excepting so far as it is a preliminary step to the livery.
(2.) Liverymen, the municipal and parliamentary franchise.
(3.) Warden, or assistant, see Part 2, Return A.

2. The average total annual payment to the wardens and court of assistants collectively for their attendances at the quarterly and election day courts during the past ten years has been 74*l.* 3*s.* per annum.

3. Poverty, not pauperism.
Seven pensioners other than donees, each receiving 12*l.* per annum. Donees, see account.
At the present time there are four widows of blacksmiths receiving the company's pension.

4. From the time of his admission as a liveryman to his election to the court of assistants an average of 12 years.
The election as assistant is for life.

5. No.

PART III.—Officers and Servants.

Return A.—A list of the officers of the company, with a statement of the duties of each, the amount of his salary and emoluments, and whether or not he is a member of the company.

Return B.—A list of the servants of the company, with a statement of the duties of each, and of the amounts of their wages and other emoluments.

Return C.—A statement as to the mode in which the officers and servants of the company are respectively appointed.

A.—Mr. William B. Garrett, honorary clerk. To keep the company's books, and generally to attend to the business of the company. Fees on bindings and admissions to the various grades in the company (for amount see account), and a gratuity from time to time of 50*l.* A liveryman of the company after his election.

B.—Alexander P. Shaw, beadle. To attend all meetings of wardens and assistants, and to perform such other duties in connexion with the company as may be required of him.
25*l.* per annum, and the fees on bindings and admissions to the various grades in the company, for amount of which see account.

C.—Sought by advertisement. Elected by the voice of the wardens and assistants.

PART IV.—A.

Return A 3.—List of Houses let on Beneficial Leases belonging to the Blacksmiths' Company.

Place where situated.	Name of Street and Number of House.	Description of House.	Name of Lessee, and whether a Member.	Commencement of existing Lease.	Amount of reserved Rent.	Poor Rate Valuation.		How and when land acquired.	Conditions.	Dates of Documents of Title and Parties.
						Gross estimated Rental.	Rateable Value.			
					£					
City of London.	25, Old Bailey	Publichouse	T. Shapcott, not a member.	1824	100	Not known		By gift -	See Part I. Return 1	3 June 1557.
„ „	Fleet Lane, Nos. 29, 30. and 31.	Shop and house.	The Trustees of Wm. Lawrence, not a member.	1828	36	„		By gift -	„	„
„ „	32 and 33, St. Andrews Hill.	Warehouse	George Hayton, not a member.	1874	140	„		By purchase.	—	March 1637.
„ „	34 and 35, St. Andrews Hill.	„	H. C. Weld, not a member.	1874	160	„		By purchase.	—	March 1637.
„ „	24, Cursitor Street.	Dwelling-house.	G. B. Rutherford, not a member.	1871	75	„		By purchase.	—	April 1854.
Finsbury	19, King Street	„	Samuel Davis, not a member.	1879	75	„		By purchase.	—	April 1854.
Barnes	4, New High Road.	Ground rent	Francis Tamplin.	—	13	„		By purchase.	—	April 1854.

PART IV.—RETURN A.—Landed Property. (England, Wales, and Ireland.)

RETURN A. 13.—List of Rentcharges, Quitrents, Fee Farm Rents, Pensions, and other fixed Payments belonging to the Blacksmiths' Company.

The Vintners' Company are the acting trustees of an estate called the Bellaghy Manor, in the province of Ulster, in Ireland, on their own behalf and on behalf of eight other companies of which the Blacksmiths' Company is one.

The average annual amount during the past 10 years has been (see account) 3*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.*

PART IV.—B.

RETURN B. 1.—List of Moneys belonging to the Blacksmiths' Company, invested in Government or other Stocks, Shares, Funds, or Securities.

Amount of Stock, &c.	Description of Stock.	Source from whence arising, *e.g.*, gift with name of donor, bequest, with name of testator, sale of lands, and which, &c.	In what Name standing, *e.g.*, Company, Chancery Division of High Court of Justice, &c.	To what account belonging, *e.g.*, any particular fund or trust account.	Net Annual Receipt.
£ 700	Three Per Cent. Consols Annuities.	Income invested from time to time by an order of the court of assistants.	Four members of the company.	General - -	21*l.*, less income-tax at he current rate.

PART IV.—B.

RETURN B 2.—A return of the balance of moneys in the hands of the company unappropriated in their accounts on the 31st December in each of the last preceding 10 years.

RETURN B 3.—A return of the estimated value of the plate, pictures, furniture, and other property, at present on the premises of the company, or in their possession elsewhere.

B 2.—See account.

B 3.—The company is not possessed of plate, pictures, or furniture. The company has not a hall.

PART IV.—C.

RETURN C 1.—A list of any properties of which the company is trustee, with the names of the *cestui que trust* in each instance, the nature of the trust, the nature and description of the property, and a statement of the sums received by the company in respect of the same, and of the manner in which such sums have been expended or disposed of during each of the last 10 years.

RETURN C 2.—A list of any properties of which the company is *cestui que trust*, with the names of the trustees in each instance, the nature of the trust, the nature and description of the property, and a statement of the sums received by the company in respect of the same during each of the last 10 years.

1.—None.

2.—None.

PART IV.—D.

RETURN D.—A list of properties of any other description than those included in the preceding classes, together with a statement of the incomes derived therefrom by the company during each of the preceding 10 years.

None.

PART IV.—E.

RETURN E.—Internal sources of income.

A list of the annual amounts received in each of the last 10 years in respect of (1.) fees paid on admission to the freedom of the company, specifying the amounts paid in respect of each mode of admission thereto; (2.) fines or fees paid on admission to the livery of the company; (3.) fines or fees paid by members on coming on the court of the company; (4.) fines or fees paid on promotion to the offices of warden, &c.; (5.) any other internal sources of income, specifying the same.

——	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
Freedom. Patrimony - -	—	—	—	—	—	4 0 0	—	—	—	4 0 0
„ Servitude - -	—	—	—	—	—	4 0 0	—	—	—	—
„ Redemption - -	—	39 0 0	—	19 10 0	13 0 0	52 0 0	26 0 0	19 10 0	13 0 0	6 10 0
Livery - - -	—	60 0 0	—	30 0 0	20 0 0	100 0 0	40 0 0	30 0 0	20 0 0	10 0 0
Assistant - - - -	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	—	—	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	—	12 0 0
Wardens (none) - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quarterage - - -	5 16 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 8 0	5 16 0	5 12 0	6 0 0	—	8 4 0	8 8 0
Steward's fine - - -	—	90 0 0	—	30 0 0	30 0 0	135 0 0	45 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	15 0 0

PART IV.—F.

RETURN F. (1.)—The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them what has been the amount of the increase or decrease, from year to year, of the company's income during the last 10 years, and whether there is reason to expect any increase or decrease during the next 10 years, together with a statement of the reasons for such expectation.

RETURN F. (2.)—The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them whether there is reason to expect any permanent increase or decrease in value in any of the estates or properties of the company, and if so, to what extent, together with a statement of the reasons for such expectation.

1. See accounts.

2. It is very difficult to state at the present time what may be the increase or decrease in the company's property during the next 10 years.

PART IV.—G.

RETURN G.—The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them—

1. What is the system of management of the company's estates and property?
2. In what way, and by whom, the several receipts and payments are taken and made, and under what control?
3. In what way the company's accounts are audited?
4. Whether the company's accounts are published, or are accessible to all or any, and which of the members of the company?

1. The renter warden assisted by the other three wardens have general powers to inspect the property of the company, and in the event of a necessity report to the court of assistants and obtain powers to enforce the rights reserved to the company under their several leases and agreements.

2. By the renter warden for the time being.

3. By six auditors duly elected on the election day in each year, two of whom are liverymen in rotation who have not been elected to the court of assistants.

4. The accounts are not published but are accessible to any liveryman of the company on application to the clerk.

PART IV.—H.

RETURN H.—A detailed statement of the income from all sources of the company during each of the preceding 10 years, a detailed statement of the company's expenditure during each of such 10 years, and a detailed statement of the assets and liabilities of the company at the end of each of the last 10 years.

INCOME.

	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Rents	406 5 5	403 2 4	434 3 8	432 1 4	643 19 2	281 12 8	578 2 6	576 14 1	574 13 8	582 9 2
Fees—Freedom	—	39 0 0	—	19 10 0	13 0 0	60 0 0	26 0 0	19 10 0	13 0 0	10 10 0
„ Livery	—	63 0 0	—	30 0 0	20 0 0	100 0 0	40 0 0	30 0 0	20 0 0	10 0 0
„ Steward	—	90 0 0	—	30 0 0	30 0 0	135 0 0	45 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	15 0 0
„ Assistant	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	—	—	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	—	12 0 0
„ Binding Apprentice	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 17 6	4 0 0	1 17 6
Quarterage	5 16 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 8 0	5 16 0	5 12 0	6 0 0	8 0 0	8 4 0	8 8 0
Irish Rent	3 10 0	3 10 7	3 7 4	3 8 0	3 10 1	3 9 10	3 10 2	3 10 0	3 10 6	3 10 2
Dividends	14 14 5	14 13 9	14 13 9	14 15 8	14 16 11	14 17 6	17 16 2	20 14 10	20 13 1	20 11 4
Interest, &c.	—	—	—	—	5 19 10	150 0 0	9 5 2	—	—	40 0 0

EXPENDITURE.

Court for attendance	43 10 0	45 0 0	44 0 0	44 10 0	48 10 0	98 0 0	106 0 0	106 0 0	104 0 0	102 0 0
Pensions	63 0 0	61 0 0	57 0 0	63 0 0	49 0 0	70 0 0	76 0 0	62 0 0	63 0 0	90 0 0
Donations	2 0 0	15 15 0	—	5 0 0	25 0 0	5 5 0	10 5 0	45 0 0	44 2 0	37 12 0
Entertainments	252 14 9	285 15 0	269 19 9	297 3 3	303 1 10	406 6 9	375 10 3	400 8 0	378 3 9	370 0 3
Insurance	6 5 0	6 5 0	6 5 0	6 5 0	6 5 0	3 17 0	6 5 0	3 13 0	4 5 0	4 4 10
Crown Revenues	2 1 0	2 1 0	2 1 0	2 1 0	2 1 0	2 1 0	2 1 0	2 1 0	2 1 0	2 1 0
Freedom Stamps	—	18 0 0	—	6 0 0	9 0 0	26 0 0	12 0 0	9 0 0	6 0 0	4 0 0
Salary	20 0 0	18 3 0	15 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0
Gratuities	51 0 0	51 0 0	51 1 0	51 1 0	51 1 0	52 2 0	52 2 0	52 2 0	51 1 0	52 2 0
Fees—Clerk	0 10 6	8 18 6	0 10 6	3 16 6	2 16 0	14 2 0	5 15 0	4 14 6	3 11 0	2 16 0
„ Beadle	0 5 0	2 10 0	0 5 0	1 15 0	1 5 0	6 2 6	2 12 6	2 2 6	1 10 0	1 2 6
Printing and Sundries	29 19 6	25 16 8	22 17 10	36 5 7	18 19 9	39 7 0	14 19 0	18 1 0	24 19 6	31 7 1
Repairs	39 10 0	1 10 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Law costs	—	10 18 10	—	8 18 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Invested	—	—	—	—	—	—	188 10 0	—	—	—

1881.

PART IV.—K.

Position in relation to Universities.

RETURN K.—Has the company any relations with the Universities, or with any of the colleges in them? State the nature and extent of such relations. Has the company any scholarships or exhibitions tenable at any of the Universities in its gift? Give a list of such scholarships or exhibitions, with their respective values, and the periods for which they are respectively tenable; and state how the same are awarded, whether the competition is limited to relations of members, or whether persons so related have any preference.

No.

BLACKSMITHS' COMPANY—*continued.*

PART IV.—L.

Church Patronage.

RETURN L.

1. Are there any ecclesiastical benefices in the gift of the company?
2. Give a list of such benefices, stating—
   a. The county where situated.
   b. The name of the parish or place.
   c. The net annual value of such benefice so near as it can be given, together with any other particulars affecting the value present or prospective of such benefice.
3. Has the company granted during the last 10 years any augmentations of income to the incumbents of such benefices; and, if so, to what extent, and out of what funds? Has the company during such 10 years built or contributed, and to what extent, to the building of any, and what, churches or chapels, and where situated?

No.

PART IV.—M.

General and Technical Education.

RETURN M.—A statement as to whether the company does anything to subsidize or encourage education, whether general or technical, and a return of the means (if any) so employed, and of the amount expended on such objects during each of the last preceding 10 years.

No.

PART V.—REFORM.

PART V.—REFORM.

The Commissioners, being bound to report to Her Majesty "what measures (if any) are, in their judgment, expedient and necessary for improving or altering the constitution of the companies, or the appropriation or administration of the property or revenues thereof," respectively invite the attention of the officers of the companies to this part of the commission.

The Commissioners will be very glad to receive and consider any suggestions respecting this part of the Commission with which the officers of the companies may do the Commissioners the honour of favouring them.

The minutes of the Company from the commencement of the present century show that the business of the guild has been conducted in a most careful manner.

The objects of the establishment of the guild were (1) the promotion of good fellowship; (2) the protection and encouragement of the trade, the name of which is borne by the Company.

The master and wardens do all that is in their power to attain the former object. The latter object is no longer practicable, as the articles, the manufacture of which the Company formerly superintended, have, to a great extent, ceased to be made in London.

The company as a body are thoroughly well satisfied with the rules under which they are governed, and is unable to offer any suggestion as an improvement.

APPENDIX A.

The Blacksmiths' Company gave a considerable amount of information to the Commissioners of 1834. At that date half the company and three-fifths of the court were or had been smiths, and many journeymen were freemen.

APPENDIX B.

City of London Livery Companies' Commission.
2, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.,
19 June 1882.

SIR,

Referring to the Circular addressed by the Commissioners to the Court of the Worshipful Company of Blacksmiths, dated the 15th February last, I beg to ask the Court for answers to the two following questions:—

1. Is the Trust Income of the Company to any and what extent included in the detailed statement of income and expenditure with which the Court has favoured the Commissioners?
2. At the end of the year 1879, was the Company indebted to any and what extent in respect of monies lent to the Company?

The Commissioners will be much obliged to the Court and to yourself for answers to the above two questions.

I am, &c.
(Signed) H. D. WARR,
Secretary.

W. B. Garrett, Esq.,
Clerk to the Blacksmiths' Company.

63, Great Tower Street, E.C.,
22 June 1882.

SIR,

Replying to the enquiries contained in your's of the 19th instant, I have to state:—

(1.) The only trust income of the Blacksmiths' Company is four shillings per annum derived from property in the Old Bailey. It is included in the "Income" under the head of Rents, and in the "Expenditure" under the head of Pensions.

(2.) The Company was not so indebted at the time named.

I am, &c.
(Signed) WILLIAM B. GARRETT,
Clerk.

H. D. Warr, Esq.,
Secretary,
City of London Livery Companies' Commission.

BOWYERS' COMPANY.

These returns were given under protest.

PART I.—Foundation and Object.

A. to H.

Return A.—A statement of the date, ascertained or probable, of the foundation of the company, and of the circumstances, so far as they can be discovered from its documents of foundation or archives in which the company had its origin.

Return B.—A list of the charters, charters of inspeximus, and other instruments of a similar nature, whether originals or copies, which have been at any time in the possession of the company, together with an abstract of the purport of each, regard being specially had to any evidence which it may contain as to the object of the foundation of the company.

Return C.—A list of any trust deeds "founding, regulating, or affecting" the company, with the date of each, the names of the parties thereto, and an abstract of the purport of each.

Return D.—A list with dates of any "decrees of court," whether of the courts of common law or of chancery, or of any acts of the courts of aldermen or of common council, "regulating or affecting" the company, with a statement of the effect of each decision.

Return E.—A list of any other documents, not included in the descriptions in the preceding returns, which "found, regulate, or affect" the company, with dates and an abstract of the effect of each.

Return F.—A concise history of the company from the time of its foundation to the present day, with special reference to the inquiry contained in the commission as to "the objects for which the company was founded," and "how far those objects are now being carried into effect."

Return G.—Has the company a licence in mortmain? When was such licence granted (referring to the document by description)? What is its extent, and to what extent is it now unexhausted?

Return H.—Is there vested in the company and how, whether by charter, statute, order of the court of aldermen, act of common council, or otherwise, any right of exercising superintendence over or any duty or discretion to encourage in any way any and what art, trade, or business? State the nature and local limits of such control. In what manner and to what extent is such control now exercised? If such control is not now exercised, state the circumstances under which its exercise has fallen into desuetude.

A.—The date of the foundation of the company is unknown. It is believed to have been a fraternity by prescription (see Maitland's History of London, 1739).

B.—The company has a charter dated the 25th May 1621, which was confirmed by another dated the 17th November 1668.

The following is an abstract of the purport of these charters.

1. The style of this company is the Master, Wardens, and Society of the Mystery of Bowyers of the city of London.

2. James I. by his charter reciting that the bowyers of the city of London using the art or mystery of making of long bows, were an ancient fraternity in the city, but who had fallen into decay, and that the king being willing as much as in him did lie to restore the ancient and laudable exercise of archery with the long bow unto the end that the said fraternity might with better encouragement practise their trade grants, that the bowyers of London, and all and every person and persons then using or who shall thereafter use the mystery of making long bows in the city of London and liberties thereof, and being freemen of the said city, and then free of the said fraternity, or hereafter to be made free, should be a body politic and corporate by the before-mentioned name or style.

The charter grants that they shall be governed by one master, two wardens, and 13 assistants, and the first master, wardens, and 10 of the first assistants are thereby named and appointed the first master and wardens, to continue in office until the Thursday next after the feast of St. James the Apostle, 1622, and from thence until others should be elected pursuant to the charter; and the assistants, during their natural lives, or until removed, and for the future election of these officers is granted that the master, wardens, and assistants, or the greater part of them from time to time thereafter, upon Thursday next after the feast of Saint James the Apostle, 1622, may nominate and choose one fit person of the assistants to be master and two to be wardens, who are to execute their offices for two whole years thence next ensuing, and in case of death or removal otherwise to be chosen within 14 days.

And it is further declared that in case of the death or removal of any of the assistants (a power of removal being thereby given to the master and wardens, and the rest of the assistants) then and so often the master, wardens, and the rest of the assistants then living or continuing in office, or the greater part of them within three months after such death or removal, shall and may nominate and choose one or more fit and proper persons, freemen of the society, in the place or room of the person or persons so deceased or removed, and that the person or persons so elected shall be assistant and assistants for the term of his or their life or lives unless removed in manner before mentioned.

The charter gives to the wardens and assistants power to elect a clerk and beadle to hold office during pleasure.

The charter further declares that all freemen of the company, and all persons of the mystery within three miles of the city of London and the suburbs thereof, shall be contributory to the company, and shall also pay a quarterage of 8*d.* per quarter or 2*s.* 8*d.* per year. This charter, or the enrolment thereof, was exemplified and confirmed by Charles II.

The charter gives the power of making byelaws to the master, wardens, and assistants, or the greater part of them.

They give the following directions for the election of the members of the court:—

It is ordered that upon Thursday next after the feast of St. James the Apostle in every second year, or within 20 days before or after the same, at the pleasure of the master, wardens, and assistants of the company or the more part of them for the time being, the master, wardens, and assistants shall assemble and meet together and elect and make choice of a new master and two wardens out of the assistants of the company, who shall next follow in course to be chosen, who shall hold the same place of master and wardens for the two years then next following until a new master and wardens shall be chosen in their stead (if they or any of them shall so long live), and if it shall happen that the master and wardens, or any of them, shall die or depart this life before the expiration of their two years that then it shall be lawful at a court of assistants to elect and make choice of new master or wardens in the room and instead of him or them.

C.—The only trust instrument affecting the company is the will of James Wood, dated the 1st of August 1625, an abstract of the purport of which is as follows:—

The only charity under the management of this company, arises under the will of James Wood, who by will dated 1st August 1625 devised his manor or lordship of Isley Walton, in the county of Leicester, with certain messuages, lands, and tenements, lying within the territories of Isley Walton aforesaid, Kegworth, and Osgathorp in the said county of Leicester, to the master, wardens, and commonalty of the Company of Bowyers and their successors for ever, in trust, that the master and wardens should yearly out of the rents of the said manor and other premises, pay and bestow upon three scholars within the University of Oxford, and upon two more scholars within the University of Cambridge, freemen's sons of the Company of Bowyers if there should be any such, but if not, then upon five other poor scholars, which have come from Christchurch School, in London, or such others as the said master and wardens should think most fit towards their maintenance at the university the yearly sum of 6*l.* each. Each scholar to receive the same for seven years if he should so long continue at the university. And in further trust that they should give and bestow upon six poor men or widows, free of the said Company of Bowyers, at Michaelmas yearly one year unto each of the said persons, three yards of broadcloth of 10*s.* the yard, to make a gown, and another year unto each of them 30*s.* in money, and so on from year to year for ever. And to the further purpose that the said master and wardens and livery should every second year, upon the day when they swear their master and wardens, repair to the parish church of St. Nicholas, Cole Abbey, to hear a sermon, and then to give to the parson 30*s.* for his sermon, and to the clerk and sexton 1*s.* 6*d.* apiece, and to the churchwardens for the use of the poor of the said parish 10*s.*, to the beadle of the company 2*s.*, and unto the poor people they shall meet coming and going 15*s.* in twopences; and should also upon quarter-day to be holden for the said company, give unto the yeomanry of the company 5*s.*, to be by them spent at their discretion; and should also bestow every half year for ever upon the poor of the said town of Walton 10*s.*, to be distributed amongst them at the discretion of the churchwardens, and to the further intent that the said master, wardens, and commonalty of the said Company of Bowyers and their successors, should reserve and keep the residue of the rents, issues, and profits of the said manor, lordship, and other the premises towards the purchasing of a hall, and to be otherwise employed at their discretion, for the use of the poor, and good of the said company.

The testator also gave to the Company of Bowyers 100*l.*, to be lent out to four discreet young men of the said company, by even portions at 3 per cent. for two years, and the interest to be distributed by the master and wardens unto and amongst the poorest of the freemen of the company at their discretion.

An officer of the Charity Commissioners in 1861 investigated the title of the company to the property devised by this will, and the mode in which the trusts created by it are carried out, to which no objection was made. The company acquired by purchase out of their own funds in 1824 a small property adjoining that devised by the will of James Wood for which a licence in mortmain was granted but which is not affected by any trust.

D, E.—The company are not aware of, nor are they affected by, any such Decrees or Acts.

F.—Except as appears by its charter the company is unable to furnish its history.

G.—The company is unable to give any further information affecting its title to its property.

H.—Except as appears by its charter there is not vested in the company any right of exercising superintendence over any art, trade, or business.

PART I.—I. CHARITIES.

RETURN I.—A list of the charities, eleemosynary, educational or otherwise, which are under the management of the company, stating in each case the name of the founder, the date and nature of the benefaction, its original and its present value as regards both capital and income, and the purposes to which the funds have been applied for each of the last preceding 10 years.

1.—Except under the will of James Wood there are no charities under the management of the company.

PART II.—CONSTITUTION AND PRIVILEGES OF MEMBERSHIP.

RETURN A.—Governing Body.

1. State the present constitution of the governing body of the company, whether such constitution is according to the charter, and if not, in what respects such constitution varies therefrom, and when and how such alteration was made.
2. State the qualifications for membership of the governing body of the company, the times and methods of election, and the qualifications of the voters at elections to the governing body.
3. State the functions of the governing body, and of the different members of the same respectively, and whether the members of the governing body pay any, and what fees or fines on admission thereto, and whether they are paid any, and what salaries or amounts in respect of their services respectively.
4. State the nature of the business which comes before the governing body of the company, the method adopted in transacting it, the times at which the governing body meets for business purposes, the way in which the opinions of the members are taken, and whether the resolutions and decisions of the governing body are published, or are otherwise accessible to all or any and which of the members of the company.
5. State whether the members of the governing body are liable to suspension, or removal, on any and what grounds, and by what method such suspension or removal is effected.
6. Has the company any byelaws sanctioned by the courts of law, or by the courts of aldermen or of common council, or otherwise. State the effect of such byelaws.

1. 2. The present constitution of the governing body is according to the company's charter (an abstract of which is given in Part I., B.) which also states the qualifications for membership, the times and methods of election and the qualification of the voters at elections.

3. The governing body administer the charities under James Wood's will, and manage their own property.

No fees are paid on admission to the court, *i.e.* the governing body, but each member of the court is paid a fee of 2*l.* 2*s.* for each attendance to the business of the company.

4. The governing body meets for business purposes five or six times a year. Its decisions are not published but are recorded in the company's books, and are accessible to the members of the company.

5, 6. See the charter.

Part II.—B.

Return B.—Admission to membership.

1. State the qualifications for membership of the company, the several grades of membership of the company, and whether women are admitted to membership.
2. State the several modes in which the freedom of the company may be obtained, the circumstances entilting an applicant to admission under each mode respectively, and the fees payable in respect of admission under each mode respectively.
3. State whether persons exercising any particular trade are required by statute or otherwise to become free of the company. Is there any process for compelling such persons to procure admission, or any process by which such persons are enabled themselves to procure admission, and are such processes enforced respectively, and to what extent? Do persons exercising any particular trade commonly become members of the company? If so, how many members of such trade are at present members of the company? State also (if the company bears the name of any existing trade) how many members of such trade are members of the company?
4. Are freemen liable to disfranchisement, and if so, for what reasons, and what is the mode of disfranchisement?
5. Is the livery of the company limited or unlimited in number? What are the qualifications for election to the livery, who are the electors thereto, and how do the elections thereto take place, and what fees are payable on election? Are liverymen liable to removal from the livery, and for what reasons?
6. State the number of apprentices bound at the company's hall or otherwise under the auspices of the company during each of the last 10 years, and state how many of such apprentices have been bound to members following the trade if any, the name of which is borne by the company. Has the company in any and what cases paid the fees or premiums of such apprentices, and what has been the amount, if any, so expended in each of the last 10 years?
7. Is the freedom of the City of London in any way a condition, precedent or subsequent of membership of the company? Are there any and how many members of the company who are not free of the City of London?

1. The members consist of freemen and liverymen, but at present with one exception all the members of the company are liverymen. No special qualifications are essential for membership, election to which rests with the governing body.

Women have been admitted to membership, but it is many years since a lady has been admitted. The last was Miss Sainsbury in 1813.

2. The freedom and livery of the company may be obtained by patrimony, by servitude, and by redemption (or purchase), and the fees payable in respect of admission under each mode are as follows:—

By patrimony or servitude.	£	s.	d.	By redemption.	£	s.	d.
Freedom -	1	0	0	Freedom -	2	0	0
Stamp -	1	0	0	Stamp -	3	0	0
Livery -	12	0	0	Livery -	25	0	0
Clerk's fee -	1	0	0	Clerk's fee -	1	0	0
	15	0	0		31	0	0

3. The company are not aware whether persons exercising any particular trade are required by statute or otherwise to become free of the company. Members of the company do not exercise any particular trade.

4. No.

5. The number of the livery is not limited and see answers to B. 1 and B. 4.

6. The company have no fund for apprenticing.

7. (1.) No.

(2.) There are one or two members of the company who are not free of the City of London.

Part II.—C.

Return C.—Number of members.

State (1) the present number of freemen, (2) the present number of the livery, (3) the present number of other members, (4) the number of admissions to the freedom by each mode repsectively, and (5) the number of calls to the livery which have respectively taken place during each of the last preceding 10 years.

(1.) Freemen - - - - 1
(2.) Livery - - - 36
(3.) Other members - - —

Part II.—D.

Return D.—Profits and privileges.

1. State with fullness what are the advantages, pecuniary or otherwise, incident to the position of a member of the company in each grade of membership, as (1) a freeman, (2) a liveryman, (3) master, warden, or otherwise a member of the governing body.
2. State the sums paid on an average annually for the preceding 10 years by the company to the members according to the grades of membership mentioned above, and of what such sums consisted, whether (1) fees, and of what nature, (2) pensions, or (3) other payments, specifying the nature of the same respectively.
3. What circumstances are in practice held to constitute a claim to a pension or donation? State the number of present pensioners and donees respectively, and the amounts paid to them as such respectively, and the number of present pensioners and donees respectively who are members of the trade, if any, the name of which is borne by the company.
4. (1) What is the average standing of a member of the company when he is made a member of the governing body, and (2) for what number of years on an average does a member remain on the governing body?
5. Does the company carry on any and what trade or manufacture with which its title is directly or indirectly connected? In such case state out of what funds the capital is raised, the amount of capital, the profits,

if any, for each of the last 10 years, and how such profits, if any, have been divided or otherwise dealt with during each of the last 10 years.

1, 2, 3, 4.—Except the fees paid to the members of the court for their attendance to the business of the company and the privilege of occasionally dining together, there are no profits or privileges incident to the position of a member of the company.

5. The company does not carry on any trade or manufacture.

PART III.—Officers and Servants.

Return A.—A list of the officers of the company, with a statement of the duties of each, the amount of his salary and other emoluments, and whether or not he is a member of the company.

Return B.—A list of the servants of the company, with a statement of the duties of each, and of the amounts of their wages and other emoluments.

Return C.—A statement as to the mode in which the officers and servants of the company are respectively appointed.

A.—The clerk of the company is its only officer, he keeps its books and accounts, and being a member of the company discharges the duties for a very small remuneration (80*l.* a year).

B.—The company have none.

C.—The clerk is appointed by the court.

PART IV.—External and Internal Sources of Income, Value of Property, Administration and Expenditure.

A.—The property devised by the will of James Wood consists of a freehold farm of about 264 acres in the parish of Isley Walton, Leicestershire, at present let on lease at rack rent, and see also answer to Part I., C.

Part IV.—G.

Return G.—The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them—

1. What is the system of management of the company's estates and property?
2. In what way, and by whom, the several receipts and payments are taken and made, and under what control?
3. In what way the company's accounts are audited?
4. Whether the company's accounts are published, or are accessible to all or any and which of the members of the company.

The renter warden for the time being is the treasurer of the company, and gives security for its funds in his hands. His accounts are reported to the court at every meeting, and are audited once in every two years by the court. They are not published, but are accessible to the members of the company.

Part IV.—K. and M.

Return K.—*Position in relation to Universities.*—Has the company any relation with the universities, or with any of the colleges in them? State the nature and extent of such relations. Has the company any scholarships or exhibitions tenable at any of the universities in its gift? Give a list of such scholarships or exhibitions, with their respective values, and the periods for which they are respectively tenable; and state how the same are awarded, whether the competition is limited to relations of members, or whether persons so related have any preference.

Return M.—*General and Technical Education.*—A statement as to whether the company does anything to subsidize or encourage education, whether general or technical, and a return of the means (if any) so employed, and of the amount expended on such objects during each of the last preceding 10 years.

The will of James Wood directs that the company shall have five exhibitions of 6*l.* each.

The company now have fourteen exhibitions of 10*l.* per annum each, viz.:—seven at Oxford, and seven at Cambridge, tenable by undergraduates during residence. They are not limited to relations of members. No exhibition is held by the son of a member of the company; they are generally awarded to scholars of small means from the public schools.

The company have built a school on their estate, and contribute towards its maintenance

The company have assisted various charities, &c.

PART V.—REFORM.

The Commissioners, being bound to report to Her Majesty "what measures (if any) are, in their judgment, "expedient and necessary for improving or altering the constitution of the companies, or the appropriation "or administration of the property or revenues thereof," respectfully invite the attention of the officers of the company to this part of the Commission.

The Commissioners will be very glad to receive and consider any suggestions respecting this part of the Commission with which the officers of the companies may do the Commissioners the honour of favouring them.

The income of this company is almost entirely derived from land, and is under 600*l.* a year; and after paying the charges herein-before specified, there is left a very small balance at the disposal of the company.

APPENDIX A.

At the date of the report of the Commissioners of 1834 the property of the company consisted of realty, the amount of which was not stated, and 1,000*l.* stock. The total income from external and internal sources was stated to the Commissioners to be 600*l.*

BREWERS' COMPANY.

* The Master of the Company in forwarding the Returns stated that those which concerned the private property of the Company were to be regarded as confidential communications.

PART I.—FOUNDATION AND OBJECT.

A. to H.

RETURN A.—A statement of the date, ascertained or probable, of the foundation of the Company, and of the circumstances, so far as they can be discovered from its documents of foundation or archives, in which the Company had its origin.

RETURN B.—A list of the charters, charters of inspeximus, and other instruments of a similar nature, whether originals or copies, which have been at any time in the possession of the Company, together with an abstract of the purport of each, regard being specially had to any evidence which it may contain as to the object of the foundation of the Company.

RETURN C.—A list of any trust deeds, "founding, regulating, or affecting" the Company, with the date of each, the names of the parties thereto, and an abstract of the purport of each.

RETURN D.—A list with dates of any "decrees of Court," whether of the Courts of Common Law or of Chancery, or of any Acts of the Court of Aldermen or the Court of Common Council, "regulating or affecting" the Company, with a statement of the effect of each decision.

RETURN E.—A list of any other documents, not included in the descriptions in the preceding returns, which "found, regulate, or affect" the Company, with dates and an abstract of the effect of each.

RETURN F.—A concise history of the Company, from the time of its foundation to the present day, with special reference to the inquiry contained in the commission as to "the objects for which the Company was founded," and "how far those objects are now being carried into effect."

RETURN G.—Has the Company a licence in mortmain? When was such licence granted (referring to the document by description)? What is its extent, and to what extent is it now unexhausted?

RETURN H.—Is there vested in the Company and how, whether by charter, statute, order of the Court of Aldermen, Act of Common Council, or otherwise, any right of exercising superintendence over, or any duty or discretion to encourage in any way, any and what art, trade, or business? State the nature and local limits of such control. In what manner and to what extent is such control now exercised? If such control is not now exercised, state the circumstances under which its exercise has fallen into desuetude.

A.—The Company, under the correct title of "The Master and Keepers or Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery or Art of Brewers of the City of London," is one of the old City mysteries or fraternities.

This Company was incorporated by a charter granted by Henry VI. on the 22nd of February 1445, being the 16th year of his reign.

This charter was subsequently confirmed by Queen Elizabeth, 29th August 1563.

The great extent of the trade and the large number of persons exercising it in and about the City of London appear to have led to the incorporation of the Company.

B.—The Company have in their possession "A pardon granted to the Company," dated the 3rd of January, 3 Edward IV., 1454.

The charter of Henry VI., February 22nd, 1445.

A charter of 4 and 5 Philip and Mary, 1557.

A charter of November 11, 2 Elizabeth, 1560.

A charter of July 13, 21 Elizabeth, 1579.

Byelaws of the Company, June 23, 22 Elizabeth, 1580.

A charter of April 6, 15 Charles I., 1641.

Byelaws made July 9, Charles I., 1641.

A charter of Charles II., March 18, 1660.

Surrender of the Company's charter to Charles II., 1684.

A charter of October 2, 17 James I.

Copies of the charter of Charles I., and of March 18, 1 James II., 1685.

The original *charter of February* 22, 1445, granted by Henry VI., after citing the Brewers' Company as one of the ancient mysteries, incorporates the Company into one body, and perpetual community, with the power to elect each year from among the members of the Corporation four persons to be wardens.

The *charter granted November* 11, 2 *Elizabeth*, and the *charter of August* 29, 1563, confirm the previous charter of Henry VI., and ordain that the governing body of the Company shall consist of one master, three wardens, and the commonalty, who might sue or be sued under the title of the Master, Wardens, and Commonalty of the Mystery or Art of Brewing.

The *charter of July* 13, 21 *Elizabeth*, appears to have been granted owing to the great increase of persons engaged in and practising the trade of brewing. The charter incorporates all persons in or about the City of London or the suburbs, or within 2 miles of the City, and the master and wardens to be a body politic, to consist of one master, three wardens, and the commonalty. The yearly election of master and wardens is ordered to be held, and the brewing trade is brought directly under the supervision and control of the said body, in as far as the City and suburbs of London are concerned, and to the extent of all brewing within 2 miles of the City and suburbs.

The *charter of April* 6, 15 *Charles I.*, recites previous charters, but increases the jurisdiction of the corporation over the brewing trade in or about the City of London to a limit of 4 miles. It establishes the master and wardens for the time being in their offices for the year. Provides for annual elections to the said posts. Orders the election of assistants to the Court, but limits the number of such assistants to 28. The charter proceeds to appoint 23, and orders that they shall hold office for life, unless removed by any lawful, reasonable, or unforeseen cause.

This charter of Charles I. confers a great deal of power on those in authority over the trade. It allows them to make rules and ordinances, and generally to exercise supervision over all members of the trade in and about the City, and within a 4 miles radius.

Byelaws on the strength of this charter were framed for the Company on July 9, Charles I., 1641.

The *charter of March* 18, 1 *Charles II.*, after reciting the charter of February 22, 16 Henry VI., the confirmation of the said charter by Queen Elizabeth on August 29, 1563, and a surrender of the right to elect master, warden, or assistant, incorporates the Company again, nominates

* The Company sent with their returns (1) a translation of their original charter, *see* Appendix B; (2) their charter of James II., their byelaws and forms of oaths; (3) abstracts of their accounts for the years 1872-80, both inclusive, *see* Appendix A; (4) copies of schemes for the management of the charities of Dame Alice Owen (1878) and Alderman Platt (1876).

William Carpenter to be master till 24th June 1686, further nominates wardens and assistants. Provides for the appointnent of a clerk and of assistants, not to exceed the number of 28. Orders that the master and nine assistants shall form a quorum. Provides for the institution of search and quarterage, and for the binding of apprentices. Gives the corporation the right to inspect brew-houses within certain limits, and to inflict penalties. Contains a power for the Company to purchase lands. Orders that the master, wardens, commonalty, and clerk shall take the oath of allegiance. Orders that every assistant elected shall be a communicant, and allows the commonalty to distil aqua vitæ or spirits.

The *deed of July* 1, 1684, surrenders the Company's charter, and all rights appertaining to it.

The *charter of March* 18, *James II.*, after reciting the charter of 16 Henry VI., and 4 Elizabeth, 1563, and the surrender of their charter by the Company, orders all brewers within 8 miles of the City or suburbs of London to be of the corporation. Provides for the election of a master, three wardens, and 22 or more assistants, limiting the number to 28. Ordains the manner of holding the elections. Orders the offices to be held for life, unless such persons as above stated be guilty of misbehaviour, or be obliged to retire from some unforeseen cause. Provides a clerk. Orders that the master, one warden, and nine assistants shall form a court. Orders brewers to be admitted to the Company. Establishes search and quarterage payments according to the number of servants employed. Gives the Company power to make laws or set penalties. Grants a licence in mortmain to purchase lands up to the value of 60*l.* Orders every master, warden, assistant, and clerk to take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, and to subscribe the declaration. Orders each person elected to be a communicant. Orders the clerk to be approved by the King's sign-manual before election. Sanctions the removal of any master, warden, assistant, or clerk by an order in council. Orders the corporation to be obedient to the lord mayor. Confirms previous privileges. Gives freemen the power to distil.

The Company have a copy of byelaws drawn up in the year 1714, and signed by all the members of the court.

The present constitutions, orders, rules, and conditions, as drawn up by the master, wardens, and assistants, were made on July 13, 1739. They provide for the holding of the courts. The election of masters, wardens, and assistants. For certain penalties for refusing to serve. For the auditing of accounts, for the election to the livery and freedom. For binding apprentices. For making the search and quarterage. For certain restrictions in the case of freemen. For power for the master and wardens to sue for penalties. For the taking of the oaths, and the signing of the declarations.

In February 13, 1857, the byelaws were altered under the Act of 6 William IV., as far as regards the taking of oaths, and an order was made that a declaration should be substituted for the oath.

Forms of the various declarations are appended to the byelaws.

Note.—Copies of the charters of Henry VI. and James II., and of the byelaws of 1839 and 1857, accompanied the returns.

C.—*Under Mr. Whitbread's Trusts.*—The Great Barford and Whitecross Street estate. The Company have in their possession the abstracts of title to the said estate. The two conveyances, dated 26 March 1794, from Samuel Whitbread to William Trueman Read, the then master, and the wardens and assistants of the Company of the said two estates. A conveyance, dated 4 August, 1812, by the Company to Bury Hutchinson, then clerk to the Company, of the Whitecross Street and also of the Great Barford estate, in trust for the trusteees. A similar conveyance of the said estates, dated 3 August 1830, to Mr. William Vines, also clerk to the Company, and similar conveyances, dated 10 December 1875, of both estates to Mr. Charles R. Vines, clerk to the Company. The Company also hold the leases of the said estates, the earliest of which, a lease by Samuel Whitbread to Jacob Yallowley, bears date 26 November 1791. The various deeds appointing new trustees in place of old, are also in the Company's possession.

In respect of Mr. John Baker's Trusts.—The Company have the abstract of title to the Horton estate from 22 October 1781. A conveyance by feoffment of a piece of land at Mile End from the governors of the London Hospital to Robert Barclay and others, dated 7 September 1825. The said ground being about 114 feet by 120 feet, and so conveyed for building the Almshouses.

A bargain and sale of an estate by John Baker to R. Barclay and others, dated 18 December 1813, being a settlement thereof, and of trust funds for the endowment of Almshouses under the direction of the Brewers' Company.

A lease dated 6 June 1838, of a plot of ground from the Governors of the London Hospital to James Goring, the then master of the Company, and the assistants, for 73 years at a peppercorn rent. This said plot, which is some 114 ft. by 110 ft. 3 ins., forms part of the garden attached to the Almshouses.

The Company have also all the leases of the Horton estate, the earliest bearing date August 1, 1820, and the various conveyances of the estate from old trustees to new trustees.

In respect of Richard Platt's estate, the Company have the title deeds of the St. Pancras estate, which commence with five old deeds, dated 5 June, 7 Eliz., a sale of the premises by Cæsar Adelmare to John Watson.

Mich. Term, 7 Eliz. A fine from Cæsar Adelmare to John Watson.

7 *April* 1568. Release from Francis Brown to John Watson.

19 *November*, 18 *Eliz.* Sale of the estate by John Watson to Richard Platt.

Trin. Term, 18 *Eliz.* Indenture of fine from John Watson to Richard Platt.

18 *January* 1599. Deed, which after reciting the Letters Patent, dated 18 February, 38 Eliz., granting licence to Richard Platt to erect a grammar school at Aldenham, and creating the Corporation governors, gives the property at Aldenham and Shoelands, in trust for the Schools, and the Almshouses to the Brewers' Company.

The Company have a duplicate of the orders of Richard Platt's School and Almshouses.

The Company have two conveyances of freehold land by Lord Rendlesham to the Company, near the Aldenham School, dated 12 September '64, and 21 November '67.

The probate of the will of William Jones, dated 12 April 1814, and concerning the Somers Town portion of the estate. The old leases of the property, and the present building leases, which have been granted as early as 1827 and as late as 1854 for long terms.

Alderman Hickson's Trust.

The Company have abstracts of title to the estate in Trinity Square, Tower Hill, where the boys' school is now carried on.

A counterpart of a grant and enfeoffment of copyhold land at Williotts by James Hickson to Francis West, bearing date 20 May 1669.

The rental of the copyhold in 1623.

The old rent rolls and the admissions of the various tenants.

The orders for the school in Seething Lane.

Old leases and recoveries affecting the estates.

Dame Alice Owen's Trust.

Abstract of title to the land in the parishes of Islington, and St. James, Clerkenwell.

To the land at Orsett, in Essex.

To the rentcharge on the Charterhouse Fields.

The counterparts of leases and old lease.

Orders for the Dame Owen's School at Islington.

A copy of Dame Alice Owen's will.

Old accounts of the visitation of the School.

The Company have in an old book a great many copies of deeds, wills and leases, from various sources, which affect or charge the Company's various trust estates in certain ways.

D.—A great many of the decrees of Court, and of other jurisdictions that have been exercised over the Company are now obsolete. It is recorded that in the 15th year of the reign of Henry VI., on an application being made for a charter, the Company declared their obedience to the civic jurisdiction of the lord mayor and aldermen, and were prepared to surrender the charter if anything on the face of it appeared likely to be prejudicial to the liberty or interest of the city.

In the 18th year of Edward IV. a decree was published forbidding any meetings being held by the fraternity of brewers, and a fine appears to have been imposed on the wardens in consequence of the publication by them of an ordinance calculated to be prejudicial to the liberty of the city. At the same time it was ordered that the election of the wardens should be vested in the livery of the Company.

In 1475 a case occurred of a member being committed to gaol for disparaging words used of the Company. This Act of the Court of Aldermen was followed shortly after by a byelaw of the Common Council, which enacted that no brewers should be eligible for election to that body on account of their unseemly behaviour.

An Act of Common Council dated Thursday, 7 June 1753, entitled an Act for regulating the Company of

Brewers, after stating that the Company was much lessened by persons exercising the art being admitted into other companies, enacted that after 29 September 1753 all persons practising the said trade should be made free of the Company, imposed a penalty of 5*l.* for non-compliance with the order, and further enacted that such persons should not be admitted to the freedom of any other Company.

An order of the Master of the Rolls, dated 3 June 1829, on the petition of the Company, referred the question of the application of the rents of the Dame Alice Owen's estate to the master, whose report of 17 March 1830 sanctioned so much of the rents of the charity estates at Orsett, Islington, and Clerkenwell as, together with the Orsett rents, would amount to two-fifths of the rent of all the said estates, to be applied towards the maintenance of the school and almshouses erected under the conditions of the said trust.

On 29 May 1832 an information was filed against the Company complaining of the administration of the residue of the rent of the Wycombe estate, and in 1833 the information was disposed of by agreement between the solicitor of the Company and the relators, and certain terms arranged under a decretal order.

An information was filed by the Attorney General, at the instance of W. Bromley, which insisted upon the several annual sums left under the trusts of Newman, Potter, Smallman (otherwise Clarke), Yorke, Rochdale, and Jemitt being appropriated to the objects of the several gifts.

E.—The Company have in their possession the licence granted by Queen Elizabeth on February 15th, in the 35th year of her reign, to Alderman Richard Platt, authorising him to found a grammar school and almshouse at Aldenham.

Ordinances of the Company granted under the hand and seal of the Lord Treasurer and of the two Chief Justices, dated 15th July, 22 Henry VII.

A grant of arms to the Company, dated 35 Henry VIII., 1544.

A list of subscribers towards the erection of the Hall, bearing date 1670.

A grant of arms to the Company, dated 8th year of the reign of Edward IV., July 23rd, 1469.

The present arms were registered at the College of Arms on 21st August 1801.

F.—The Company is properly defined as "The Master and Keeper or Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery or Art of Brewers of the City of London."

The Company, as one of the ancient mysteries or fraternities of the City of London, was first incorporated by a Charter bearing date 22nd February 1445, being in the 16th year of the reign of Henry VI. Among the minute books of the Company that are kept at the Hall may be seen a book entitled Records and Accounts of the Brewers' Company, from 1418 to 1440. The first Charter granted that the freemen of the mystery should in deed, fact, and name be one body and perpetual community, and that they should elect annually out of their body four persons to be keepers or wardens, such officers to regulate the affairs of the Company for a year. Byelaws at the same time were given to the Corporation.

A Charter appears to have been granted to the Company by Queen Elizabeth on November 11, 1560, while she again granted a New Charter of Incorporation on 29 August 1563. This last Charter provided for the Corporation consisting of a master, three wardens, and the commonalty.

In order to increase the power of the Corporation over the brewing trade, and in consequence of a great increase in the number of persons practising that trade in or about the City of London and not coming under the control of the Company, another Charter was granted to the Company by Queen Elizabeth on 13th July 1579, incorporating the Master, Wardens, and Commonalty and all persons exercising the trade of brewing in the City of London or within a radius of two miles of the suburbs. Further powers to regulate the trade were also granted under this Charter.

Charles I., on 6th April 1641, granted the next Charter to the Company, which after reciting the previous Charters incorporated the same body, but increased the radius to four instead of two miles beyond the suburbs. The then master and wardens were continued in their office: yearly elections to offices were ordered. Power was given to elect assistants for the better rule and government of the Company, and for regulating the trade. The number of assistants was ordered not to exceed 28, and 23 were elected and named in the Charter. The appointment of each assistant was for life, though for reasonable and lawful causes such assistant might be removed.

On the accession of Charles II. he granted a charter to the Company, according them much the same powers; a licence in mortmain was granted by the charter and a wide authority over the trade. The Company appears to have surrendered their charter of Charles II. on 1 July 1684, and then obtained a new one from James II. on his accession to the throne, on 18 March 1685. The same powers are continued on in that charter as appear in the Charter of Charles I.

The byelaws at present governing the Company were drawn up on 13 July 1739, and, with the exception that on 13 February 1857 the signing of solemn declarations was substituted for the taking of oaths, they have continued in force from that date without any material alteration. They provide for a yearly election of a master and three wardens by the Court, which must consist of 12 members to constitute a quorum. For the election of assistants. For the penalties to be imposed in cases of persons being elected and refusing to serve. For the order in which the several offices of master, upper warden, middle warden, and lower or renter warden are to be filled. For the holding of Courts and the general carrying on of business connected with the Company; and for the ruling, governing, and ordering by the Company of all controversies, causes, business and other affairs that may affect or concern all persons exercising the trade of brewing in the City of London, the suburbs, or within a radius of four miles of the same.

The Court of the Company, which now numbers 30 persons, consisting of a master, three wardens, and 26 assistants, is entirely composed of persons immediately interested in the trade. They hold courts every month with the exception of August and September. A general purposes committee, which consists of the master and wardens, is held fortnightly, in order to consider any matters that may be pressing or points that may have been referred to them by the Court for further consideration.

The Company have the control at present over the following trusts: Alderman Richard Platt, Dame Owen, Alderman Hickson, Mr. Samuel Whitbread (the Great Barford and Whitecross Street estates), Mr. John Baker, Mr. John Nieman, Mr. Robert Hunt, Mrs. Ann Potter, Mr. Roger Bellowe, Mr. John Potter, Mr. John Newman, Messrs. John York and Richard Rochdale, and Mrs. Susan Clarke. Of these by far the largest are the Alderman Richard Platt and the Dame Owen, supporting as they do large schools and almshouses, while under the schemes other schools have been endowed out of the funds of the said estates.

After the report of the commission of inquiry into the charities of the Company for the poor of London, an information was filed by the Attorney General at the instance of W. Bromley, insisting on the application of the residuary rents and the appropriation of the several annual sums bequeathed by John Potter, John Newman, Ann Potter, Susan Clarke, John Yorke, Richard Rochdale, and Alderman Jemitt, for the beneficiaries under the several gifts. The total amount that is bequeathed by all these separate trusts is a sum of 30*l.*, which is distributed at the first Court held in the year, on which occasion the gifts from the estates of Samuel Whitbread are also distributed.

The accounts of the Company for the past year show the balances of the trusts to be 16,201*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.* as against overpaid balances in the cases of Alderman Hickson and Mr. Samuel Whitbread's Great Barford estate trusts of 8,212*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.* and 1,243*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.*, showing a balance for the year of 6,745*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.* on all the trusts; but it must be borne in mind that the expenses of Alderman Hickson's Trust, which include the keeping up and supporting of the boys' school in Trinity Square, and of the almshouses at South Mimms, have fallen on the Company to so great an extent that there is now a debt to the Company from that trust of 8,212*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*

15,000*l.* Three per cent. Consols represents the only amount invested that belongs to the Company in its own right. The account of last year shows receipts up to 3,157*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*, as against expenditure 2,832*l.* 3*s.*, leaving an access of income over expenditure amounting to 325*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.*

G.—The charter of 1 James II. grants a licence in mortmain to the Company in the following terms:—

"And further of our more ample and special grace for the supportation and maintenance of the said Master and Keepers or Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery or Art of Brewers of the said city, we have given and granted, and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, do give and grant, unto the said Master, Keepers or Wardens, and Commonalty of the said Mystery or Art and their successors special and free liberty and lawful power and authority to have, purchase, receive, and enjoy to themselves, and their successors for ever, lands, tenements, and other hereditaments whatsoever within this our kingdom of England or elsewhere as well of us, our heirs and successors, as of any

other person or persons whatsoever, so that the said lands, tenements, and hereditaments exceed not in the whole the clear yearly value of threescore pounds of lawful money of England, besides all charges and reprizes, the statute of lands and tenements not to be put in mortmain or any other statute, act, or ordinance made or to be made to the contrary notwithstanding. And we also give and grant for us, our heirs and successors, to every or any subject or subjects of us, our heirs or successors, special and free licence and lawful power and authority that they or any of them may lawfully, and without incurring any penalty, give, grant, sell, or alien to the said Master, Keepers, or Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery or Art of Brewers of the City of London aforesaid, lands, tenements, and other hereditaments whatsoever, so that all and singular the aforesaid lands, tenements, and hereditaments to the said Master and Keepers or Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery or Art aforesaid to be granted, sold or aliened, exceed not in the whole the aforesaid clear yearly value of threescore pounds, besides all charges and reprizes, the aforesaid statute of land and tenements not to be put in mortmain or any other statute, act, or ordinance to the contrary made or to be made notwithstanding."

H.—The Company have powers under their charters and byelaws that may be exercised over the brewing trade within certain specified limits, though of late years such powers have not been put in force. Under the charter of James II. the Company can exact quarterage from all persons brewing in the City of London or the suburbs, or within eight miles, have power to search brewhouses within such limit, and to taste the produce, imposing penalties in cases where such produce be found to be unwholesome; can search and inspect grains, hops, vessels, &c., on land or on the water; and make byelaws and impose penalties.

Under the byelaws of the Company, dated 13th July 1739, the power of search and quarterage is instituted, and certain penalties laid down which may be inflicted upon members for noncompliance with the said byelaws.

RETURN I.—A LIST of the CHARITIES, eleemosynary, educational, or otherwise, which are under the management of the Company, stating in each case the name of the Founder, the date and nature of the benefaction, its original and its present value, and the purposes to which the funds have been applied for each of the last preceding ten years.

Founder's Name.	Date of Foundation.	Objects of Benefaction.	Endowment.					Present Income.	Original Income.	Application of Income.	Remarks.
			Real Estate.			Personalty.					
			Houses and Land, acreage.	Rent.	Fixed Deductions.	Stock.	Dividends and Interest.				
Alderman Richard Platt.	February 18, 1596.	For the instruction of poor men's children of the parish of Aldenham and towns near adjoining, and for the relief and maintenance of poor, aged, and impotent people.	20 acres of land in the parish of St. Pancras, Middlesex. A house in Great Knight Ryder Street. Medburn Farm, in Hertfordshire, 97a. 1r. 19p.	£ s. d. Estimated at 1,909 2 1 230 0 0	£ s. d. Property Tax.	£ s. d. 2,722 7 1 1,536 5 6 7,337 0 8 58,662 6 4	£ s. d. 81 13 4 46 1 8 220 2 2 1,759 17 4	£ s. d. 3,753 13 2	£ s. d. 54 0 0	Under the Scheme of 13 May 1875, a copy of which accompanies this.	On February 18th, 1596, the 38th year of Queen Elizabeth's reign, a licence was granted to Richard Platt under letters patent to erect a grammar school and almshouses at Aldenham, in the county of Herts. Under the said letters patent the Master and Keepers or Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery or Art of Brewers of the City of London, and their successors, were incorporated under the title of the Governors of the possessions, goods, and chattels, and revenues of the Free Grammar School and Almshouses. An indenture of 18th January 1599, granted to the Company in trust for the said School and Almshouses, about 20 acres of property lying in the parish of St. Pancras, and an estate at Aldenham, in the county of Herts. The will of the founder, dated the 28th November 1600, gives a house in Great Knight Ryder Street upon similar trusts, and also charges the estate with a gift to the parish of St. James's, Garlickhithe. The testator laid down rules for the constitution and maintenance of the School, for the election of a head master, and for the class of education to be promoted. Under the scheme for the management of the trust estates belonging to this Charity, which was approved on 13th May 1875, the Company have no longer full control over the School. A separate governing body has been appointed, more than half of which, though, is supplied from members on the court of the Company. The scheme allows a sum of 2,200*l.* to be handed over by the Company to the said governing body. Lower schools have been established at Aldenham and Medburn by the Company, and under the scheme were handed over to the parish authorities, and received an endowment of 8,000*l.* There are six almshouses at Delrow, near Aldenham. The almspeople are elected by the Company. Last year a sum of 103*l.* was paid in allowances and gifts to the inmates. In addition to the sums paid out of the original foundation, a gift of 6*l.* a quarter is received from a redemption of the land tax of the founder's estate by Mr. Harry Charrington in the year 1799: and part of the dividends on the stock left to the Company by the late Mr. John Nieman is devoted to the same purpose. The St. Pancras estate is for the most part let on building leases. By a sale to the Midland Railway Company of a portion of the said estates, a sum of 86,662*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.* was realised. Under section 15 of the scheme, 8,000*l.* was transferred to endow the elementary schools; and under section 16. 20,000*l.* was transferred to endow the North London and Collegiate Schools for Girls. A residue of 58,662*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.* was left. By a further sale of part of the estate to the said Railway Company, a sum of 2,722*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.* was realised; and by a sale of No. 16 Great Knight Ryder Street to the Metropolitan Board of Works, a sum of 1,536*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* was realised. The Company are now in treaty for the sale of Medburn Farm. By section 17 of the scheme, 13,333*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* will be transferred to endow the Watford Schools.

Founder's Name.	Date of Foundation.	Objects of Benefaction.	Endowment.					Present Income.	Original Income.	Application of Income.	Remarks.
			Real Estate.			Personalty.					
			Houses and Land, acreage.	Rent.	Fixed Deductions.	Stock.	Dividends and Interest.				
Dame Alice Owen -	22nd November 1609, for the almshouses. 20 Sept. 1613, rules and orders published for the school.	For the relief of 10 poor old widows of the parishes of Islington and Clerkenwell. For educational purposes.	Clerkenwell estate. Orsett Farm, Essex. 40a. 3r. 3p.	£ s. d. 8,782 16 1 48 18 0	£ s. d. Rates, taxes, insurance premiums, salaries, retiring pensions to late masters.	£ s. d. 24,033 11 8	£ s. d. 721 0 0	£ s. d. 10,652 4 3	£ s. d. 72 0 0	To the school of the foundation. To the almswomen and on property expenses, under the Scheme of 14th August 1878.	An indenture dated 22nd November 1609: Dame Alice Owen, after reciting that a licence had been granted her from the Crown to purchase lands at Islington and Clerkenwell, with a view of building thereon almshouses for poor widows, and reciting the building of such hospital, conveyed that and other hereditaments to the Company, in trust for the use of the said Charity for ever. A rentcharge of 25*l.* from the Charterhouse Closes at Islington and St. Andrew's, Holborn, was also conveyed by another indenture on the like trusts. Under the will of the foundress, dated 10th June 1613, or thereabouts, the government of the school, then stated to have been erected in the parish of Clerkenwell, was devised to the Master and Wardens of the Company of Brewers in London. The foundress also, on 20th September 1613, drew up certain rules and orders for the said school and almshouses, which after her death were to be carried out by the Company. The almshouses were formerly on what used to be called the Ermitage Fields at Islington. These were pulled down and subsequently rebuilt in Owen Street. The school and master's house were also re-erected in Owen Street, opposite to the almshouses. The inmates of the almshouses were selected from poor women not under the age of 50, who had a qualification of seven years' residence in the parishes of St. Mary, Islington, or St. James's, Clerkenwell. The almswomen (14 in number) received with residence 7*s.* a week, and other gifts at Christmas and on the Visitation Day; but since removal from the almshouses under the 1878 Scheme they have received 12*s.* a week. On 14th August 1878, a scheme for the administration of the Dame Alice Owen's Charities was approved. By section 1, the Corporation of the Master, Wardens, and Court of Assistants of the Brewers' Company are appointed Governors of the foundation. Section 20 provides for the establishing of two schools: 1. For 300 boys, with facilities for future extension, on the site of the present schools and almshouses of the foundation. 2. A school for a like number of girls, with like facilities, on a site to be approved of by the Charity Commissioners. There are at present 120 boys in the school, and the numbers are increasing yearly. Works at an expense of nearly 8,000*l.* are now going on with a view of considerably enlarging the school. The school for 300 girls is not yet started. A sum of 6,000*l.* as a loan to be repaid by instalments has been made from these trust funds to the North London Collegiate and Camden Schools for Girls. A small portion of the ground at the back of the almshouses is rented from the New River Company at a yearly payment of 5*s.*

Founder's Name.	Date of Foundation.	Objects of Benefaction.	Endowment.					Present Income.	Original Income.	Application of Income.	Remarks.
			Real Estate.			Personalty.					
			Houses and Land, acreage.	Rent.	Fixed Deductions.	Stock.	Dividends and Interest.				
Alderman James Hickson.	February 16, 1636.	To pay certain charitable bequests. To found a school. To support his almshouses.	POTTER'S BAR. Williott's Manor Farm, 57 acres.	£ s. d. 150 0 0	£ s. d. Property and land taxes.	£ s. d. 537 10 2	£ s. d. 16 2 6	£ s. d. 459 8 2	- - -	Gift of 2*l.* to the clerk, and 1*l.* to the beadle. To the Tower Hill Grammar School.	By the will of 16th February, 1636, John Hickson gave to the Company the Manor of Williotts and parcels of ground at South Mimms. These were charged with certain charitable bequests. He also gave a parcel of ground in Allhallows, Barking, to be converted into a schoolhouse, requiring the Company to pay certain salaries in respect of such school, and to set aside 500*l.* out of the rents for repairs. The residue of the estate was left to the Company. The testator directed that 20 children should receive a free education at the school: 14 from Allhallows and 6 from part of Wapping, every such child to pay 1*s.* admission fee. By deed of the same date a further devise of parcels of land at South Mimms, and of the 5 Almshouses which the testator had built near Potter's Bar, was made to the Company. The following sums were directed to be paid out of the rents:—To poor freemen, 10*l.* For a dinner, 5*l.* To the clerk, 2*l.* To the beadle, 1*l.* Clothes for 15 poor inhabitants of Allhallows, Barking. 1*l.* 5*s.* towards a sermon, and 3*l.* to the poor of Wapping. 24*l.* were to be equally divided among the occupants of the said almshouses; and the residue of such rents, after satisfying such charges, was to form part of the Company's estate. The old almshouses were at Kitt's End, South Mimms. In 1857, the Company built other almshouses at South Mimms at a cost of 900*l.* Six widows, selected by the Company, are the occupants. They receive 7*s.* a week and a gift at Christmas. The school was formerly in Plough Yard, Seething Lane. In 1852, the Company built a new schoolhouse and master's residence in Trinity Square, Tower Hill, at a cost of 4,000*l.* The staff consists of a head master and three assistant masters, and at present the school numbers 90 boys. The salary of the head master is 130*l.* a year. He has also a grantage in respect of certain scholars, and an allowance for coal. The rates and taxes of his residence are also paid by the Company. 50*l.* is generally given every year to the head master as an excursion gift. The rental of this charity is utterly inadequate to keeping up the school and the almshouses, and the expense of so doing has of late years mainly fallen on the Company.
			Land, part of Clock House Lawn.	4 0 0	—	2,069 10 5	62 1 8	- - -	- - -	Allowance to the almshouses at South Mimms.	
			SOUTH MIMMS. Cross Keys and Earl's Farm, about 97 acres.	290 0 0	—						
			Two cottages and lands.	20 0 0	—						
			Land opposite the White Hart, 2a. 3r. 14p.	15 0 0	—						
			Land, part of Wrotham Park.	3 0 0	—						
			CITY OF LONDON. Plough Yard, Seething Lane, E.C. (site of old school house).	50 0 0	—						
			New school house, No. 9, Trinity Square, Tower Hill								
Samuel Whitbread. "The Great Barford Estate."	March 26, 1794.	To provide for the maintenance of one or two master brewers.	Messuage, garden, and appurtenances with 270a. 1r. 9p. of land at Great Barford, Bedfordshire.	300 0 0	Property tax and commission on collection of rent.	5,878 13 5	172 13 10	476 7 2	In 1825 the income was £126 5 8 "This included the Whitecross Street estate receipts."	Gifts to decayed master brewers and their widows. Repairs to property and drainage. 10*l.* 10*s.* allowed to the Brewers' Company. 5*l.* 5*s.* to the receiver of rents.	By the indenture of 26th March 1794, which conveyed the property to the Company, it was provided that after the payment of certain fixed charges, the residue should be invested in the funds, and the rents and dividends should go towards maintaining one or two master brewers; 100*l.* to be paid to one, and 50*l.* to the other. On an increase of rents and dividends the said gifts might be augmented. The Consols have been purchased by the accumulation of rents.

Founder's Name.	Date of Foundation.	Objects of Benefaction.	Endowment.					Present Income.	Original Income.	Application of Income.	Remarks.
			Real Estate.			Personalty.					
			Houses and Land, acreage.	Rent.	Fixed Deductions.	Stock.	Dividends and Interest.				
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			
Samuel Whitbread. "The White Cross Street Estate."	March 26, 1794	To support and relieve poor freemen of the Company and their widows.	Three freehold houses in White Cross Street, viz., a house and shop at 84, A factory at the back of 84 and 85, and The Cherry Tree Inn at No. 85	308 5 8 (including 8 5 8 redeemed land tax). 90 0 0	Property tax.	3,916 5 1	114 15 11	461 0 5	In 1825 the income of this and the Great Barford estate was £125 5 8	Donations to freemen of the Company and their widows. 10*l.* 10*s.* allowed to the Brewers' Company. 5*l.* 5*s.* to the receiver of rents. 2*l.* to the beadle. 2*l.* to the parish of St. Luke's, Middlesex.	By the indenture of March 26, 1794, which conveyed the property to the Company, it was provided that after payment of the fixed charges, the residue of the rents should be invested in the funds to apply the dividends to the support and relief of poor freemen and their widows (preferring such as should be blind, lame, or afflicted with palsy, or very aged). Donations are made by the Court out of this charity at the beginning of the year. The 2*l.* paid to the parish of St. Luke's is paid under the indenture. It arose out of the will of Richard Carpenter.
John Baker - -	By indenture of 18 December 1813.	To endow six almshouses.	Messuage and land at Horton, Bucks, 30 acres. Almshouses.	90 0 0	Property tax and repairs.	7,329 9 4 5,078 16 7	219 17 8 152 7 2	415 8 7	- - -	10*l.* 10*s.* to the receiver of rents. 20*l.* allowed to the Brewers' Company. 274*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* spent on allowances and expenses at the almshouses at Mile End Road.	The indenture of 18th December 1813, reciting John Baker's wish to endow six almshouses, transferred— 2,500 Reduced Annuities, 3,000 Consols, 3,000 Reduced Annuities to the Company upon trust to sell such amount of the said first sum as would buy six small tenements, or build six cottages for six poor women of the parish of Christ Church, Spitalfields. The Horton Estate was also conveyed to the Company in trust after certain payments to endow the said almshouses. The almshouses, comprising eight tenements, were built in 1825, and occupied in 1826. The site is at the back of the London Hospital, in the Mile End Road. A sum of 54*l.* 12*s.* is paid quarterly to the eight almswomen. A small portion of the garden at the almshouses, about 114 ft. by 110 ft., is leased from the Governors of the London Hospital, from 1838, for 73 years at a peppercorn rent.
Robert Hunt - -	19 October 1620.	To cause a catechising to be held by the Vicar of St. Giles', Cripplegate.	- - -	- - -	- - -	466 6 9	13 19 8	13 13 10	- - -	A gift of 10*l.* to the vicar of St. Giles', Cripplegate. The residue is carried to the Company's general account for distribution.	A sum of 200*l.* was given to the Company under the will of Robert Hunt, dated 19th October 1620. 10*l.* was to be paid annually to the Vicar of St. Giles', Cripplegate. From 1833 to 1856 the said sum was not paid. It is now paid annually, and the balance of the trust is carried to the general account of the Company.
John Neiman - -	3 July 1802 -	Gift to almspeople at South Mimms and Aldenham.	- - -	- - -	- - -	920 0 0	27 12 0	27 12 0	- - -	19*l.* 6*s.* is paid to the almswomen at South Mimms and 8*l.* 6*s.* to the almswomen at Aldenham.	The will of 3rd July 1802, gave to the Company, after the death of the testator's sister, Consols to the amount of 700*l.* and 300*l.* The dividend of the former sum was to go to the benefit of the South Mimms almspeople. Those of the latter to the Aldenham almspeople.
Ann Potter - -	28 May 1614 -	Charitable donations	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	A sum of 100*l.*	Gift to the Dame Alice Owen's almswomen and to the parish of St. Sepulche.	By will of 28th May 1614, the testatrix bequeathed to the Company 100*l.* on trust to pay four poor widows 10*s.* a-piece, 2*l.* to the Dame Alice Owen's Almspeople, 1*l.* to the poor of St. Sepulchre, and 1*l.* to the poor of St. Giles', Cripplegate. This account is now carried to the general account of the Company. The gifts to the widows are comprised in the 30*l.* which is annually distributed to the poor of the Company.

PART I.—RETURN I.—CHARITIES—*continued.*

Founder's Name.	Date of Foundation.	Objects of Benefaction.	Endowment. Real Estate. Houses and Land, Acreage.	Endowment. Real Estate. Rent.	Endowment. Real Estate. Fixed Deductions.	Endowment. Personalty. Stock.	Endowment. Personalty. Dividends and Interest.	Present Income.	Original Income.	Application of Income.	Remarks.
Alderman Philip Jemitt.	20 December 1676.	Charitable donations	- - -	£ s. d. - - -	£ s. d. - - -	£ s. d. - - -	£ s. d. - - -	£ s. d. - - -	£ s. d. A bequest of 200*l.* charged on No. 4, Shoe Lane, E.C.	Gifts to poor freemen and widows.	By will of Philip Jemitt, dated 20th December 1676, the testator gave to the Company a sum of 200*l.* for the purchase of land. 6*l.* was to be paid out of the rental to four poor freemen or their widows; the residue was for the use of the Company. An indenture bearing date 23rd June 1679, after reciting the will of 20th December 1676, and the seizin of certain messuages by the Company in Shoe Lane, charged the said messuages with the payment of the said 6*l.* The account is now carried to the general account of the Company.
Roger Bellowe -	29 April 1614 -	Charitable bequests -	Land and cottages at Little Totteridge, near High Wycombe, of 15a. 2r. 6p.	24 0 0	Property tax and repairs.	- - -	- - -	24 0 0	- - -	Small gifts to clerk and beadle. The residue is carried to the Company's general account for distribution.	By will of 29th April 1614 the testator bequeathed to the Company his lease for 600 years of the premises at Little Totteridge. The rental was charged with the payment of 5*s.* a piece to 10 men and 10 women; 1*l.* to Yeoman Brewers for their poor; 10*s.* to the clerk; 5*s.* to the beadle.
John Potter - -	By will, date unknown.	Charitable gifts -	145, Houndsditch Warehouse at back of 145, Houndsditch.	100 0 0 30 0 0	Property tax. do.	- - -	- - -	130 0 0	4 0 0	Carried to the general account of the Company for distribution.	The premises were bequeathed to the Company by the will of Mr. John Potter. At that date the premises were let at a rent of 4*l.* per annum, which was to be divided among four poor freemen of the Company past labour. At the expiration of the existing lease, the premises were to be re-let, and 6*l.* paid to the said poor freemen. The Court are specially empowered to select the objects of this Charity.
Richard Rochdale -	1 July 1657 -	Charitable donations -	- - -	Rentcharge of 3*l.* from property in Wood Street -				3 0 0	3 0 0	Carried to the 30*l.* that is annually distributed by the Company out of the general account.	By will of 1st July 1657 Richard Rochdale charged three messuages in Wood Street with the payment of 3*l.* a year to the poor of the Company. The said sum is now received by the Company from the Governors of Christ's Hospital.
John Yorke - -	18 October 1612	Charitable donations -	- - -	Rentcharge of 4*l.* from the Nag's Head, Islington				4 0 0	4 0 0	Carried to the 30*l.* annually distributed by the Company out of the general account.	By will of 18th October 1612 John Yorke charged the Nag's Head, Islington, with a yearly payment of 4*l.* for the benefit of 10 of the poorest of the Company. The said sum is now received by the Company from the Governors of Christ's Hospital.
John Newman -	25 January 1590.	Charitable donations -	- - -	Rentcharge of 1*l.* on the Queen's Head public-house, St. John's Street.				1 0 0	1 0 0	Carried to the 30*l.* annually distributed by the Company out of the general account.	An indenture of 26th January 1590 grants to the Company 1*l.* out of a house in St. John's Street, for poor decayed members of the Company. It is paid to the Company by the owner of the Queen's Head.
Susan Clarke (otherwise Susan Smallman).	7 April 1608 -	Charitable donations -	- - -	Charge of 3*l.* on a messuage in St. John's Lane -				3 0 0	3 0 0	Carried to the 30*l.* annually distributed by the Company out of the general account.	An indenture of 7th April 1608, in consideration of a sum of 100*l.*, paid by Susan Smallman, conveys a messuage in St. John's Lane, charged with a payment of 3*l.* out of the rent for poor and decayed members of the Company, the residue being for the poor of St. Sepulchre. This sum is now received by the Company from the parish of St. Sepulchre.
Elizabeth Lovejoy -	28 March 1694	Charitable gift to the Lady Alice Owen's almspeople, and donation to the head master of the school.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	A sum of 180*l.*	3*s.* a quarter paid to the 10 senior almswomen, and 1*l.* a year to the head master.	200*l.* was bequeathed to the Company by the will of Mrs. Lovejoy of 28th March 1694, to be disposed of in the purchase of land. The Company received 180*l.* from the benefaction.

The following have been the Receipts, including Balances carried forward, and Expenditure for the last ten years of the Trusts enumerated under this head.

—	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Balance.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
PLATT.			
1871	4,852 12 6	4,019 1 3	833 11 3
1872	5,718 4 11	4,400 16 6	1,317 8 5
1873	6,041 14 5	4,917 17 11	1,123 16 6
1874	7,626 6 4	5,712 0 4	1,914 6 0
1875	6,781 15 5	5,154 10 6	1,627 4 11
	Date of Scheme, 13th May 1875.		
1876	6,843 11 1	6,833 17 2	9 13 11
1877	5,098 12 8	4,756 6 1	342 6 7
1878	4,565 17 2	3,884 11 10	681 5 4
1879	4,514 7 5	4,055 2 6	459 4 11
1880	4,297 1 3 1,975 2 7	2,321 18 8 *1,486 2 1	1,975 2 7 489 0 6

* These payments, made in January 1881, should have been made in 1880.

OWEN.			
1871	10,683 4 4	8,114 5 0	2,568 19 4
1872	14,937 8 3	*14,139 5 7	798 2 8
1873	9,419 0 10	7,495 14 7	1,923 6 3
1874	10,726 1 5	6,695 11 2	4,030 10 3
1875	12,565 14 3	8,400 1 7	4,165 12 8
1876	14,113 14 7	9,560 15 8	4,552 18 11
1877	13,749 13 5	7,302 1 3	6,447 12 2
1878	15,515 4 5	4,979 8 5	10,535 16 0
1879	20,027 6 0	†12,082 14 1	7,944 11 11
1880	19,050 14 8	5,081 2 6	13,969 12 2

* Erection of Brewers' Buildings.
† Loan of 6,000*l.* to the North London School.

BAKER.			
1871	533 19 8	460 13 3	73 6 5
1872	535 14 11	293 10 7	142 4 4
1873	607 1 4	358 12 9	248 8 7
1874	713 5 7	*593 10 2	119 15 5
1875	584 12 5	540 2 1	44 10 4
1876	552 12 11	421 18 1	130 14 10
1877	510 14 0	*490 14 0	20 0 0
1878	702 2 6	522 8 11	179 13 7
1879	693 5 11	404 14 11	288 11 0
1880	712 0 10	335 10 0	376 10 10

* Purchase of stock.

HICKSON.			
1871	493 14 2	5,312 14 7	Deficit 4,818 10 5
1872	480 19 0	5,589 3 11	5,108 4 11
1873	458 1 0	5,903 11 6	5,445 10 6
1874	*737 11 4	6,553 11 2	5,815 19 10
1875	366 5 0	6,697 14 3	6,313 9 3
1876	697 8 2	7,101 16 0	6,464 7 10
1877	613 4 2	7,630 1 4	7,016 17 2
1878	468 4 2	8,271 1 10	7,802 17 8
1879	879 7 2	8,625 15 1	7,746 7 11
1880	†464 4 2	8,676 13 11	8,212 9 9

* Enfranchisement. † Farm rents in arrear.

—	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Balance.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
WHITBREAD, Great Barford.			
1871	599 16 10	432 19 10	166 17 0
1872	444 8 6	367 9 0	75 19 6
1873	646 0 6	307 8 0	338 12 6
1874	767 2 0	*644 12 9	122 10 1
1875	694 0 11	417 14 5	276 6 6
1876	617 2 1	566 11 0	50 11 1
1877	666 10 5	331 19 9	284 10 8
1878	756 9 6	†603 14 8	152 14 10
1879	482 12 0	‡1,276 8 4	804 6 4
1880	476 7 2	§1,719 18 11	1,243 11 9

* Purchase of stock. † Stock purchased.
‡ Farm house rebuilt. § Payment for farm buildings.

WHITBREAD, Whitecross Street.			
1871	489 12 0	306 1 9	183 10 3
1872	489 14 1	258 14 4	230 19 9
1873	553 14 9	304 4 4	249 10 5
1874	366 8 1	328 0 6	38 7 7
1875	*191 11 11	126 8 7	65 3 4
1876	†1,167 16 10	192 10 0	1,167 16 10
1877	1,493 4 4	‡1,099 2 7	394 1 9
1878	906 13 0	‡531 5 5	375 7 7
1879	914 16 11	139 15 9	775 1 2
1880	1,245 16 6	103 15 11	1,142 0 7

* Rent in arrear. † Arrears paid. ‡ Purchase of stock.

HUNT.			
1871	13 19 8	10 19 9	2 19 11
1872	13 19 8	10 19 9	2 19 11
1873	13 19 8	10 18 1	3 1 7
1874	13 19 8	10 16 11	3 2 9
1875	13 19 8	10 16 4	3 3 4
1876	13 19 8	10 2 11	3 16 9
1877	13 19 8	10 3 6	3 16 2
1878	13 19 8	10 4 8	3 15 0
1879	13 19 8	10 5 10	3 13 10
1880	13 19 8	10 5 10	3 13 10

NEIMAN.			
1871	27 12 0	47 13 8	20 1 8
1872	27 12 0	49 12 9	22 0 9
1873	27 12 0	51 8 4	23 16 4
1874	27 12 0	53 1 6	25 9 6
1875	27 12 0	27 12 0	—
1876	27 12 0	27 12 0	—
1877	27 12 0	27 12 0	—
1878	27 12 0	27 12 0	—
1879	27 12 0	27 12 0	—
1880	27 12 0	27 12 0	—

ANN POTTER.			
1871	5 0 0	—	5 0 0
1872	4 0 0	—	4 0 0
1873	4 0 0	—	4 0 0
1874	3 0 0	—	3 0 0
1875	5 0 0	—	5 0 0
1876	2 0 0	—	2 0 0
1877	6 0 0	—	6 0 0
1878	3 0 0	—	3 0 0
1879	5 0 0	—	5 0 0
1880	3 0 0	—	3 0 0

—	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Balance.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	BELLOWE.		
1871	33 15 0	18 18 2	14 16 10
1872	11 5 0	6 17 7	4 7 5
1873	35 5 0	7 13 7	27 11 5
1874	12 0 0	1 13 1	10 0 11
1875	24 0 0	2 3 1	21 16 11
1876	36 0 0	0 19 0	35 1 0
1877	24 0 0	1 1 0	22 19 0
1878	24 0 0	1 1 0	22 19 0
1879	12 0 0	6 5 0	5 15 0
	Gift to Hazlemere Schools.		
1880	No Rent.	4 13 0	4 13 0
	JOHN POTTER.		
1871	100 2 0	7 17 3	92 4 9
1872	79 13 0	7 5 3	72 7 9
1873	75 1 0	6 12 2	68 8 10
1874	79 13 0	6 7 10	73 5 2
1875	117 8 3	8 4 3	109 4 0
1876	133 0 0	3 1 8	128 18 4
1877	80 0 0	2 7 6	77 12 6
1878	75 0 0	3 5 0	71 15 0
1879	210 0 0	4 5 0	205 15 0
1880	122 10 0	4 14 2	117 15 10
	NEWMAN.		
1871	1 0 0	—	1 0 0
1872	1 0 0	0 1 1	0 18 11
1873	1 0 0	0 1 0	0 19 0
1874	1 0 0	—	1 0 0
1875	1 0 0	—	1 0 0
1876	1 0 0	—	1 0 0
1877	1 10 0	—	1 10 0
1878	1 0 0	—	1 0 0
1879	1 0 0	—	1 0 0
1880	1 0 0	—	1 0 0

—	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Balance.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	YORK and ROCHDALE.		
1871	7 0 0	—	7 0 0
1872	7 0 0	0 7 1	6 12 11
1873	7 0 0	0 7 0	6 13 0
1874	7 0 0	—	7 0 0
1875	7 0 0	—	7 0 0
1876	7 0 0	—	7 0 0
1877	7 0 0	—	7 0 0
1878	14 0 0	—	14 0 0
1879			
1880	7 0 0	—	7 0 0
	CLARKE.		
1871	3 0 0	3 0 0	—
1872	3 0 0	0 3 1	2 16 11
1873	3 0 0	0 3 0	2 17 0
1874	3 0 0	—	3 0 0
1875	3 0 0	—	3 0 0
1876	3 0 0	—	3 0 0
1877	3 0 0	—	3 0 0
1878	3 0 0	—	3 0 0
1879	3 0 0	Paid together	3 0 0
1880	3 0 0		3 0 0
	PLATT, Eleemosynary.		
	Date of Scheme, 13th May 1875.		
1876	226 2 0	171 4 10	54 7 2
1877	254 17 2	216 18 2	37 19 0
1878	237 19 0	220 1 11	17 17 1
1879	217 17 1	188 2 6	29 14 7
1880	229 14 7	165 8 5	64 6 2

PART II.—A.—CONSTITUTION AND PRIVILEGES OF MEMBERSHIP.

RETURN A.—Governing body.

1.—State the present constitution of the governing body of the Company, whether such constitution is according to the charter, and if not, in what respects such constitution varies therefrom, and when and how such alteration was made.

2.—State the qualifications for membership of the governing body of the Company, the time and periods of election, and the qualifications of the voters at elections to the governing body.

3.—State the functions of the governing body, and of the different members of the same respectively, and whether the members of the governing body pay any, and what fees or fines on admission thereto, and whether they are paid any, and what salaries or amounts in respect of their services respectively.

4.—State the nature of the business which comes before the governing body of the Company, the method adopted in transacting it, the times at which the governing body meets for business purposes, the way in which the opinions of the members are taken, and whether the resolutions and decisions of the governing body are published, or are otherwise accessible to all or any, and which of the members of the Company.

5.—State whether the members of the governing body are liable to suspension or removal, on any and what grounds, and by what method such suspension or removal is effected.

6.—Has the Company any byelaws sanctioned by the Courts of Law or Chancery, or by the Courts of Aldermen or of Common Council, or otherwise? State the effect of such byelaws.

1.—The present constitution of the governing body of the Company, under the name of "The Master and Keepers or Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery or Art of Brewers of the City of London," consists of 1 master, 3 wardens, called upper warden, middle warden, and renter warden respectively, and 26 assistants.

Such constitution is according to a charter of 6 April, 15 Charles I., which, after reciting previous charters, grants power to the then master and wardens to elect one master and three wardens yearly to govern the corporation trade and mystery; further, granting that "the master and wardens may form time to time elect and appoint such and so many able and sufficient persons of the body of the said Company of Brewers to be assistants of the master

and wardens for the better rule and government of the same as they shall think fit; such assistants not to exceed the number of 28 persons."

2.—Election to the freedom of the Company, and being raised to the livery and clothed, are conditions preceding the appointing of an assistant. Such assistant must at the time of his election be immediately connected with the brewing trade.

The master and wardens are elected by the Court in rotation from members of the Court. The election is conducted by show of hands. Each newly elected master and warden holds office for a year; but, inasmuch as to become master, an assistant has first to fill the post of renter warden for a year, then middle warden for a year, and subsequently upper warden for a year, every master at the close of his term of mastership has held office for four years.

By the Company's byelaws, as made on 13 July 1739, and approved on 25 July 1739, it is enacted that the new master and wardens are to be nominated and chosen by the Court one month before the Tuesday before St. Bartholomew's Feast. It is also enacted that, before any member becomes entitled to be elected master, he must have served as upper warden for a year. Similarly with the upper warden, who must have served his year of office as middle warden, which latter office is not reached till a year's service as lower or renter warden has been completed. A fine may be imposed on any member of the Court refusing to serve, unless such member have a good and sufficient excuse, or be exempted by the Court from taking office. Assistants are elected as vacancies occur. Every vacancy is reported by the clerk at the next Court, and filled up at the following one, so that a period of about two months elapses between the vacancy and the election. Notice of every election is given to the members of the Court in the summons requesting their attendance at the Court; but no other public notice is given. Every candidate must be proposed by a member of the Court, and seconded by another. The election is usually by show of hands, although it may be conducted by ballot. Every assistant elected holds office for life.

3.—The governing body meet together as a Court to regulate, apportion, and distribute the rents and profits arising from the trust estates, legacies, and other charitable bequests that are under their control. Matters connected with the trade of brewing may also be brought under discussion. The master presides on every such occasion. In his absence the chair is taken by the senior ex-master present. To constitute a Court the presence of 12 members is necessary. The master and wardens for the time being are selected to form a General Purposes Committee, to meet fortnightly before every Court. Matters in discussion before the Court may be referred to such Committee.

Every assistant on election pays a fine of 20*l.* to the Company, 1*l.* 1*s.* to the clerk, and 7*s.* to the beadle. On being elected master or warden no fine is imposed, but each master or warden contributes a certain amount towards the expenses of the annual livery dinner. Every master, warden, and assistant on election has to sign the solemn declaration, in lieu of an oath, as set out in the constitution, orders, rules, and ordinances made and approved on February 13, 1857.

In regard of service at a Court or a Committee, each member is entitled to a fee of 1*l.* 1*s.* for every such attendance.

4.—All questions affecting the interests of the Company or of any and all their trust estates are brought before the Court. These include the regulating of schools and almshouses, the letting of the various farms, houses, and properties, the distribution of charitable bequests, and the general arrangement of their real and personal estates.

The Courts are held monthly at the hall of the Company. Every assistant receives notice of the holding of every Court a week before. Any special matters of business that are to come before the Court are detailed on the summons paper. It is the duty of the clerk to bring all matters of importance to the notice of the Court. Such matters are then considered and decided. Any member is at liberty to give an opinion on any point. Minutes of the proceedings of every Court and Committee are taken by the clerk, and entered by him in duplicate in books kept for the purpose. At the following Court the minutes of the preceding one are read and confirmed, and the report of any Committee that may have been held in the interim is read, adopted, and ordered to be placed upon the minutes. Any member is at liberty at any time to inspect the minute books for any information he may require.

5.—In the event of any assistant absenting himself from the Court for the period of one year, power is granted under the byelaws of the Company, bearing date July 13, 1739, to the master and wardens to dismiss such member and to elect another in his place.

6.—The byelaws of the Company, as made on July 13, 1739, were approved in Chancery by Right Hon. Philip Lord Hardwicke, Lord Chancellor, Right Hon. Sir Wm. Knight, L.C.J. of the King's Bench, and Right Hon. Sir John Wills, L.C.J. of the Common Pleas.

They provide *inter alia* for the formation of the Court, the election of the master, wardens, and assistants. The election to the freedom and livery of the Company. The penalties to be paid by persons refusing to serve. The auditing of the accounts. The search and quarterage to be paid by the freemen and members of the Company on their brewing. The binding and instruction of apprentices. The duties of a master to his apprentice, and other minor rules for the regulation and guidance of the freemen of the Company.

By these byelaws, every freeman master, warden, assistant, clerk or beadle of the Company had to take an oath of fidelity on his election.

This custom was altered by byelaws made February 13, 1857, and approved in Chancery by Lord Cranworth, Lord High Chancellor, Lord Campbell, Lord Chief Justice, and Sir Alexander Cockburn, Bart., L.C.J. of the Common Pleas, which, after reciting the oath to be taken under the byelaws of July 13, 1739, enact that by an Act of 6 William IV., to abolish oaths and affimations, and substitute declarations, such oaths as heretofore were taken should be abolished, and declarations substituted, forms of which are appended to the byelaws.

PART II.—B

RETURN B.—Admission to membership.

1.—State the qualifications for membership of the Company, the several grades of membership of the Company, and whether women are admitted to membership.

2.—State the several modes in which the freedom of the Company may be obtained, the circumstances entitling an applicant to admission under each mode respectively, and the fees payable in respect of admission under each mode respectively.

3.—State whether persons exercising any particular trade are required by statute or otherwise to become free of the Company. Is there any process for compelling such persons to procure admission, or any process by which such persons are enabled themselves to procure admission, and are such processes enforced respectively, and to what extent? Do persons exercising any particular trade commonly become members of the Company? If so, how many members of such trade are at present members of the Company? State also (if the Company bears the name of any existing trade) how many members of such trade are members of the Company.

4.—Are freemen liable to disfranchisement, and if so, for what reasons, and what is the mode of disfranchisement?

5.—Is the livery of the Company limited or unlimited in number? What are the qualifications for election to the livery, who are the electors thereto, and how do the elections thereto take place, and what fees are payable on election? Are liverymen liable to removal from the livery, and for what reasons?

6.—State the number of apprentices bound at the Company's Hall or otherwise under the auspices of the Company during each of the last ten years, and state how many of such apprentices have been bound to members following the trade, if any, the name of which is borne by the Company? Has the Company in any and what cases paid the fees or premiums of such apprentices, and what has been the amount, if any, so expended in each of the last ten years?

7.—Is the freedom of the City of London in any way a condition, precedent or subsequent, of membership of the Company? Are there any and how many members of the Company who are not free of the City of London?

1.—No especial qualification is required of persons desirous of becoming free of the Company so long as their respectability of character is sufficiently guaranteed and recognised; yet applicants for the freedom are not indiscriminately admitted. There are two grades of membership, viz., freemen and liverymen. Women have been admitted to the freedom of the Company for the special purpose of obtaining admission for their sons to the Aldenham Grammar School. This by the 1875 scheme has now become unnecessary.

2.—The freedom of the Company may be obtained in three ways, by patrimony, by servitude or apprenticeship, and by redemption. There is no instance of a gift of the freedom. To establish a right to be elected to the freedom by patrimony, it is necessary for the applicant to have been born in lawful wedlock after the admission of his father to the freedom. In the event of the person so claiming not being known to the Company, documentary evidence, or the evidence of parties acquainted with the applicant, must be adduced in support of the claim and to satisfy the Court that such application is in every respect well founded. It is in the power of the master and wardens alone to admit a person to the freedom in right of patrimony.

In respect to the freedom by servitude or apprenticeship, the indentures of the claimant must be produced and the master must attend in person in order to certify to the Court such service. As in the case of the freedom by patrimony, the freedom by servitude may be granted by the master and wardens alone.

In cases of applying for the freedom by redemption, the applicant has to be proposed and seconded by members of the Court. It is then at the discretion of the Court whether such applicant be admitted or not. If the Court be divided, the question is decided by vote. There is no record of an application to purchase the freedom not being entertained and granted by the Company. No person can become free of the Company by redemption except before the Court.

The following tables of fees are charged by the Company in respect of the three above-mentioned modes of admission to the freedom:—

By Patrimony.

	£	s.	d.
Company	3	3	0
Clerk	0	16	0
Beadle	0	4	0
Stamp	1	0	0
Poor-box	1	0	0
	6	3	0

By Servitude.

Company	0	10	0
Clerk	0	16	0
Beadle	0	4	0
Stamp	1	0	0
Poor-box	0	10	0
	3	0	0

By Redemption.

Company	10	10	0
Clerk	1	1	0
Beadle	0	7	0
Stamp	3	0	0
Poor-box	1	0	0
Bond	3	13	6
	19	11	6

All freemen by redemption enter into a bond in 500*l.* with the Company against any expenses that may incur in the event of their being elected to the office of Sheriff or Lord Mayor of the City of London.

3.—By the Charter of April 6, 15 Charles I., brewers were required to belong to the Company; and in the byelaws of the Company, which were founded on that charter, appears a similar enactment. Some 14 or 15 years subsequent to the framing of the said byelaws an Act of Common Council, bearing date July 7, 1753, enacted that all persons carrying on the trade and occupation, art, or mystery of brewers within the City of London should take upon them the freedom of the Company, under a penalty for non-compliance. There is no process to compel a person to take up his freedom, and the Company in its own interests would object to any compulsory measures being adopted in regard to the admission of members.

The freedom of the City of London is not a condition precedent to being elected a member of the Company. After election by the Company, a certificate is granted to the newly elected member, which on presentation at the Guildhall, and on payment of a fee at a reduced scale, entitles such member to the freedom of the City.

There may be members who are not free of the City of London, but there is no bar to their becoming so.

As a rule, those persons who become free of the Company are directly or indirectly connected with the trade of brewing.

There are at present 320 freemen of the Company, of whom 79 are brewers and 241 non-brewers. Most of the last-mentioned took up their freedom for the purpose of obtaining the admission of their sons to the Aldenham Grammar School.

4.—There is no record of a member of the Company being disfranchised. The byelaws are silent on the subject.

5.—There is no limit to the livery of the Company. No especial qualification, with the exception of good character and repute, is required of a person desirous of being raised to the livery. Such person must be proposed and seconded by members of the Court. No freeman has a right to insist on being raised to the livery, it being entirely a question for the Court, in whom the election vests, whether he be so raised or not.

An election to the livery may take place at any court held by the Company.

No instance appears of a liveryman being deprived of his rights.

The sums payable on election to the livery are:—

	£	s.	d.
Livery fine	21	0	0
Clerk	0	16	0
Beadle	0	4	0
Poor box	1	0	0
	23	0	0

6.—There is only one instance of an apprentice being bound at the Company's hall during the last 10 years, which occurred in the year 1874.

In this case the apprentice was bound to a member who was following the trade of the Company.

The fees of the apprentice in question were not paid by the Company.

There is no limit fixed by the byelaws of the Company to the number of apprentices.

In case of defective service, an apprentice may be admitted by paying the proportion of the redemption fine that would be taken off the city fine at Guildhall.

An apprentice may be bound out of Court by special order of the Court.

Turnovers are allowed and effected by an indorsement of the indentures.

PART II.—C.

RETURN C.—Number of members.

State (1) the present number of freemen, (2) the present number of the livery, (3) the present number of other members, (4) the number of admissions to the freedom by each mode respectively, and (5) the number of calls to the livery which have respectively taken place during each of the last preceding ten years.

(1.)—There are at present 320 freemen of the Company.

(2.)—There are at present 75 persons on the livery of the Company. Of these 16 have served on the Court of Assistants, and have subsequently retired.

(4), (5.)—The following is a list of the numbers of admissions to the freedom by servitude, patrimony and redemption, of the election to the livery, and of the election on the Court during the last 10 years.

	Freedom.			Livery.	Court.
	Servitude.	Patrimony.	Redemption.		
1871 -	2	0	9	2	2
1872 -	0	1	4	1	0
1873 -	0	1	8	2	2
1874 -	0	1	11	4	5
1875 -	0	0	2	1	1
1876 -	0	1	1	2	1
1877 -	0	0	5	5	3
1878 -	0	1	1	2	0
1879 -	0	0	1	1	2
1880 -	0	3	1	3	2
	2	8	43	23	18

PART II.—D.

RETURN D.—Profits and privileges.

1.—State with fulness what are the advantages, pecuniary or otherwise, incident to the position of a member of the Company in each grade of membership, as (1) a freeman, (2) a liveryman, (3) master, warden, or otherwise a member of the governing body.

2.—State the sums paid on an average annually for the preceding ten years by the Company to the members according to the grades of membership mentioned above, and of what such sums consisted, whether (1) fees, and of what nature, (2) pensions, or (3) other payments, specifying the nature of the same respectively.

3.—What circumstances are in practice held to constitute a claim to a pension or donation? State the number of present pensioners and donees respectively, and the amounts paid to them as such respectively, and the number of present pensioners and donees respectively who are members of the trade, if any, the name of which is borne by the Company.

4.—(1) What is the average standing of a member of the Company when he is made a member of the governing body? and (2) for what number of years on an average does a member remain on the governing body?

5.—Does the Company carry on any and what trade or manufacture with which its title is directly or indirectly connected? In such case state out of what funds the capital is raised, the amount of capital, the profits, if any, for each of the last ten years, and how such profits, if any, have been divided or otherwise dealt with during each of the last ten years.

1.—(1.)—*As a freeman* of the Company, a person has a right to a vote for the City of London. He has also the opportunity of sending his children to schools which have been started out of various trust funds which have been left to the Company to be applied to purposes of education; in one of these schools sons of freemen are educated at a lower charge, or have an allowance made them in respect of their school fees. In the event of a freeman becoming disabled to work through illness or any unforeseen circumstance, the fact of his being a member of the Company entitles him to apply for relief from sundry trust funds of the Company, or for admission to almshouses which are under the control of the Company. In the event of his death his widow, if left unprovided for, is entitled to apply for similar assistance.

(2.)—The advantages of a liveryman are identical with that of a freeman, with this addition, that election to the livery is a condition precedent to election on the Court of Assistants. None but liverymen may dine at the livery dinner held annually at the hall.

(3.)—The pecuniary advantages incident to the position of master, warden, or assistant consists solely in the 1*l.* 1*s.* to which they are entitled for their attendance at each Court or Committee; the amount received in respect of such fees is considerably less than the amount they have to pay in respect of fines on election and subscriptions towards the livery dinner. There are no pecuniary advantages incident to any of these three positions.

2.—The following sums by way of donations have been paid by the Company to freemen or to their widows during the last 10 years—

	£
1871	335
1872	195
1873	210
1874	320
1875	290
1876	320
1877	370
1878	370
1879	400
1880	365

or 3,175*l.* *in* 10 *years.* *Average*, 317*l.* 10*s.*

The average amount paid in respect of Court and Committee fees annually, during the last 10 years, is 185*l.*

For the last five years, since the publication of the scheme for the management of the Alderman Richard Platt's estate, which is one of the trust estates of the Company, a pension of 400*l.* a year has been paid to Mr. Leeman, the late head master, and two pensions of 75*l.* a piece to Mr. Dutton and Mr. Fairman, late under masters at the elementary school. These pensions are allowed to be paid by special clauses in the scheme. In addition to the pension of 400*l.* a year, Mr. Leeman has a further pension of 100*l.* a year from the Company.

A pension of 600*l.* a year has been voted to the late clerk to the Company, on his retirement after 32 years' service, the pension to commence from the year 1881.

3.—A claim to a pension would be recognised in cases of officers and servants of the Company who, after long service, retire from illness or cause beyond their control.

The donations given by the Company are mostly given in pursuance of bequests made to the Company for special gifts, such as Mr. Samuel Whitbread's Trust towards the support and relief of poor freemen of the Company and their widows.

There are at present four pensioners as stated above.

The present donees are Mrs. Stokeham Huthwaite, 125*l.*; Mrs. O. T. J. Stocken, 45*l.*; Mrs. Thorne, 100*l.*; Mr. Ufford, 20*l.*; Mr. Slater, 75*l.*; Mr. Frost, 25*l.*; Miss Fleming, 15*l.*; Miss E. L'Evesque, 15*l.*; eight in all, at 405*l.*, or an average of 50*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*

In all of these cases the recipients are directly or indirectly connected with the trade.

4. (1.)—The average standing of members at the time of their election to the Court cannot well be stated. There are many cases of members taking up their freedom being elected on the livery and afterwards to the Court, at the same time, while other cases show a considerable period elapsing between election on the livery and election to the Court. As at present constituted:—

2	Members have had	36	years' service.
1	,,	30	,,
2	,,	25	,,
1	,,	22	,,
3	,,	21	,,
1	,,	17	,,
2	,,	15	,,
1	,,	14	,,
1	,,	11	,,
1	,,	10	,,
1	,,	8	,,
2	,,	7	,,
2	,,	6	,,
2	,,	5	,,
3	,,	4	,,
1	,,	2	,,
4	,,	1	,,
30	members and	234	years' service.

The present master has had from 7 to 8 years' service.
The upper warden ,, 7 ,,
The middle warden ,, 6 ,,
The renter warden ,, 6 ,,

5.—The Company does not carry on as a body any trade or manufacture whatsoever.

PART III.—OFFICERS AND SERVANTS.

RETURN A.—A list of the officers of the Company, with a statement of the duties of each, the amount of his salary and emoluments, and whether or not he is a member of the Company.

RETURN B.—A list of the servants of the Company, with a statement of the duties of each, and of the amounts of their wages and other emoluments.

RETURN C.—A statement as to the mode in which the officers and servants of the Company are respectively appointed.

A.—At present the officers of the Company consist of a clerk and an under clerk. The duties of the clerk are to attend at the office daily; to be present at the Courts, Committees, and every other meeting of the Company. To keep minutes of all the proceedings. To collect and receive rents on behalf of the Company, and generally to manage the trust estates of the Company, and to keep their accounts. He has a fixed salary of 600*l.* a year, and in the present instance he is not a member of the Company.

The under clerk assists the clerk in the performance of these duties. His salary is 325*l.* a year; and in the present instance he is not a member of the Company.

B.—The servants of the Company consist of a beadle, at a salary of 90*l.* a year, which salary is augmented by free residence at the hall, small emoluments, such as payments from persons becoming free of the Company, or elected on the livery and Court, and from other small receipts for collection of the search and quarterage, &c. The sending out of Court and other summonses, care of offices, and minor office work, and attendance in the hall on Court days, form part of his duties.

And of a clerk's boy, at a salary of 15*s.* a week, who is engaged in the office with copying, posting, and minor office work.

C.—The officers and servants of the Company are appointed by the Court; such appointments only hold good for a year, at the end of which period every such officer and servant has to be re-elected. On the election of a new clerk, the vacancy is advertised, and persons desirous of obtaining the post are invited to send in their names and testimonials. The final selection is by votes; every member of the Court is entitled to vote. The officers of the Company have each to sign a solemn declaration, and the clerk to give security in 2,000*l.*

PART IV.—A.—LANDED PROPERTY.

RETURN A 4.—List of Houses let at Rack Rent, belonging to the Brewers' Company.

Place where situated.	Name of Street and number of House.	Description of Buildings.	Name of Tenant and whether a Member.	Commencement of Lease, if any.	Term of Lease.	Rent.	Fixed Deductions, if any, and by whom paid.	Poor Rate Valuation.		How and when acquired.	Dates of Documents of Title and Parties.	Conditions.	Remarks.
								Gross estimated Rental.	Rateable Value.				
City of London.	18, Addle Street -	Three-storied Warehouse; ground floor and basement only let.	G. T. Wickenden, not a member.	'Xmas Day, 1877 -	7 or 14 years.	225*l.* to Xmas, 1880, 240*l.* since.	All rates and taxes paid by the Company.	For portion let 240*l.*	For portion let 240*l.*	By purchase -	Conveyance of 5th June, 1860, between the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's and the master, keepers or wardens.	Payment of 2,490*l.*	The Company have a copy of a lease of these premises, dated 9th June, 20 Charles II., from the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's to Mr. Needham for 40 years, and the assignment of the lease by Mr. Needham to the Company.
City of London.	19, Addle Street -	Three-storied Warehouse; ground floor and basement only let.	Carter, Fiddes, & Co., not members.	Lady Day, 1877 -	7 or 14 years.	320*l.* to Lady Day, 1880, 360*l.* since.	Ditto.	360*l.*	360*l.*	By purchase -	" "	" "	
City of London.	4, Shoe Lane -	Shop frontage, 23 ft. 3 in. by 13 in.	John Maxwell, not a member.	Midsummer, 1878	14 years -	75*l.*	Landlord's property tax.	75*l.*	- - -	By purchase after the will of Philip Jemitt of 20th December, 1676.	- " -	- " -	The will of Alderman Jemitt left the Company 200*l.*, for the purchase of land, to pay out of the rents 6*l.* to four poor freemen or their wives.
City of London.	5, 6, & 7, Shoe Lane.	Shop, counting-house, factory, stabling, shed, yard, &c., 53 ft. 8 in. by 114 ft.	David Cooper, not a member.	Midsummer, 1878	14 years -	600*l.*	Landlord's property tax.	600*l.*	450*l.*				
City of London.	141 & 142, Bishopsgate Street Without.	Shop, factory, and counting - house, 24 ft. 7 in. by 81 ft.	Draper & Sons, not members.	Midsummer, 1879	5 years -	350*l.*	Landlord's property tax.	350*l.*	250*l.*				
City of London.	145, Houndsditch	Three-floored house and shop; 40 ft. 6 in. depth, 12 ft. 3 in. frontage.	Michael E. Foster, not a member.	Christmas, 1874 -	7 years -	100*l.*	Landlord's property tax.	100*l.*	- - -	Under the will of John Potter (date unknown.)	" " "	To apply part of the rental among poor freemen.	
City of London.	Premises at the back of 145, Houndsditch.	Warehouse with skylight, 12 ft. 8 in. by 11 ft. 2 in.	Defries & Son, not members.	Christmas, 1874 -	7 years -	30*l.*	Landlord's property tax.	30*l.*					
County of Middlesex.	Site of Barge House, Hammersmith.	Site of Old Barge House, about 79 ft. 5 in. by 19 ft. 8 in. (2 cottages now built thereon.)	William John Tomlinson, not a member.	Lady Day, 1847 -	80 years -	4*l.*	Landlord's property tax.	4*l.*	" " "	" " "	- " -	- " -	This site formerly had the barge house for docking the Company's barge standing on it.

RETURN A 7.—A list of copyholds of inheritance belonging to the Brewers' Company.

The Brewers' Company are lords of the manor of Williott's, which manor includes part of the trust estates of Alderman Hickson, at Potter's Bar, Middlesex, granted to the Company by his will of February 16, 1686.

They receive quit rents of the manor through their collector. Up to Michaelmas, 1880, a sum of 2*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* was paid on a yearly average to the Company. The receipts from this source now amount to 2*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*

During the last 10 years the following sums have been paid to the trust in respect of enfranchisement and admission fees :—

1870. Rev. H. Back, 100*l.*; Mr. Smith's trustees, 150*l.*; Laura Denham, 85*l.*
1871. Caroline Vincer, 48*l.*
1872. Trustees of G. Byng, 63*l.*
1873. Ditto. ditto.
1874. Rev. H. Back, 126*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.*; trustees of G. Byng, 150*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*
1879. W. T. Lambert, 90*l.*; trustees of C. A. King, 150*l.*

RETURN A 8.—List of Leaseholds held by the Brewers' Company in England.

County.	Parish or Barony.	Acreage.	Description of Estate in lease and of Buildings, if any.	Name of Lessor.	Commencement of existing Lease.	Term of years of Lease.	Rent.	Condition.	Dates of Document of Title and Parties.	Remarks.
Middlesex.	Stepney	114 feet by 110 ft. 3 in.	Plot of ground	Governors of the London Hospital.	25th March, 1838.	73 years -	1 peppercorn	Free entry for the Governors of the Hospital.	Lease dated June 1838, from the Governors of the North London Hospital to James Goring and others.	The Company hold the lease as trustees of Mr. John Baker's Trust, and the ground in question forms part of the garden attached to the almshouses erected under such trust.
Middlesex.	Clerkenwell.	—	Small strip of ground.	New River Company.	Yearly rent	—	5*s.* 0*d.*	—	—	This small strip of ground forms a portion of the filled-in bed of the New River at the back of the Dame Alice Owen's Almshouses.

RETURN A 13.—List of Rent-charges, Quit Rents, Fee Farm Rents, Pensions, and other Fixed Payments belonging to the Brewers' Company.

Nature of Charge.	Estate or Buildings on which charged.			Amount.	Remarks.
	County.	Parish or Place.	Name of Owner.		
Receipts by the Company—					
Rent-charge -	Middlesex - -	Messuage in St. John's Lane.	Minister and Churchwardens of the Parish of St. Sepulchre.	3*l.*	By indenture of 7th April 1608, in consideration of 100*l.*, a messuage in St. John's Lane, was conveyed in trust by Susan Clarke, charged with 3*l.* to the poor of the Company.
Rent-charge -	Middlesex - -	"Queen's Head" Public-house, St. John Street.	Alexander Griffin	1*l.*	By indenture of 26th January 1590 John Newman granted the said sum for the poor of the Company.
Rent-charge -	Middlesex - -	"The Nag's Head," Islington.	Treasurer of Christ's Hospital	7*l.*	John Yorke, by his will of 18th October 1612, charged the Nag's Head with 4*l.* for 10 poor of the Company. Richard Rochdale, by will of 1st July 1657, gave three messuages to the Governors of Christ's Hospital, charged with 3*l.* for the poor of the Company.
Quit rents - -	Middlesex - -	Manor of Williott's	Various tenants -	2*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* a year.	Under the trust estate of Alderman Hickson.
Payments by the Company—					
Pensions: Rev. Alfred Leeman, late Head Master at Aldenham.	From income of Alderman Platt's Trust - - -			400*l.* a year.	Under the 1875 Scheme, Sec. 6, Cl. II.
	From the Company's income - - - -			100*l.* a year.	
John B. Fairman, and John B. Dutton, late Masters at Aldenham Lower and Melburn Schools.	Paid out of moneys handed to the Aldenham Governing Body.			75*l.* a year. 75*l.* a year.	Under the 1861 and 1875 Schemes.
John Hoare, and William S. Hoare, late Masters at Clerkenwell School	From income of Dame Owen's Trust - - -			260*l.* a year. 200*l.* a year.	Under the 1878 Scheme, Ss. 17, 18.
PENSIONS.—Charles R. Vines (late Clerk).—Pension of 600*l.* a year, charged in the following proportion:—300*l.* Dame Alice Owen's Trust; 80*l.* Alderman Richard Platt's Trust; 20*l.* Alderman Hickson's Trust; 200*l.* Brewers' Company.					
Fixed Payments: Allowance to the Company.	From Alderman R. Platt's Trust - - - -			80*l.*	
" "	" Mr. John Baker's Trust - - - -			20*l.*	
" "	" Mr. S. Whitbread's Whitecross Street estate - -			10*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.*	
" "	" Mr. S. Whitbread's Great Barford estate - -			10*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.*	

BREWERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

PART IV.—B.—PERSONAL PROPERTY.

RETURN B 1.—List of Moneys belonging to the Brewers' Company, invested in Government or other Stocks, Shares, Funds, or Securities.

Amount of Stock, &c.	Description of Stock.	Source from whence arising, *e.g.*, Gift with name of Donor, Bequest with name of Testator, Sale of Lands, and which, &c.	In what name standing, *e.g.*, Company, Chancery, Division of High Court of Justice, &c.	To what account belonging, *e.g.*, any particular Fund or Trust account.	Net Annual Receipt.	Remarks.
£ s. d. 7,337 0 8	New 3 per cent. -	This stock was purchased from time to time out of the annual balances of the Platt Trust estates.	Brewers' Company	Alderman Richard Platt's Trust.	£ s. d. 220 2 2	
58,662 6 4	New 3 per cent. -	Sale of part of the St. Pancras estate to the Midland Railway Company.	Chancery *ex parte* the Midland Railway Company and charitable devisees of Richard Platt.	Alderman R. Platt -	1,759 17 4	This sum was originally 86,662*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.* In April 1876, a sum of 28,000*l.* was transferred under sections 15 and 16 of the Scheme for the management of the Trust estates, to the North London Collegiate and Camden School for girls, and to the Elementary Schools at Aldenham.
2,722 7 1	3 per cent. consols	Further sale to Midland Railway Company.	„ „	Alderman R. Platt -	81 13 4	
1,536 5 6	New 3 per cent. -	Sale of 1, Great Knight Rider Street to the Metropolitan Board of Works.	*Ex parte* Board of Works and Brewers' Company.	Alderman R. Platt -	46 1 8	
24,033 11 8	Reduced 3 per cent.	Investment of annual balances of the Dame Alice Owen's Trust estates.	Worshipful Company of Brewers.	Dame Alice Owen -	721 0 0	
2,607 3 7 537 10 2	3 per cent. consols 3 per cent. consols	Purchased out of Alderman Hickson's trust funds after sale of land to the Great Northern Railway Company.	Brewers' Company *ex parte* the Great Northern Railway Company.	Aldermau Hickson -	78 4 2	Sale of portion of land at Potter's Bar.
3,916 5 1	Reduced 3 per cent.	Purchased out of rents of three houses in Whitecross Street, bequeathed to the Company by Samuel Whitbread, on 26th March 1794, and by accumulation of income.	Barclay Field - Alfred Henry Bevan. Edward North Buxton. Augustus Frederick Perkins.	Whitbread's Whitecross Street Trust.	114 15 11	
5,879 13 5	3 per cent. consols	Purchased out of rents of the Great Barford estate, bequeathed to the Company by Samuel Whitbread, and by accumulation of income.	Barclay Field - Alfred Henry Bevan. Edward North Buxton. Augustus Frederick Perkins.	Whitbread's Great Barford Trust.	172 13 10	The indenture bears date of 26th March 1794.
920 0 0	3 per cent. consols	Under the will of John Neiman, dated 3rd July 1802.	Worshipful Company of Brewers.	Mr. John Neiman's Trust.	27 12 0	Out of this dividend payments are made to almspeople at South Mimms and Aldenham.
7,329 9 4 5,078 16 7	3 per cent. consols Reduced 3 per cent.	Conveyance by John Baker to the Company, dated 18th December 1813, and by accumulation of income.	James Watney, jun. Norman Watney. Edward Courage. Richard Henry Combe.	Mr. John Baker's Trust.	219 17 8 152 7 2	The almshouses at Mile End were erected out of this fund.
466 6 9	New 3 per cent. -	Under will of Robert Hunt, dated 19th October 1620.	Worshipful Company of Brewers.	Mr. Robert Hunt's Trust.	13 19 8	A payment is made to the Vicar of Cripplegate out of this sum.
15,000 0 0	3 per cent. consols	The general account of the Company.	Worshipful Company of Brewers.	- - - -	440 12 5	

RETURN B 2.—A return of the balance of moneys in the hands of the Company unappropriated in their accounts on the 31st December in each of the last preceding 10 years.

RETURN B 3.—A return of the estimated value of the plate, pictures, furniture, and other property at present on the premises of the Company or in their possession elsewhere.

B 2.—The following return of the Excess of Receipts over the Expenditure, and of the Expenditure over the Receipts, as taken out of the various Trust Accounts, gives the unappropriated balance of the Company in their accounts on the 31st December during the last 10 years.

EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURE.

——	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
General account and small trusts	720 12 6	123 9 6	851 12 2	1,462 5 11	—	—	—	1,555 5 0	1,258 4 8	325 1 4
Platt's Trust - - - - -	1,227 9 10	1,317 8 5	1,123 16 6	1,914 6 0	1,627 4 11	9 13 11	332 12 8	338 18 9	—	20 15 7
Eleemosynary - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	54 17 2	—	—	11 17 6	34 11 7
Owen's Trust - - - - -	260 19 4	—	1,923 6 3	4,030 10 3	4,165 12 8	4,552 18 11	1,894 13 3	4,088 3 10	3,408 15 11	5,725 7 4
Hickson's Trust - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	56 9 9	—
Whitbread, Great Barford -	166 17 0	76 19 6	338 12 6	122 10 1	276 6 6	50 11 1	284 10 8	152 14 10	—	—
„ Whitecross Street -	183 10 3	230 19 9	249 10 5	88 7 7	65 3 4	975 6 10	394 1 9	375 7 7	399 13 7	366 19 5
Baker's Trust - - - - -	73 6 5	142 4 4	106 4 3	119 15 5	44 10 4	130 14 10	—	356 7 8	108 17 5	87 19 10

BREWERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

EXCESS OF EXPENDITURE OVER RECEIPTS.

——	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
General account and small trusts	—	—	—	—	294 1 6	2,461 13 9	2,331 5 5	—	—	—
Platt's Trust - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	222 0 5	—
Eleemosynary - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	16 18 2	20 1 11	—	—
Owen's Trust - - - -	—	5,675 16 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hickson's Trust - - -	442 4 7	289 14 6	337 5 7	370 9 4	497 9 5	150 18 7	552 9 4	786 0 6	—	466 1 10
Whitbread, Great Barford -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	957 1 2	439 5 5
Baker's Trust - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	176 13 8	—	—	—
Neiman's Trust - - -	1 19 1	1 19 1	1 15 7	1 13 2	—	—	—	—	—	—

B 3.—The only plate in the possession of the Company consists of six old silver spoons; a silver knife and fork, presented to the master, and to be by him handed on to his successor; an oak and silver snuff box; and a silver wand of office, used by the beadle; an old pall and the head bands used in old times at the funerals of the Company. The head bands are dated 1628.

The Company have only seven pictures in the hall, and two old banners of the Company.

The hall itself is insured to the value of 7,000*l.*

PART IV.—C.

RETURN C (1.)—A list of any properties of which the Company is trustee, with the names of the *cestui que trust* in each instance, the nature of the trust, the nature and description of the property, and a statement of the sums received by the Company in respect of the same, and of the manner in which such sums have been expended or disposed of during each of the last 10 years.

RETURN C (2.)—A list of any properties of which the Company is *cestui que trust*, with names of the trustees in each instance, the nature of the trust, the nature and description of the property, and a statement of the sums received by the Company in respect of the same during each of the preceding 10 years.

C (1.)—The *Company are trustees for the late Mr. Whitbread's estates* at Great Barford, and in Whitecross Street, particulars of which have already been given under Return I. The sums received have been expended on poor freemen and their widows, as required by the trust, on repairs to the said properties, on rebuilding the farm house at Great Barford, and on purchase of stock. The accounts for the last 10 years appear under the said Return I.

The *Company also manage the trust estates of Alderman Hickson* and *Mr. John Baker*, details of which estates have appeared before. In the former case the receipts of rental and other sources are expended on the management of the estate; the school for boys in Trinity Square, Tower Hill; and the almshouses at South Mimms. In the case of the trust estates of the late Mr. John Baker, the chief expenses are on the management of and repairs to the estate and the almshouses at Mile End Road.

The *Company are trustees for the Alderman Richard Platt's trust estates.* The sums received are expended on the management of and repairs to the estate; on a gift to the Company for eleemosynary purposes, under which head are included the almshouse at Aldenham; on parish gifts; on pensions to retired masters; on a donation to the North London schools; and on the management of the schools at Aldenham. These payments are regulated by the scheme of May 13, 1875.

The property at present held by the Company under this trust comprises a farm at Medburn, of about 97 acres, let on a lease from Michaelmas, 1870, for 14 years, to William H. Wise, at a rent of 230*l.*; the almshouses for men and women at Aldenham; and the St. Pancras estate in London. The school at Aldenham has now a separate governing body.

The *St. Pancras estate* consists of 73 houses in Aldenham Street, 36 houses and some ground and buildings in Pancras Road, 67 houses in Barclay Street, 84 houses in Charrington Street, 11 houses and a chapel in Goldington Crescent, 11 houses in Goldington Street, 40 houses in New Goldington Street, 30 houses in Medburn Street, 18 houses in Penryn Street, 22 houses and the Police Station in Platt Street, No. 1, 2, 3, Stanmore Place, 45 houses in Stanmore Street, 8 houses, a cottage, and some additional buildings in Werrington Street.

The houses on this estate are let on building leases for terms varying from 60 to 99 years at ground rents. Certain portions of the original freehold have been sold to the Midland Railway Company, and two distinct batches of houses have been sold to the School Board for London.

The *Company are trustees for the estate of the late Dame Alice Owen.* The rents received in respect of this estate are expended on the management and on the repairs incidental to the property; on supporting the existing and on the erection of schools at Clerkenwell; on certain retiring pensions to the late masters; and on the support of the almswomen, as provided for by the original trust and the scheme of 14th August 1878.

The property at present held by the Company under this trust consists of a farm of about 40 acres at Orsett, in the county of Essex, which was last let on a lease for 14 years from Michaelmas, 1866, to Hannah Stevens, at a rent of 48*l.* 18*s.*, and of the Clerkenwell and Islington estate.

The school for boys at Clerkenwell is also managed by the Corporation.

The *Clerkenwell estate* consists—

Of 49 houses in Goswell Road.
Of 62 houses in Rawstorne Street.
Of 16 houses and a warehouse in Owen's Row.
Of 58 houses in St. John Street Road.
Of Brewer Street and Brewer Street North.
Of 70 houses in Buxton Street.
Of 4 houses in Alfred Place.
Of No. 22, Buxton Street.

There is also a rent-charge of 25*l.* on Charterhouse Fields.

Ground rents are received in respect of part of this property. Other portions are let at leases of from 5 to 14 years. Some houses are let on yearly tenancies, while in respect of others weekly rents are received.

C (2.)—The Company are not *cestui que trust* of any property. The only money they receive is paid them by the Ironmongers' Company in respect of the Company's share in the estates in the manor of Lizard, an account of which will appear hereafter.

PART IV.—D.

RETURN D.—A list of properties of any other description than those included in the preceding classes, together with a statement of the incomes derived therefrom by the Company during each of the preceding 10 years.

The only property which belongs to the Company other than that mentioned before is the Company's hall in Addle Street. The site of the hall was originally the property of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, and, in the reign

of Charles II., a lease for 40 years was granted by the Dean and Chapter to Mr. Needham, which said lease he assigned to the Company in the 20th year of Charles II.

By conveyance, dated 5 June 1860, the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, with the sanction of the Church Estates Commissioners, conveyed the reversionary interest in fee in the messuage and premises, No. 18, Addle Street, with the gateway and garden attached, to the master, wardens, and commonalty of the mystery or art of brewers of the City of London, in consideration of a payment by the Company of 2,496*l.*

The present value of the hall would be hard to ascertain, but it is insured up to 7,000*l.*

An inscription in the court room of the hall, over the fireplace, states that "The Right Wor^{ll}· S^{r}· Samvel Starling "Knight and Alderman of London a worthy Member of "the Brewers Company did wainscott this parlovr in the "yeare 1670 the said S^{r}· Samvel Starling being then Lord "Mai^{r}· of the Cittie of London."

PART IV.—E.

RETURN E.—Internal sources of income.

A list of the annual amounts received in each of the last 10 years in respect of (1) fees paid on admission to the freedom of the Company, specifying the amounts paid in respect of each mode of admission thereto; (2) fines or fees paid on admission to the livery of the Company; (3) fines or fees paid by members on the Court of the Company; (4) fines or fees paid on promotion to the offices of warden, &c.; (5) any other internal sources of income, specifying the same.

(1), (2), (3).—The following amounts have been received by the Company during the last 10 years in respect of fees paid on admission to the freedom, livery, and Court of the Company:—

—	Freedom.			Livery.	Court.
	Servitude.	Patrimony.	Redemption.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1871 -	1 0 0	—	94 10 0	42 0 0	40 0 0
1872 -	—	3 3 0	42 0 0	21 0 0	—
1873 -	—	3 3 0	84 0 0	42 0 0	40 0 0
1874 -	—	3 3 0	115 0 0	84 0 0	100 0 0
1875 -	—	—	21 0 0	21 0 0	20 0 0
1876 -	—	3 3 0	10 10 0	42 0 0	20 0 0
1877 -	—	—	52 10 0	105 0 0	60 0 0
1878 -	—	3 3 0	10 10 0	42 0 0	—
1879 -	—	—	10 10 0	21 0 0	40 0 0
1880 -	—	9 9 0	10 10 0	63 0 0	40 0 0
	1 0 0	25 4 0	451 10 0	433 0 0	360 0 0

(4).—There are no fines for members on their being raised to the rank of warden.

(5).—In respect of the contribution of 40*l.* from the master, and 20*l.* from each of the wardens, to defray part of the expenses of the livery dinner, the following sums have been received during the last 10 years:—

	£ s. d.
1871 - -	100 0 0
1872 - -	—
1873 - -	300 0 0
1874 - -	100 0 0
1875 - -	—
1876 - -	100 0 0
1877 - -	—
1878 - -	400 0 0
1879 - -	—
1880 - -	—
	1,000 0 0

The Search and Quarterage account falls under the head of an Internal Source of Income. It is levied by virtue of the byelaws of the Company, and paid by freemen of the Company engaged in the trade of brewing. It was originally levied according to the number of servants kept in the brewery, afterwards on the amount of beer brewed, as returned by the Excise, and subsequently on the amount of malt used. Ten shillings may be collected from liverymen and freemen not in the trade. The amounts received in respect of this account for the last ten years are—

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1871 -	201 19 9	1876 -	208 17 8
1872 -	201 19 9	1877 -	196 3 6
1873 -	209 16 8	1878 -	175 4 6
1874 -	209 16 8	1879 -	301 2 1
1875 -	209 7 7	1880 -	247 6 0

The Fines account, being moneys received for elections to the freedom, livery, and courts, and from contributions from the masters and wardens towards the expenses of the livery dinner. The receipts for the last 10 years from such sources show the subjoined totals:—

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1871 -	306 10 0	1876 -	183 16 0
1872 -	79 3 0	1877 -	232 10 0
1873 -	604 3 0	1878 -	459 13 0
1874 -	437 3 0	1879 -	94 10 0
1875 -	68 0 0	1880 -	128 19 0

The Poor-box account, derived from a gift of 1*l.* on taking up the freedom of the Company, and 1*l.* on being elected on the livery. The following sums have been paid during the last ten years:—

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1871 -	12 0 0	1876 -	5 0 0
1872 -	6 0 0	1877 -	10 0 0
1873 -	16 0 0	1878 -	4 0 0
1874 -	16 0 0	1879 -	2 0 0
1875 -	3 0 0	1880 -	7 0 0

The Aldenham School deposit account, being a sum of 20*l.* paid as caution money by boys entering the school. This account shows the following receipts and payments for the last 10 years.

N.B.—The receipts include the respective yearly balances.

—	Receipts.	Payments.	Balance.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1871 - - -	1,024 15 0	100 0 0	924 15 0
1872 - - -	1,124 15 0	180 0 0	944 15 0
1873 - - -	1,064 15 0	220 0 0	844 15 0
1874 - - -	904 15 0	160 0 0	744 15 0
1875 - - -	744 15 0	140 0 0	604 15 0*
1876 - - -	604 15 0	220 0 0	384 15 0
1877 - - -	384 15 0	24 15 0	360 0 0
1878 - - -	360 0 0	60 0 0	300 0 0
1879 - - -	300 0 0	120 0 0	180 0 0
1880 - - -	180 0 0	20 0 0	160 0 0

* Year of Scheme.

The Company, in further augmentation of their income, receive from the Ironmongers' Company part of the rents received from estates in the manor of Lizard, Coleraine, Ireland. These estates were purchased from King James. The shares of the Company is represented as $\frac{7}{60}$ of the property, and the following rent has been received during the last 10 years:—

	£		£
1871 - -	420	1876 - -	560
1872 - -	420	1877 - -	560
1873 - -	420	1878 - -	630
1874 - -	560	1879 - -	490
1875 - -	560	1880 - -	392

The following tabular statement will show the balance of the general account of the Company for the last 10 years:—

—	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Balance.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1871 - - -	14,448 0 10	11,623 5 1	2,824 15 9
1872 - - -	13,345 0 0	11,928 17 11	1,416 2 1
1873 - - -	14,095 14 4	10,949 1 8	3,146 12 8
1874 - - -	18,564 0 1	16,085 8 11	2,478 11 2
1875 - - -	7,740 7 3	2,710 2 1	5,030 5 2
1876 - - -	†14,156 1 7	‡11,587 10 2	2,568 11 5
1877 - - -	7,568 0 3	4,657 9 3	2,910 11 0
1878 - - -	6,450 13 8	1,984 17 8	4,465 16 0
1879 - - -	12,727 8 4	7,003 7 8	5,724 0 8
1880 - - -	8,890 12 6	2,841 10 6	6,049 2 0

† Purchase money of Moor Lane premises.
‡ Payments for the erection of Brewers' Buildings, Clerkenwell.

BREWERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

PART IV.—F.

RETURN F (1).—The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them what has been the increase or decrease, from year to year, of the Company's income during the last 10 years, and whether there is reason to expect any and what increase or decrease during the next 10 years, together with a statement of the reasons for such expectation.

RETURN F (2).—The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them whether there is reason to expect any permanent increase or decrease in value in any of the estates or properties of the Company, and if so, to what extent, together with a statement of the reasons for such expectation.

F (1).—As far as it is possible to judge there does not appear a probability of the income of the Company being increased for the next few years or so. The amount of property held by the Company is small and let up to its full value, while in the case of the upper portion of the Company's property, at 18 and 19, Addle Street, there seems to be but little chance of getting a tenant to occupy them. During the present year the Company have to pay a pension to the late clerk, which pension will in a great measure be a charge on the Company's private income; a donation to the late clerk, and a promised donation to the Aldenham grammar school. An increase to the income of the Company might accrue in the event of the Alderman Hickson's trust being made self-supporting and able to pay off its debt to the Company, but such a contingency appears to be a very remote one.

F (2).—There does not appear to be any likelihood of the property of the Company increasing much in value. It is probable that the Company may offer their unlet premises at a lower rental, in order to secure their occupation and free the Company from the sum they have to pay at present for rates, taxes, and repairs. On the falling in of the leases there will not be any great increase of rent asked on the renewal of the leases. The Company are now abating some of their rents.

PART IV.—G.

RETURN G.—The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them—

1. What is the system of management of the Company's estates and property?
2. In what way, and by whom, the several receipts and payments are taken and made, and under what control?
3. In what way the Company's accounts are audited?
4. Whether the Company's accounts are published, or are accessible to all or any of the members of the Company.

1.—The Company's estates and property are managed in the office at the hall. The income of the Company is mainly dependent on rents. Most of these are paid quarterly at the office of the Company, but in case of weekly tenancies a collector calls weekly at such houses to receive payment. The legal work of the Company is carried on by the solicitor. The house and land property is under the direct supervision of the surveyor to the Company. Any repairs or alterations required are mentioned to him; on receipt of such notice he inspects and reports on the premises in question at the next Court. In case of small repairs, &c. he authorises the work to be done and certifies to the Court as to the cost of such repairs.

All matters of importance are brought before the Court, who decides the course to be pursued.

2.—The signature of the clerk is alone required to a receipt. Such receipts are in a printed form.

In cases of payment by cheque, the signatures of the master for the time being and the clerk, or the signatures of one of the wardens and the clerk, are sufficient.

3.—The accounts of the Company are audited at the end of every year by a public accountant at the Company's hall.

The accountant signs the book of the Company and of the several trust estates, and certifies that they are correct at the audit Court. The said books are subsequently signed by any member of the Court who may be present at the said audit Court.

4.—The accounts are printed and a copy sent to every member of the Court.

The accounts may be inspected by any member of the Court at any period.

PART IV.—H.

RETURN H.—A detailed statement of the income from all sources of the Company during each of the preceding 10 years, a detailed statement of the Company's expenditure during each of such 10 years; and a detailed statement of the assets and liabilities of the Company at the end of each of such 10 years.

The return sent in under the head of Part IV., Return B., supplies particulars of the income of the Company for the last 10 years.

The sources from which the income of the Company is derived may be enumerated as follows:—

No. 18 and 19, Addle Street, at rents of 240*l.* and 360*l.* per annum.

No. 4, Shoe Lane, let on lease at a yearly rent of 75*l.*

Nos. 5, 6, 7, Shoe Lane, let on lease at a yearly rent of 600*l.*

Nos. 141, 142, Bishopsgate Street Without, let on lease at a yearly rent of 350*l.*

Site of Barge House, Hammersmith, let on lease at a yearly rent of 4*l.*

The proportion of the Irish estate, of which the income is variable; last year it was 392*l.*

No. 145, Houndsditch, let on lease at a yearly rent of 100*l.*

No. 145, Houndsditch, warehouse at the back. 30*l.* a year.

Land and cottages, Little Totteridge, near High Wycombe, let on lease at a yearly rent of 24*l.*

Redeemed Land Tax:—

	£	s.	d.
St. Pancras	0	8	6
Medburn Farm	9	6	4
141, 142, Bishopsgate Street	4	13	4
Holloway Fields	4	0	0
	18	8	2

Rent-charges:—

York and Rochdale	7	0	0
Susan Clarke	3	0	0
John Newman	1	0	0
	11	0	0

Dividends from consols, amounting to 491*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*
Allowances to the Company:—

	£	s.	d.
Platt's Trust	80	0	0
Baker's Trust	20	0	0
Great Barford estate	10	10	0
Whitecross Street	10	10	0
	121	0	0

BALANCES accruing to the account from the poor box, fines, and search and quarterage payments.

The liabilities consist in repairs to the property, subscriptions, donations, gifts, pensions, Court and Committee fees, salaries of the officers and servants, solicitor's, surveyor's, and auditor's charges, rates, taxes, and insurance, printing, stationery, &c., expenses connected with the livery and audit dinners, and the dinners after the visitation to the Tower Hill, and Dame Alice Owen's schools.

The donations go chiefly to assist poor freemen of the Company and their widows and children.

The subscriptions are given to hospitals and other charities, as selected from time to time by the Court or a Committee appointed for that purpose.

NOTE.—The Company sent an abstract of their accounts for each of the years 1872 to 1880. These abstracts are printed in Appendix A.

PART IV.—K.

RETURN K. (*Position in relation to Universities*).—Has the Company any relation with the Universities, or with any of the colleges in them? State the nature and extent of such relations. Has the Company any scholarships or exhibitions tenable at any of the Universities in its gift? Give a list of such scholarships or exhibitions, with their respective values, and the periods for which they are respectively tenable; and state how the same are awarded, whether the competition is limited to relations of members, or whether persons so related have any preference.

The Company has no direct relation with the universities or with any of the colleges; though under the scheme for the management of the estates of Richard Platt, dated 13th May, 1875, section 76 provides that the governors of Aldenham grammar school, which is an offspring of the said estates, shall, from and after the date of this scheme, apply the annual sum of 450*l.* towards the establishment and maintenance of not less than three exhibitions, to be awarded annually, and to be tenable at any university or other place of liberal education.

Section 75 of the said scheme also provides that the governors of the said school shall, by degrees, make provision for and establish 20 scholarships, tenable at the grammar school at Aldenham, whereof 10 shall be called Platt Senior Scholarships, and 10 Platt Junior Scholarships. Each senior scholarship shall entitle the holder to such an annual sum as will altogether or nearly provide for his maintenance and education in the school free of expense, and each junior scholarship shall be of about half that annual value.

The school itself, by the Scheme, has a separate governing body now, but that body is so largely composed of members of the Court of the Brewers' Company, that the conduct and welfare of the school may be said in a great measure to depend on the Company.

The Company, as governors of the Dame Alice Owen's school, have by the Scheme to set apart certain sums for scholarships and exhibitions.

In both these cases of exhibitions and scholarships, a system of competitive examination is adopted. The exhibitions are tenable for three years, and vary in their amounts.

The Company have promised 60*l.* to the School Board for London for one scholarship for a boy and one for a girl.

The Company in January, 1880, gave a sum of 100*l.* to Girton College, Cambridge.

PART IV.—L.

RETURN L (*Church Patronage.*) 1.—Are there any ecclesiastical benefices in the gift of the Company?

2.—Give a list of such benefices, stating—

a. The county where situated.

b. The name of the parish or place.

c. The net annual value of such benefice so near as it can be given, together with any other particulars affecting the value present or prospective of such benefice.

3.—Has the Company granted any augmentation of income to the incumbents of such benefices, and, if so, to what extent and out of what funds?

4.—Has the Company during the last 10 years built or contributed, and to what extent, to the building, of any churches or chapels, and when and out of what funds in each case respectively?

1 and 2.—There are no ecclesiastical benefices in the gift of the Company.

3 and 4.—The Company has from time to time, in addition to the gifts to churches as fixed by the various trusts, granted further sums out of the funds to incumbents of certain parishes, and towards the restoration of churches. During the last 10 years, among others, the following sums have been given:—

	£	s.	d.
1871.			
Vicar of Clerkenwell	5	0	0
Restoration of St. Philip's, Stepney	50	0	0
1872.			
St. Mark's vicarage	50	0	0
Church improvement	50	0	0
District visiting	20	0	0
1873.			
Vicar of Clerkenwell	5	0	0
St. Pancras district visiting	20	0	0
St. Mark's home mission	20	0	0
1874.			
Vicar of Clerkenwell	5	0	0
St. Mark's home mission	20	0	0
St. Pancras district visiting	20	0	0
1875.			
Vicar of Clerkenwell	5	0	0
St. Pancras district visiting	20	0	0
St. Mark's home mission	20	0	0
1876.			
Horton Church restoration	25	0	0
Vicar of Clerkenwell	5	5	0
St. Pancras district visiting	20	0	0
St. Mark's home mission	20	0	0
1877.			
Vicar of Clerkenwell	5	5	0
St. Pancras district visiting	20	0	0
St. Mark's home mission	20	0	0

BREWERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

1878.	£	s.	d.
Vicar of St. Mark's	25	0	0
St. Pancras district visiting	20	0	0
St. Mark's home mission	20	0	0
1879.			
St. Catherine Cree restoration	5	5	0
Thames church, mission	15	0	0
Vicar of Clerkenwell	5	5	0
St. Philip's Stepney	50	0	0
St. Pancras district visiting	20	0	0

1880.	£	s.	d.
St. John's, Wapping, restoration	10	10	0
Vicar of Clerkenwell	5	5	0
St. Mark's home mission (1879)	20	0	0
St. Pancras district visiting	20	0	0
St. Mark's home mission	20	0	0

PART IV.—M.

RETURN M (*General and Technical Education*).—A statement as to whether the Company does anything to subsidise or encourage education, whether general or technical, and a return of the means (if any) so employed, and of the amount expended on such objects during each of the last preceding 10 years.

The Company, as govenors of the schools established under the Dame Alice Owen Trust at Clerkenwell, and of the school in Trinity Square, Tower Hill, under Alderman Hickson's Trust, has the full management of the said schools. In the case of the Alderman Richard Platt's school at Aldenham, although the said school has now a separate governing body, consisting of 15 members, yet the Company have great interest in the school's welfare, and supply eight members from the Court to fill the post of governors. In respect of schools the following are most of the amounts that have been paid away by the Company in the last 10 years :—

1871.	£	s.	d.
Cripplegate schools	2	2	0
Rebuilding national schools at Potter's Bar	50	0	0
St. Pancras national schools	5	0	0
1872.			
Cripplegate schools	2	2	0
St. Pancras schools	5	0	0
St. Mark's schools	5	5	0
To charities, homes, &c.	380	0	0
1873.			
Cripplegate schools	2	2	0
St. Pancras national schools	5	0	0
St. Mark's schools	5	5	0
1874.			
Cripplegate schools	2	2	0
To charities, homes, &c.	152	10	0
St. Pancras national schools	5	0	0
St. Mark's schools	5	5	0
1875.			
Cripplegate schools	2	2	0
Gifts and donations	611	15	0
St. Pancras national schools	5	0	0
St. Mark's schools	20	0	0
„ school treat	5	5	0
1876.			
Cripplegate schools	2	2	0
St. Pancras national schools	5	0	0
St. Mark's national schools	20	0	0
„ school treat	5	5	0
1877.			
Cripplegate schools	2	2	0
St. Pancras national schools	5	0	0
St. Mark's national school	20	0	0
„ school treat	5	5	0
Horton parochial school	5	5	0

1878.	£	s.	d.
Cripplegate schools	2	2	0
St. Pancras national schools	5	0	0
St. Mark's school	20	0	0
„ school treat	5	5	0
Horton parochial school	2	2	0
1879.			
Cripplegate schools	2	2	0
Scholarship School Board for London	60	0	0
St. Pancras school	5	0	0
St. Mark's infant school	20	0	0
„ national school treat	5	5	0
Horton parochial school	2	2	0
1880.			
Cripplegate schools	2	2	0
School Board scholarships	60	0	0
St. Pancras schools	5	0	0
St. Mark's infant school (building fund)	100	0	0
„ school treat	5	5	0
Horton parochial school	2	2	0
Hazelmere school	5	0	0
Gifts and donations	394	0	0

The large amounts for gifts in the years 1872, 1874, 1875, and 1880, were not entirely devoted to educational purposes, consisting as they did, in a great measure, of donations to various charities.

Owing to the smallness of the income and rental of the Alderman Hickson Trust, the boys' school in Trinity Square, Tower Hill, has been carried on and kept up to its present high standard almost entirely out of funds provided by the Company.

The Company are offering two scholarships of the value of 30*l.* a piece to the School Board of London for the present year.

The Company have promised to assist the Aldenham governing body with a donation of 500*l.* during the present year, to meet the expense of carrying on the Aldenham grammar school, the amount that will be paid out of the Alderman Platt Trust estate to the governing body being insufficient to cover the outgoings.

They are also prepared to lend the said governing body a sum of 2,500*l.*, free of interest, for additional buildings at the said school.

For the further information of the Commissioners, the Brewers' Company beg to forward herewith copies of all their accounts for the last 10 years, together with copies of the schemes of the Endowed Schools Commissioners for the Alderman Platt and Dame Alice Owen Trusts of 1875 and 1878 respectively.

Note.—The Company sent copies of the schemes (1) for the management of the estates belonging to the charity founded in 1597 by Richard Platt, and (2) for the management of the schools and almshouses founded 1609 by Dame Alice Owen.

APPENDIX (A.)

THE BREWERS' COMPANY. GENERAL ACCOUNT.

Dr. *Cr.*

1872. INCOME.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To balance 1st January 1872	—	2,912 8 7
„ rents received	154 0 0	
Less property tax	3 15 0	
		150 5 0
„ Redeemed land tax	—	17 19 8
„ Dividends—one year on 17,828*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.* Consols	534 17 4	
Less income tax	11 2 9	
		523 14 7
„ Allowances from—		
Alderman Platt's Trust	80 0 0	
Mr. S. Whitbread's Trusts—		
Great Barford estate	10 10 0	
Whitecross Street estate	10 10 0	
Mr. John Baker's Trust	20 0 0	
		121 0 0
„ Sundry Trusts—the balance of which became the property of the Company, viz., balance of—		
Mr. Roger Bellowes' Trust	4 7 5	
Bishopsgate Street estate	232 1 4	
Shoe Lane estate	313 17 8	
Mr. John Potter's Trust	72 7 9	
Mr. Robert Hunt's Trust	2 19 10	
Mr. John Newman's Trust	0 18 11	
Mrs. Susan Clark's Gift	2 16 11	
Messrs. York and Rochdale's Trust	6 12 11	
		636 2 9
Fines account	—	79 3 0
Poor box account	—	6 0 0
Search and quarterage	—	201 19 9
„ Ironmongers' Company—Proportion of income of Irish estates	—	420 0 0
		£5,068 13 4

1872. EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By works at hall for new offices	—	300 0 0
In Addle Street	—	3 14 6
„ balance of Mrs. Ann Potter's Fund	—	4 0 0
„ Mr. Lovejoy's gift to Lady Owen's almswomen	7 0 0	
„ Mr. Charrington's gift to Aldenham almshouses	24 0 0	
„ Mr. Knapp's gift to clerk	0 10 0	
		31 0 0
„ subscription to Cripplegate schools	—	2 2 0
„ gifts and donations to sundry persons	—	110 10 0
„ donations to charitable institutions	—	380 0 0
„ Court and Committee money	—	191 2 0
„ Estate expenses—		
Salaries, clerk and receiver of rents	156 7 11	
Surveyor's charges	13 3 3	
Auditor's fee	26 5 0	
Beadle and disbursements	131 6 5	
Rates and Taxes	188 14 3	
Repairs	33 8 11	
Sundry expenses—Insurance, gas, printing, &c.	46 11 1	
		595 16 10
„ expenses of livery, visitation, and other dinners and luncheons	—	413 19 11
„ balance 31st December 1872	—	3,035 18 1
	£ s. d.	
Rental	154 0 0	
Arrears	38 10 0	
		£5,068 13 4

THE BREWERS' COMPANY IN ACCOUNT WITH ALDERMAN PLATT'S TRUST.

Dr. *Cr.*

1872. INCOME.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To balance 1st January 1872	—	833 11 3
„ rents received	2,157 1 4	
Less property tax	48 4 11	
		2,108 16 5
Dividends—		
One year on 2,722*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.* Consols	81 13 4	
One year on 86,662*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.* New 3 per cent.	2,590 17 4	
One year on 1,536*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* New 3 per cent.	46 1 8	
	2,727 12 4	
Less income tax	56 16 4	
		2,670 16 0
		£5 613 3 8

	£ s. d.
Rental of estates	2,034 0 7
Arrears	730 5 8

1872. EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By capital account—		
Purchase of 918*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* New 3 per cent.	—	833 11 3
„ Contract for works—		
At Aldenham School	—	471 5 9
„ Estate expenses—		
Salaries and expenses, receiver of rents, clerk and beadle	247 16 6	
Surveyor's charges	65 12 8	
Sundry expenses, travelling, printing, insurance, &c.	28 12 6	
		342 1 8
„ Donations and Gifts—		
To St. James, Garlickhithe	2 12 0	
„ St. Pancras District Visiting Association	20 0 0	
„ St. Pancras National School	5 0 0	
		27 12 0
„ School expenses—		
Grammar School	—	1,168 5 0
Medburn School	—	235 2 5
Aldenham Lower School	—	257 15 2
„ Exhibitions	—	320 0 0
„ Almshouses, Aldenham—		
Allowances and gifts to inmates	116 15 0	
Nurse	6 0 0	
Coals and tea	11 14 0	
Medical attendance	12 0 0	
Insurance, say	0 18 0	
Coats and gowns, making	2 10 0	
Care of garden	10 0 0	
Gift to disappointed applicant	0 5 0	
		160 2 0
„ allowance to Brewers' Company	—	80 0 0
„ balance 31st December 1872	—	1,317 8 5
		£5,613 3 8

THE BREWERS' COMPANY IN ACCOUNT WITH LADY OWEN'S TRUST.

Dr. *Cr.*

1872. INCOME.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To balance 1st January 1872	—	2,568 19 4
Sale of 4,274*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* Reduced 3 per cent. for building Model Dwellings	—	3,905 0 0
Sum received on account of dilapidations per W. Casson	—	50 0 0
„ rents received	7,423 10 0	
Weekly rents	564 10 0	
	7,988 0 0	
Less property tax	111 7 10	
		7,876 12 2
„ dividends—		
Half year on 14,436*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.* Reduced 3 per cent.	216 10 9	
Half year on 13,335*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* Reduced 3 per cent.	200 0 8	
	416 11 5	
Less income tax	8 14 11	
		407 16 6
„ deposits from tenants	—	8 0 0
„ taxes repaid by tenants	—	0 17 6
		£14,817 5 6

	£ s. d.
Amount of annual rentals, including weekly rents	8,718 0 9
Arrears of rent as shown by Ledger	3,166 14 6
Less written off as bad	449 10 0
Amount now due	2,717 4 6

1872. EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Expenditure on Model Dwellings	3,893 5 2	
Clerk of Works	69 13 6	
		3,962 18 8
Sundry builders for special repairs and dilapidations, Clerkenwell estate	—	6,694 9 0
By Estate account—		
Salaries—Receiver of rents, clerk and beadle	426 9 7	
Surveyor's charges	614 11 9	
Sundry repairs	49 18 5	
Coals to new buildings	4 10 0	
Charges for drawing and preparing contract	11 15 0	
Powers of attorney	13 7 4	
Insurance	245 15 6	
Allowance for abatement for non-possession of property by tenants	104 15 3	
Rates and taxes allowed to yearly tenants	47 19 4	
Rates and taxes allowed to weekly tenants	9 15 8	
Rates and taxes—Clerkenwell estate	173 11 7	
Water rate	49 14 11	
Sundry charges	18 3 1	
Printing and stationery	15 13 0	
		1,786 0 5
„ Donations—		
Vicar of Clerkenwell New Year Fund	5 0 0	
St. Mark's School	5 5 0	
„ Vicarage Fund	50 0 0	
„ Church Improvement Fund	50 0 0	
		110 5 0
„ School expenses, Islington—		
Head master—Salary	250 0 0	
„ Donation	20 0 0	
Assistant master	250 0 0	
Second assistant master	100 0 0	
Third assistant master	80 0 0	
French master	90 0 0	
Drawing master	80 0 0	
Rewards to boys	16 0 0	
Examiner's fee and printing	6 12 6	
Coals	22 6 0	
Rates, taxes, &c.	45 3 5	
Insurance	1 10 0	
Visitation expenses	3 0 0	
Printing, stationery, &c.	53 8 1	
		1,013 0 0
„ School expenses extraordinary—		
Harmonium	36 13 11	
Book case	18 19 9	
		55 13 8
„ Almshouses, Islington—		
Allowances and gifts to inmates	250 9 0	
„ nurse and custos	33 18 0	
Coals and tea	48 13 8	
Rates and taxes	38 15 1	
Insurance	0 19 6	
Gowns, cloth, and making	24 0 10	
		391 16 1
„ balance 31st December 1872	—	798 2 8
		£14,817 5 6

THE BREWERS' COMPANY IN ACCOUNT WITH ALDERMAN HICKSON'S TRUST.

Dr. *Cr.*

1872. INCOME.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To rents received	348 15 0	
Less property tax	8 11 6	
		340 3 6
„ dividends—		
One year on 1,769*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.* Consols	53 1 6	
„ 537*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.* Consols	16 2 6	
	69 4 0	
Less income tax	0 6 8	
		68 17 4
„ copyhold fine, Manor of Williotts	—	63 0 0
„ balance due to the Company 31st December 1872	—	5,108 4 11
		£5,580 5 9

	£ s. d.
Rental of estates	394 19 6
Arrears	257 0 0

1872. EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By balance 1st January 1872 due to the Company	—	4,818 10 5
„ work done at the schools	—	30 4 1
„ Estate expenses—		
Salaries and expenses, receiver of rents, clerk and beadle	33 5 5	
Surveyor's charges	9 0 6	
Insurance, &c.	13 11 0	
		55 17 2
„ gifts to Allhallows, Barking	12 11 5	
„ „ St. John's Wapping	3 0 0	
		15 11 6
„ Tower Hill School expenses—		
Head master (in addition to fees from pupils)	130 0 0	
Assistant master	120 0 0	
Drawing master	80 0 0	
French master	80 0 0	
Term fees allowances	21 10 0	
Printing and stationery	38 7 4	
Coals	22 3 0	
Rates and taxes	27 10 6	
Insurance, tithes rate, &c.	2 10 0	
Examiner's fees	5 5 0	
		527 5 10
Almshouses, South Mims—		
Allowances and gifts to inmates	93 1 0	
Coals and tea	17 17 9	
Insurance	0 9 0	
Cloth gowns	11 19 9	
Medical attendance	6 0 0	
Expenses of election of almswomen	3 9 3	
		132 16 9
		£5,580 5 9

THE BREWERS' COMPANY IN ACCOUNT WITH MR. SAMUEL WHITBREAD'S TRUSTS.

Dr. *Cr.*

GREAT BARFORD ESTATE.

1872. INCOME.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To balance 1st January 1872	—	166 17 0
„ rents received	140 0 0	
„ interest on outlay	3 0 6	
		143 0 6
„ dividend—One year on 4,485*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* Consols	134 11 0	
Less income tax	2 16 0	
		131 15 0
	£ s. d.	
Rental	286 1 0	
Arrears	350 0 0	
		£441 12 6

1872. EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By Capital account—		
Purchase of 180*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.* Consols	—	166 17 0
„ estate expenses—		
Receiver of rents, and commission on rental	9 14 0	
„ insurance	2 12 0	
		12 6 0
„ donations—		
To widows of master brewers	—	145 0 0
To Great Barford Schools Building Fund	—	30 0 0
„ allowance to the Brewers' Company	—	10 10 0
„ balance 31st December 1872	—	76 19 6
		£441 12 6

WHITECROSS STREET ESTATE.

1872.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To balance 1st January 1872	—	183 10 3
„ rents received	256 13 4	
Less property tax	6 6 6	
		250 6 10
„ dividends—One year on 1,650*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* Reduced	49 10 6	
Less income tax	1 0 7	
		48 9 11
	£ s. d.	
Rental	256 13 4	
Arrears	64 3 4	
		£482 7 0

1872.	£ s. d.
By Capital account—	
Purchase of 201*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.* Reduced	183 10 3
„ Estate expenses—	
Receiver of rents, and beadle	7 7 0
„ donation to widow of a freeman	50 0 0
„ allowance to Brewers' Company	10 10 0
„ balance 31st December 1872	230 19 9
	£482 7 0

THE BREWERS' COMPANY IN ACCOUNT WITH SUNDRY TRUSTS.

Dr. *Cr.*

MR. ROGER BELLOWE'S TRUST.

1872. INCOME.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To rents received	11 5 0	
Less property tax	0 11 3	
	£ s. d.	
Rental	24 0 0	
Arrears	6 0 0	
		£10 13 9

1872. EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.
By receiver of rents, clerk and beadle	1 6 4
„ donation to Hazlemere Schools	5 0 0
„ balance carried to General Account of the Company, 31st December 1872	4 7 5
	£10 13 9

BISHOPSGATE STREET ESTATE.

1872.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To rents received	254 1 0	
Less property tax	4 15 3	
	£ s. d.	
Rental	254 1 0	
Arrears	—	
		249 5 9

1872.	£ s. d.
By receiver of rents	12 14 5
„ insurance	4 10 0
„ balance carried to General Account of the Company, 31st December 1872	232 1 4
	£249 5 9

SHOE LANE ESTATE.

1872.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To rents received	340 0 0	
Less property tax	8 10 0	
	£ s. d.	
Rental	340 0 0	
Arrears	85 8 0	
		£331 10 0

1872.	£ s. d.
By receiver of rents	17 0 4
„ insurance	0 12 0
„ balance carried to General Account of the Company, 31st December 1872	313 17 8
	£331 10 0

MR. JOHN POTTER'S TRUST.

1872.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To rents received	75 1 0	
Less property tax	1 5 0	
		73 16 0
„ insurance received	—	4 12 0
	£ s. d.	
Rental	75 1 0	
Arrears	18 15 3	
		£78 8 0

1872.	£ s. d.
By receiver of rents	4 0 3
„ insurance	2 0 0
„ balance 31st December 1872	72 7 9
	£78 8 0

THE BREWERS' COMPANY IN ACCOUNT WITH SUNDRY TRUSTS—*continued.*

Dr. *Cr.*

MR. ROBERT HUNT'S TRUST.

1872. INCOME.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	1872. EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.
To one year's dividend on 466*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.* Consols	13 19 8		By receiver of rents	0 14 0
Less property tax	0 5 10		„ gift, Vicar of Cripplegate, one year	10 0 0
			„ balance 31st December 1872	2 19 10
		13 13 10		£13 13 10

MRS. ANN POTTER'S TRUST.

1872.	£ s. d.	1872.	£ s. d.
To balance 31st December 1872	4 0 0	By gifts, Lady Owen's almswomen, one year	2 0 0
		„ parish of St. Sepulchre	1 0 0
		„ St. Giles Without, Cripplegate	1 0 0
	£4 0 0		£4 0 0

MR. JOHN NEWMAN'S TRUST.

1872.	£ s. d.	1872.	£ s. d.
To one year's rentcharge	1 0 0	By receiver of rents	0 1 1
		„ balance 31st December 1872	0 18 11
	£1 0 0		£1 0 0

MESSRS. JOHN YORK AND RICHARD ROCHDALE'S TRUST.

1872.	£ s. d.	1872.	£ s. d.
To one year's rentcharges from Christ's Hospital	7 0 0	By receiver of rents	0 7 1
		„ balance 31st December 1872	6 12 11
	£7 0 0		£7 0 0

MRS. SUSAN CLARK'S GIFT.

1872.	£ s. d.	1872.	£ s. d.
To one year's rentcharge from St. Sepulchre	3 0 0	By receiver of rents	0 3 1
		„ balance 31st December 1872	2 16 11
	£3 0 0		£3 0 0

IN ACCOUNT WITH MR. JOHN NEIMAN'S TRUST.

1872.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	1872.	£ s. d.
To dividend, one year on 920*l.* Consols	27 12 0		By balance due to the Company 1st January 1872	20 1 8
Less property tax	0 11 6		„ receiver of rents	1 7 7
		27 0 6	„ almswomen, Aldenham and South Mims	27 12 0
„ balance due to the Company 31st December 1872		22 0 9		
		£49 1 3		£49 1 3

IN ACCOUNT WITH DEPOSIT (CAUTION MONEY) ACCOUNT.

1872.	£ s. d.	1872.	£ s. d.
To balance 1st January 1872	924 15 0	By out-payments in 1872	180 0 0
„ receipts in 1872	200 0 0	„ balance 31st December 1872	944 15 0
	£1,124 15 0		£1,124 15 0

IN ACCOUNT WITH MR. JOHN BAKER'S TRUST

1872.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	1872.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To balance 1st January 1872	—	73 6 5	By Capital account—		
„ rents received	110 0 0		Purchase of 80*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* Reduced	—	73 6 5
Less property tax	2 15 0		„ corn rent	—	3 14 11
		107 5 0	„ estate account—		
„ dividends—			Receiver of rents, and beadle	12 0 0	
One year on 7,329*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* Consols	219 17 8		Travelling expenses, &c.	1 6 0	
„ 4,418*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.* Reduced	132 10 10		Insurance	0 19 6	
	352 8 6				14 5 6
Less income tax	7 6 8		„ almshouses, Mile End—		
		345 1 10	Allowances to inmates	218 8 0	
	£ s. d.		Coal	16 6 5	
Rental 110 0 0			Care of garden	12 0 0	
Arrears 27 10 0			Rates and taxes	17 8 6	
			Insurance	1 6 6	
			Repairs	6 12 8	
					272 2 1
			„ allowance to Brewers' Company	—	20 0 0
			„ balance 31st December 1872	—	142 4 4
		£525 13 3			£525 13 3

THE BREWERS' COMPANY. GENERAL ACCOUNT.

Dr. *Cr.*

1873.	INCOME.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To balance 1st January 1873		—	3,035 18 1
„ rents received		196 3 4	
Less property tax		2 10 0	
			193 13 4
„ redeemed land tax		—	9 6 4
„ dividends—one year on 17,828*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.* Consols		534 17 4	
Less income tax		7 15 11	
			527 1 5
„ allowances from—			
Alderman Platt's Trust		80 0 0	
Mr. S. Whitbread's Trust—			
Great Barford estate		10 10 0	
Whitecross Street estate		10 10 0	
Mr. John Baker's Trust		20 0 0	
			121 0 0
„ sundry trusts—the balances of which became the property of the Company, viz, balance of—			
Mr. Roger Bellowe's Trust		27 11 5	
Bishopsgate Street estate		233 7 11	
Shoe Lane estate		366 11 11	
Mr. John Potter's Trust		68 8 10	
Mr. Robert Hunt's Trust		3 1 7	
Mr. John Newman's Trust		0 19 0	
Mrs. Susan Clark's Gift		2 17 0	
Messrs. York and Rochdale's Trust		6 13 0	
			709 10 8
Fines account		—	604 3 0
Poor box account		—	16 0 0
Search and quarterage		—	209 16 8
„ Ironmongers' Company—			
Proportion of Income of Irish Estates		—	420 0 0
			£5,846 9 6

1873.	EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By works at hall for new offices		—	411 2 11
„ balance of Mrs. Ann Potter's Fund		—	4 0 0
„ Mr. Lovejoy's gift to Lady Owen's almswomen		7 0 0	
„ Mr. Charrington's gift to Aldenham Almshouses		24 0 0	
„ Mr. Knapp's gift to clerk		0 10 0	
			31 10 0
„ subscription to Cripplegate schools		—	2 2 0
„ gifts and donations to sundry persons		—	185 0 0
„ subscription to London and Middlesex Archæological Association		—	10 10 0
„ court and committee money		—	199 10 0
„ estate expenses—			
Salaries, clerk and receiver of expenses		185 2 11	
Surveyor's charges		25 4 0	
Auditor's fee		26 5 0	
Beadle and disbursements		127 12 1	
Rates and taxes		202 8 6	
Freedom stamps		50 0 0	
Sundry expenses—insurance, gas, printing, &c.		96 6 11	
			712 19 5
„ expenses of livery, visitation and other dinners and luncheons		—	402 4 11
„ balance 31st December 1873		—	3,887 10 3
			£5,846 9 6

	£ s. d.
Dividend	534 17 4
Rental	304 0 0
Arrears	76 0 0

THE BREWERS' COMPANY IN ACCOUNT WITH ALDERMAN PLATT'S TRUST.

Dr. *Cr.*

1873.	INCOME.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To balance 1st January 1873		—	1,317 8 5
„ rents received		1,996 13 8	
Less property tax		32 18 10	
			1,963 14 10
dividends—			
One year on 2,722*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.* Consols 3 per cent.		81 13 4	
One year on 86,662*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.* New 3 per cent.		2,599 17 4	
One year on 1,536*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* New 3 per cent.		46 1 8	
		2,727 12 4	
Less income tax		39 15 4	
			2,687 17 0

	£ s. d.
Rental of estates	2,034 0 7
Dividends	2,798 14 6
Arrears of rental	770 7 7

1873.	EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By Capital Account—			
Purchase of 1,451*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.* New 3 per cent.		—	1,317 8 5
„ contract for works and repairs—			
At Aldenham Grammar, Lower, and Medburn Schools		—	717 7 9
„ estate expenses—			
Salaries and expenses, receiver of rents, clerk and beadle		237 17 2	
Surveyor's charges		62 9 6	
Sundry expenses, travelling, printing, insurance, &c.		13 19 0	
			314 5 8
„ donations and gifts—			
To St. James, Garlickhithe		2 12 0	
„ St. Pancras District Visiting Association		20 0 0	
„ St. Pancras National School		5 0 0	
			27 12 0
„ school expenses—			
Aldenham Grammar School—			
Head master's salary		1,185 0 0	
Assistant master's salaries		300 0 0	
Examiner's fees and expenses		38 9 0	
Prizes to boys		30 0 0	
Baths and cleaning gallery		19 6 0	
Insurance		8 10 0	
			1,581 5 0
Medburn School—			
Head master's salary and donation		170 0 0	
Monitors		20 3 0	
Gifts and prizes to boys		19 6 6	
Examiner's fees and expenses		3 3 0	
Coals and fagots		7 1 6	
Rates and taxes, insurance, and sundries		4 19 0	
			224 13 0
Aldenham Lower School—			
Head master's salary and donation		170 0 0	
Monitors		31 4 0	
Gifts and prizes to boys		21 17 2	
Examiner's fee and expenses		3 3 0	
Coals and fagots		7 1 6	
Rates, taxes, insurance, and sundries		4 11 9	
			237 17 5
„ exhibitions		—	170 10 0
„ Almshouses, Aldenham—			
Custos, for four years		20 0 0	
Allowances and gifts to inmates		98 2 6	
Nurse		5 10 0	
Coals and tea		15 9 0	
Medical attendance		6 0 0	
Insurance, say		0 9 0	
Coats and gowns, making		18 14 0	
Care of garden		10 0 0	
			174 4 6
„ allowance to Brewers' Company		—	80 0 0
„ balance, 31st December 1873		—	1,123 16 6
			£5,969 0 3

£5,969 0 3

THE BREWERS' COMPANY IN ACCOUNT WITH LADY OWEN'S TRUST.

Dr. *Cr.*

1873. INCOME.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To rents received	7,048 6 4	
Weekly rents	1,177 15 5	
	8,226 1 19	
Less property tax	89 14 3	
		8,136 7 7
„ dividends—one year on 12,235*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* Reduced 3 per cent.	370 1 4	
Less income tax	5 7 11	
		364 13 5
„ deposits from tenants	—	6 0 0
„ Alliance Assurance Compensation, for loss by fire	—	14 0 0
		8,521 1 0
„ balance, 1st January 1873	—	798 2 8
		£9,319 3 8

1873. EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By expenditure on Model Dwellings	—	118 14 0
Sundry builders for special repairs and dilapidations, Clerkenwell estate	—	2,951 8 0
„ estate account—		
Salaries—Receiver of rents, clerk and beadle	433 5 6	
Surveyor's charges	583 11 5	
Solicitor's charges, less repaid	151 5 4	
Allowances to tenants for non-possession and inconvenience during repairs of property	120 0 6	
Rates and taxes allowed to yearly tenants	29 7 10	
Commission for letting houses	55 17 0	
Caretaker of Brewers' Buildings and expenses	69 2 11	
Sundry outgoings	9 11 7	
Insurance, less repaid	133 9 0	
Rates and taxes	245 16 8	
Gas—Owen's Court and Brewers' Buildings	17 16 5	
Printing and stationery	14 0 0	
Rent of inclosure	0 5 0	
		1,843 9 0
„ donations—		
Vicar of Clerkenwell New Year Fund	5 0 0	
St. Mark's School	5 5 0	
„ Home Mission Fund	20 0 0	
Finsbury Dispensary	50 0 0	
		80 5 0
„ school expenses, Islington—		
Head master—Salary	250 0 0	
„ Donation	20 0 0	
Assistant master	250 0 0	
„ Donation	20 0 0	
Second assistant master	125 0 0	
Third assistant master	80 0 0	
French master	90 0 0	
Drawing master	80 0 0	
Rewards to boys	15 18 6	
Examiner's fee and printing	6 10 0	
Coals	28 16 0	
Rates, taxes, &c.	33 6 3	
Insurance	1 10 0	
Visitation expenses	1 19 0	
Repairs	131 2 1	
Do.	21 0 0	
		1,155 1 0
„ Almshouses, Islington—		
Allowances and gifts to inmates	250 19 0	
„ Nurse and Custos	33 8 0	
Coals and tea	55 11 8	
Rates and taxes	28 15 3	
Gas	7 1 0	
Insurance	0 19 6	
Repairs	72 2 6	
		448 16 11
		6,597 14 9
„ capital account—purchase of 879*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.* Reduced 3 per cent	—	798 2 8
		7,395 17 5
„ balance, 31st December 1873	—	1,923 6 3
		£9,319 3 8

	£ s. d.
Rental, including weekly tenants	8,913 9 6
Arrears	3,343 19 2
Dividends	306 9 0

THE BREWERS' COMPANY IN ACCOUNT WITH ALDERMAN HICKSON'S TRUST.

Dr. *Cr.*

1873. INCOME.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To rents received	388 17 0	
Less property tax	6 5 2	
		382 11 10
„ dividends—		
One year on 1,769*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.* Consols 3 per cent.	53 1 6	
One year on 537*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.* Consols 3 per cent.	16 2 6	
	69 4 0	
Less income tax	0 4 8	
		68 19 4
„ balance due to the Company 31st December 1873	—	5,445 10 6
		£5,897 1 8

1873. EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By balance 1st January 1873, due to the Company	—	5,108 4 11
„ work done at the almshouses	—	62 7 7
„ estate expenses—		
Salaries and expenses, receiver of rents, clerk and beadle	30 0 9	
Surveyor's charges	7 16 0	
Insurance	2 6 0	
Land tax allowed	1 0 0	
		41 2 9
„ gifts to Allhallows, Barking	12 11 6	
„ „ to St. John's, Wapping	3 0 0	
		15 11 6
„ Tower Hill School expenses—		
Head master (in addition to fees from pupils)	130 0 0	
Term fees allowances	27 10 0	
Assistant master	140 0 0	
Drawing master	80 0 0	
French master	80 0 0	
Printing and stationery	30 10 4	
Coals	27 8 0	
Rates and taxes	28 8 10	
Insurance	1 2 6	
Examiner's fee	5 5 0	
Repairs	2 6 9	
		552 11 5
„ Almshouses, South Mims—		
Allowances and gifts to inmates	93 1 0	
Coals and tea	17 8 6	
Insurance	0 9 9	
Medical attendance	6 0 0	
Tithe	0 5 6	
		117 3 6
		£5,897 1 8

	£ s. d.
Rental of estates	394 19 6
Dividends	69 4 0
Arrears of rental	273 2 8

THE BREWERS' COMPANY IN ACCOUNT WITH MR. SAMUEL WHITBREAD'S TRUSTS.

Dr. *Cr.*

GREAT BARFORD ESTATE.

1873. INCOME.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To rents received	420 0 0	
„ interest on outlay	9 1 6	
	429 1 6	
Less property tax	11 13 4	
		417 8 2
„ dividend—One year on 4,866*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.* Consol 3 per cent.	139 19 6	
Less income tax	2 0 8	
		137 18 10
		555 7 0
„ balance 1st January 1873	—	76 19 6
Rental 286 1 0		
Arrears 210 0 0		
Dividends 143 9 4		
		£632 6 6

1873. EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By estate expenses—		
Receiver of rents, and commission on rental	18 12 0	
„ insurance	2 12 0	
„ works at farm	5 0 6	
		26 4 6
„ donations—		
To widows of and decayed master brewers	—	180 0 0
„ allowance to the Brewers' Company	—	10 10 0
		216 14 6
„ Capital Account—		
Purchase of 82*l.* 17*s.* 7*d.* Consol 3 per cent.	—	76 19 6
		293 14 0
„ balance 31st December 1873	—	338 12 6
		£632 6 6

WHITECROSS STREET ESTATE.

1873.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To rents received	267 3 4	
Less property tax	4 11 5	
		262 11 11
„ Dividends—One year on 1,852*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.* Reduced 3 per cent.	55 11 8	
Less income tax	0 16 2	
		54 15 6
		317 7 5
„ balance 1st January 1873	—	230 19 9
Rental 256 13 4		
Arrears 53 13 4		
Dividends 63 4 4		
		£548 7 2

1873.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By estate expenses—		
Receiver of rents, and beadle	—	7 7 0
„ donation to widow of a freeman	—	50 0 0
„ allowance to Brewers' Company	—	10 10 0
		67 17 0
„ Capital Account—		
Purchase of 254*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* Reduced 3 per cent.	—	230 19 9
		298 16 9
„ balance 31st December 1873	—	249 10 5
		£548 7 2

THE BREWERS' COMPANY IN ACCOUNT WITH SUNDRY TRUSTS.

Dr. *Cr.*

MR. JOHN NEWMAN'S TRUST.

1873. INCOME.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To one year's rentcharge	—	1 0 0
		£1 0 0

1873. EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By receiver of rents	—	0 1 0
„ balance 31st December 1873	—	0 19 0
		£1 0 0

MESSRS. JOHN YORK AND RICHARD ROCHDALE'S TRUST.

1873.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To one year's rentcharges from Christ's Hospital	—	7 0 0
		£7 0 0

1873.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By receiver of rents	—	0 7 0
„ balance 31st December 1873	—	6 13 0
		£7 0 0

MRS. SUSAN CLARK'S TRUST.

1873.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To one year's rentcharge from St. Sepulchre	—	3 0 0
		£3 0 0

1873.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By receiver of rents	—	0 3 0
„ balance 31st December 1873	—	2 17 0
		£3 0 0

IN ACCOUNT WITH MR. JOHN NEIMAN'S TRUST.

1873.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To dividend, one year on 920*l.* Consol 3 per cent.	27 12 0	
Less property tax	0 8 0	
		27 4 0
„ balance due to the Company 31st December 1873	—	23 16 4
		£51 0 4

1873.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By balance due to the Company 1st January 1873	—	22 0 9
„ receiver of rents	—	1 7 7
„ almswomen, Aldenham and South Mimms	—	27 12 0
		£51 0 4

THE BREWERS' COMPANY IN ACCOUNT WITH SUNDRY TRUSTS—*continued.*

Dr. *Cr.*

IN ACCOUNT WITH DEPOSIT (CAUTION MONEY) ACCOUNT.

1873. INCOME.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	1873. EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To balance 1st January 1873	—	944 15 0	By out-payments in 1873	—	220 0 0
„ receipts in 1873	—	120 0 0	„ balance 31st December 1873	—	844 15 0
		£1,064 15 0			£1,064 15 0

IN ACCOUNT WITH MR. JOHN BAKER'S TRUST.

1873.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	1873.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To rents received	110 0 0		By corn rent	—	3 14 11
Less property tax	1 16 8		„ Estate account—		
		108 3 4	Surveyor	14 10 6	
„ Dividends—			Receiver of rents, and beadle	12 0 0	
One year on 7,329*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* Consol 3 per cent.	219 17 8		Insurance	0 19 6	
					17 10 0
One year on 4,498*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* Reduced 3 per cent.	134 19 4		„ Almshouses, Mile End—		
			Allowances to inmates	218 8 0	
	354 17 0		Coal	19 13 7	
Less income tax	5 3 5		Rates and taxes	21 12 8	
		349 13 7	Insurance	1 6 6	
			Repairs	49 7 0	
		457 16 11			310 7 9
balance 1st January 1873	—	142 4 4	„ allowance to Brewers' Company	—	20 0 0
			„ balance 31st December 1873	—	248 8 7
£ s. d.					
Rental 110 0 0					
Arrears 27 10 0					
Dividend 354 17 0					
		£600 1 3			£600 1 3

MR. ROGER BELLOWE'S TRUST.

1873.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	1873.	£ s. d.
To rents received	35 5 0		By surveyor	4 15 4
Less property tax	0 7 9		„ receiver of rents, clerk and beadle	2 10 6
			„ balance carried to General Account of the Company, 31st December 1873	27 11 5
£ s. d.				
Rental 24 0 0				
Arrears 6 0 0				
		34 17 3		£34 17 3

BISHOPSGATE STREET ESTATE.

1873.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	1873.	£ s. d.
To rents received	254 1 0		By receiver of rents	12 14 5
Less property tax	3 8 8		„ insurance	4 10 0
			„ balance carried to General Account of the Company, 31st December 1873	233 7 11
£ s. d.				
Rental 254 1 0				
Arrears —				
		250 12 4		£250 12 4

SHOE LANE ESTATE.

1873.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	1873.	£ s. d.
To rents received	392 10 0		By receiver of rents	19 12 9
Less property tax	5 13 4		„ insurance	0 12 0
			„ balance carried to General Account of the Company, 31st December 1873	366 11 11
£ s. d.				
Rental 340 0 0				
Arrears 32 10 0				
		386 16 8		£386 16 8

MR. JOHN POTTER'S TRUST.

1873.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	1873.	£ s. d.
To rents received	75 1 0		By receiver of rents	3 15 6
Less property tax	0 16 8		„ insurance	2 0 0
			„ balance 31st December 1873	68 8 10
£ s. d.				
Rental 75 1 0				
Arrears 18 15 3				
		74 4 4		£74 4 4

MR. ROBERT HUNT'S TRUST

1873.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	1873.	£ s. d.
To one year's dividend on 466*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.* Consols 3 per cent.	13 19 8		By receiver of rents	0 14 0
Less property tax	0 4 1		„ gift, Vicar of Cripplegate, one year	10 0 0
			„ balance 31st December 1873	3 1 7
		13 15 7		£13 15 7

THE BREWERS' COMPANY IN ACCOUNT WITH SUNDRY TRUSTS—*continued.*

Dr. *Cr.*

MRS. ANN POTTER'S TRUST.

1873. INCOME.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To balance 31st December 1873	—	4 0 0
		£4 0 0

1873. EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.
By gifts, Lady Owen's almswomen, one year	2 0 0
" " parish of St. Sepulchre	1 0 0
" " St. Giles Without, Cripplegate	1 0 0
	£4 0 0

	Stock. £ s. d.	Estimated Value. £ s. d.	£ s. d.
Alderman Platt's Trust—			
To New 3 per cents	85,662 6 4	79,729 6 8	
New 3 per cents	1,536 5 6	1,413 7 5	
New 3 per cents	2,370 4 7	2,150 19 8	
3 per cent. Consols	2,722 7 1	2,504 11 3	
			85,798 5 0
Payments in excess of receipts	—	—	193 11 11
Balance 31st December 1873	—	—	1,123 16 6
Lady Owen's Trust—			
To 3 per cents Reduced	13,215 3 3	12,415 17 6	
			12,415 17 6
Cash paid for Brewers' Buildings	—	—	118 14 0
Balance 31st December 1873	—	—	1,923 6 3
Alderman Hickson's Trust—			
To 3 per cent. Consols	537 10 2	494 10 1	
3 per cent. Consols	1,769 5 9	1,627 14 0	
			2,122 4 1
Balance 31st December 1872	—	—	5,108 4 11
Payments in excess of receipts	—	—	837 5 7
S. Whitbread, Esq.'s, Great Barford Trust—			
To 3 per cent. Consols	4,748 19 4	4,372 18 10	
			4,372 18 10
Balance 31st December 1873	—	—	338 12 6
S. Whitbread, Esq.'s, Whitecross Street Trust—			
To 3 per cent. Consols	2,107 8 7	1,933 2 11	
			1,933 2 11
Balance 31st December 1873	—	—	249 10 5
John Baker, Esq.'s, Trust—			
To 3 per cent. Consols	7,329 9 4	6,743 2 2	
3 per cents Reduced	4,498 16 6	4,137 18 4	
			10,881 0 6
Balance 31st December 1873	—	—	248 8 7
The Company's Account—			
To 3 per cent. Consols	17,828 16 9	16,466 13 5	
3 per cent. Consols (Neiman)	920 0 0	846 8 0	
3 per cent. Consols (Robert Hunt)	466 6 9	427 0 7	
			17,740 2 0
Payments in excess of Receipts, 1873—			
To Alderman Platt's Trust	—	—	193 11 11
Alderman Hickson's Trust	—	—	837 5 7
John Neiman's Trust	—	—	1 15 7
Mrs. Ann Potter's Trust	—	—	4 0 0
Deposit account	—	—	100 0 0
			145,541 14 7
Cash in hand, being the balance 31st December 1873	—	—	3,146 12 8
			£148,688 7 3

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Alderman Platt's Trust—		
By Alderman Platt's Trust		85,798 5 0
Balance 31st December 1872		1,317 8 5
Lady Owen's Trust—		
By Lady Owen's Trust		12,415 17 6
Balance 31st December 1872		798 2 8
Receipts in excess of expenditure		1,243 17 7
Alderman Hickson's Trust—		
By Alderman Hickson's Trust		2,122 4 1
Brewers' Company, balance 31st December 1873		5,445 10 6
S. Whitbread, Esq.'s, Great Barford Trust—		
By Mr. Whitbread's Trust		4,372 18 10
Balance 31st December 1872		76 19 6
Receipts in excess of expenditure		261 13 0
S. Whitbread, Esq.'s, Whitecross Street Trust—		
By Mr. Whitbread's Trust		1,933 2 11
Balance 31st December 1872		230 19 9
Receipts in excess of expenditure		18 10 8
John Baker, Esq.'s, Trust—		
By Mr. Baker's Trust		10,881 0 6
Balance 31st December 1872		142 4 4
Receipts in excess of expenditure		106 4 3
The Company's Account—		
By Brewers' Company		17,740 2 0
Balance 31st December 1872		1,416 2 1
Receipts in excess of Expenditure, 1873—		
By General Account		855 12 2
Lady Owen's Trust (less cash paid for Brewers' Buildings)		1,125 3 7
S. Whitbread, Esq.'s, Great Barford Trust		261 13 0
S. Whitbread, Esq.'s, Whitecross Street Trust		18 10 8
John Baker, Esq.'s, Trust		106 4 3
		148,688 7 3

Income from Land, Rentcharges, &c.—	Rent. £ s. d.	Arrears. £ s. d.
Alderman R. Platt	2,034 0 7	770 7 7
Lady Alice Owen	7,735 14 0	3,343 19 2
Alderman James Hickson	394 19 6	273 2 8
S. Whitbread, Esq.'s, Great Barford Estate	286 1 0	210 0 0
S. Whitbread, Esq.'s, Whitecross Street Estate	256 13 4	53 13 4
John Baker, Esq., Horton Farm	110 0 0	27 10 0
Other sources	1,567 1 8	148 7 8
	£12,384 10 1	£4,827 0 5

Income from Stock—	Stock. £ s. d.	Dividends. £ s. d.
Alderman R. Platt	98,291 4 6	2,798 14 6
Lady Owen	13,215 3 3	396 9 0
Alderman Hickson	2,306 15 11	69 4 0
S. Whitbread, Esq.'s, Great Barford Estate	4,748 19 4	142 9 4
S. Whitbread, Esq.'s, Whitecross Street Estate	2,107 8 7	63 4 4
John Baker, Esq.	11,828 5 10	354 17 0
John Newman, Esq.	920 0 0	27 12 0
Robert Hunt, Esq.	466 6 9	13 19 8
Other sources	17,828 16 9	534 17 4
	£146,713 0 11	4,401 7 2 £148,688 7 3

THE BREWERS' COMPANY. GENERAL ACCOUNT.

Dr. *Cr.*

1874. INCOME.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To rents received	278 0 0	
Less property tax	3 5 7	
		274 14 5
" redeemed land tax	—	21 15 8
" dividends—One year on 17,828*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.* consols	534 17 4	
Less income tax	5 11 5	
		529 5 11
" interest on deposit at bankers	—	66 2 2
" received for dilapidations, No. 19, Addle Street	—	123 0 0
" allowances from—		
Alderman Platt's Trust	80 0 0	
Mr. S. Whitbread's Trust—Great Barford estate	10 10 0	
Do. Whitecross Street estate	10 10 0	
Mr. John Baker's Trust	20 0 0	
		121 0 0
" sundry Trusts—The balance of which became the property of the Company, viz., balance of—		
Mr. Roger Bellowe's Trust	10 6 11	
Bishopsgate Street estate	234 9 0	
Shoe Lane estate	270 17 1	
Mr. John Potter's Trust	73 5 2	
Mr. Robert Hunt's Trust	3 2 9	
Mr. John Newman's Trust	1 0 0	
Mrs. Susan Clark's Gift	8 0 0	
Messrs. York and Rochdale's Trust	7 0 0	
	603 0 11	
Fines account	— 437 3 0	
Poor box account	— 16 9 0	
Search and quarterage	— 209 16 8	
		603 0 11
" Ironmongers' Company—Proportion of income of Irish estates	—	560 0 0
		2,067 2 9
" balance 1st January 1874	—	8,887 10 3
		£6,854 13 0

1874. EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By works at hall	—	43 4 3
" office fittings	—	84 16 0
" repairs at No. 18, Addle Street	—	3 13 6
" balance of Mrs. Ann Potter's Fund	—	3 0 0
" Mr. Lovejoy's gift to Lady Owen's almswomen and master of school	7 0 0	
" Mr. Charrington's gift to Aldenham almshouses	24 0 0	
" Mr. Knapp's gift to clerk	0 10 0	
		31 10 0
" subscription to Cripplegate schools	—	2 2 0
" gifts and donations	—	152 10 0
" court and committee money	—	155 8 0
" Estate expenses—		
Salaries, clerk and receiver of rents	178 4 0	
Surveyor's charges	49 15 3	
Auditor's fee	26 5 0	
Beadle and disbursements	125 13 4	
Rates and taxes, less repaid	221 10 10	
Sundry expenses—Insurance, gas, printing, &c.	50 9 2	
		651 17 7
" expenses of livery, visitation, and other dinners	—	376 15 6
		1,504 16 10
" balance 31st December 1874	—	5,349 16 2
		£6,854 13 0

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Rental	175 0 0	—
Arrears	—	37 10 0
Dividend	534 17 4	—

THE BREWERS' COMPANY IN ACCOUNT WITH ALDERMAN PLATT'S TRUST.

Dr. *Cr.*

1874. INCOME.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To rents received	2,021 1 5	
Less property tax	25 16 8	
		1,995 4 9
" dividends—		
One year on 2,722*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.* Consol. 3 per cent.	81 13 4	
One year on 86,662*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.* New 3 per cent.	2,599 17 4	
One year on 1,536*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* New 3 per cent.	46 1 8	
Four dividends on stock accumulated to 3,583*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.* New 3 per cent.	116 17 0	
	2,844 9 4	
Less income tax	29 13 9	
		2,814 15 7
" property sold to the School Board for London	—	1,548 10 0
" interest on ditto at 5 per cent.	—	88 9 1
		6,446 19 5
" balance 1st January 1874	—	1,123 16 6
		£7,570 15 11

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Rental of estates	2,006 0 7	
Dividends	2,885 17 8	
Arrears of rental	—	758 4 3

1874. EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By Capital account—		
Purchase of 1,213*l.* 6*s.* New 3 per cent.	—	1,123 16 6
" 1,692*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.* New 3 per cent.	—	1,548 10 0
" estate expenses—		
Salaries and expenses, receiver of rents, clerk and beadle	330 0 2	
Surveyor's charges	78 11 10	
Solicitor's charges	9 7 8	
Sundry expenses, travelling, printing, insurance, &c.	8 16 6	
		426 16 2
" donations and gifts—		
To St. James, Garlickhithe	2 12 0	
" St. Pancras District Visiting Association	20 0 0	
" St. Pancras National School	5 0 0	
		27 12 0
" school expenses—		
Aldenham Grammar School—		
Head master's salary	1,200 0 0	
Assistant master's salaries	300 0 0	
Examiner's fee and expenses	42 11 0	
Prizes to boys	30 0 0	
Cleaning gallery	0 10 0	
Insurance	8 10 0	
Repairs	15 14 10	
		1,597 5 10
Medburn School—		
Head master's salary and donation	170 0 0	
Monitors and donation	27 15 0	
Gifts and prizes to boys	10 0 6	
Examiner's fee and expenses	3 3 0	
Coals and fagots	8 3 0	
Stationery	17 18 3	
Rates, taxes, insurance, and sundries	5 15 0	
Repairs	27 10 1	
		270 4 10
Aldenham Lower School—		
Head master's salary and donation	170 0 0	
Monitors	37 14 0	
Gifts and prizes to boys	10 7 6	
Examiner's fee and expenses	3 3 0	
Coals and fagots	8 3 0	
Stationery	19 4 11	
Rates, taxes, insurance and sundries	5 12 5	
Repairs and gravel	37 13 4	
		291 18 2
" exhibitions	—	120 0 0
" almshouses, Aldenham—		
Custos	5 0 0	
Allowances and gifts to inmates	96 10 0	
Nurse	4 0 0	
Coals and tea	12 0 0	
Medical attendance	21 0 0	
Insurance, say	0 9 0	
Coats, gowns, and making	11 1 0	
Care of garden	10 0 0	
Disappointed applicants	0 15 0	
Repairs	9 11 5	
		170 6 5
" allowance to Brewers' Company	—	80 0 0
		5,656 9 11
" balance 31st December 1874	—	1,914 6 0
		£7,570 15 11

THE BREWERS' COMPANY IN ACCOUNT WITH LADY OWEN'S TRUST.

Dr. *Cr.*

1874. INCOME.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To rents received	7,146 5 6	
„ weekly rents	1,218 11 3	
	8,364 16 9	
Less property tax	70 15 9	
		8,294 1 0
„ dividends—		
One year on stock accumulated to 15,291*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.* Reduced 3 per cent.	427 11 11	
Less income tax	4 7 8	
		423 4 3
„ deposits from tenants	—	2 0 0
		8,719 5 3
„ balance 1st January 1874		1,923 6 3
		£10,642 11 6

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Rental (including weekly tenants)	8,629 5 3	
Dividends	427 11 11	
Arrears	—	3,613 1 8

1874. EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By expenditure on model dwellings	—	248 14 3
Sundry buildings for special repairs and dilapidations, Clerkenwell estate	—	1,414 19 8
„ Estate account—		
Salaries—receiver of rents, clerk and beadle	441 13 10	
Surveyor's charges	188 11 5	
Solicitor's charges	182 12 7	
Allowances to tenants for non-possession and inconvenience during repairs of property	35 17 0	
Rates and taxes allowed to yearly tenants	31 19 0	
Caretaker of Brewers' Buildings and expenses	62 8 0	
Sundry outgoings	10 13 2	
Insurance, less repaid	126 11 9	
Rates and taxes	340 9 8	
Gas—Owen's Court and Brewers' Buildings	19 0 1	
Printing and stationery	5 19 6	
Rent of enclosure	0 5 0	
Levy expenses, less repaid	3 5 0	
		1,449 6 0
„ donations—		
Vicar of Clerkenwell, New Year Fund	5 0 0	
St. Mark's school	5 5 0	
„ Home Mission Fund	20 0 0	
		30 5 0
„ school expenses, Islington—		
Head master—salary	250 0 0	
„ donation	20 0 0	
Assistant master	250 0 0	
„ donation	20 0 0	
Second assistant master	125 0 0	
Third assistant master	80 0 0	
French master	90 0 0	
Drawing master	80 0 0	
Rewards to boys	14 15 0	
Examiner's fee and printing	8 7 6	
Coals	22 14 0	
Rates and taxes	44 11 5	
Gas	3 19 0	
Insurance	1 10 0	
Visitation expenses	1 16 0	
Printing, stationery, &c.	91 14 3	
Repairs	13 0 0	
		1,117 7 2
„ Almshouses, Islington—		
Allowances and gifts to inmates	250 19 0	
„ nurse and custos	33 8 0	
Coals and tea	49 13 10	
Gowns and making	24 0 10	
Rates and taxes	38 15 1	
Gas	7 6 0	
Insurance	0 19 6	
Repairs	17 0 8	
Sundries	6 0 0	
		428 2 11
„ Capital account—		4,688 15 0
Purchase of 2,076*l.* 9*s.* 0*d.* Reduced 3 per cent.	—	1,923 6 3
		6,612 1 3
„ balance 31st December 1874	—	4,030 10 3
		£10,642 11 6

THE BREWERS' COMPANY IN ACCOUNT WITH ALDERMAN HICKSON'S TRUST.

Dr. *Cr.*

1874. INCOME.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To rents received	390 15 0	
Less property tax	4 12 0	
		386 2 2
„ dividends—		
One year on 1,769*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.* Consol. 3 per cent.	53 1 6	
One year on 537*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.* Consol. 3 per cent.	16 2 6	
	69 4 0	
Less income tax	0 3 4	
		69 0 8
„ enfranchisement of the "Robin Hood and Little John" public-house, Potters Bar, to the Rev. Hy. Back—amount of award	—	126 19 10
„ enfranchisement of the "Sawyers," Dugdale Hill, to the Trustees of George Byng, Esq.—consideration	—	150 12 6
		732 15 2
„ balance due to the Company 31st December 1874		5,815 19 10
		£6,548 15 0

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Rental of estates	394 19 6	
Dividends	69 4 0	
Arrears	277 7 2	

1874. EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
„ Estate expenses—		
Salaries and expenses, receiver of rents, clerk and beadle	44 0 2	
Surveyor's charges	7 13 8	
Insurance	2 6 0	
Land tax allowed	1 0 0	
		54 19 10
„ gifts to Allhallows, Barking	12 11 6	
„ „ to St. John's, Wapping	3 0 0	
		15 11 6
„ Tower Hill school expenses—		
Head master (in addition to fees from pupils)	130 0 0	
Term fees allowances „	12 10 0	
Donation to „	50 0 0	
Assistant master	140 0 0	
Extra service during illness of assistant master	4 4 0	
Drawing master	80 0 0	
French master	80 0 0	
Printing, stationery, &c.	32 14 11	
Coals	14 14 0	
Rates and taxes	31 2 8	
Insurance	1 2 6	
Examiner's fee	5 5 0	
Repairs	31 14 9	
		613 7 10
„ Almshouses, South Mims—		
Allowances and gifts to inmates	93 1 0	
Coals, tea, and mats	27 15 0	
Gowns and making	9 18 0	
Insurance	0 9 0	
Medical attendance	10 10 0	
		141 13 0
„ enfranchisement of the "Robin Hood and Little John" public-house, Potters Bar—amount of award paid to the Charity Commissioners for investment	—	126 19 10
„ enfranchisement of the "Sawyers," Dugdale Hill—amount of consideration paid to the Charity Commissioners for investment	—	150 12 6
		1,103 4 6
„ balance 1st January 1874 due to the Company		5,445 10 6
		£6,548 15 0

THE BREWERS' COMPANY IN ACCOUNT WITH MR. SAMUEL WHITBREAD'S TRUSTS.

Dr. *Cr.*

GREAT BARFORD ESTATE.

1874. INCOME.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	1874. EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To rents received	280 0 0		By Estate expenses—		
„ interest on outlay	6 1 0		Receiver of rents, and commission on rental	14 3 0	
	286 1 0		„ insurance	2 12 0	
Less property tax	3 10 0		„ works at farm	3 15 8	
		282 11 0			20 10 8
„ dividend one year on 4,748*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.* Consol. 3 per cent.	142 9 4		„ donations to widows of and decayed master brewers	—	270 0 0
Less income tax	1 9 7		„ allowance to the Brewers' Company	—	10 10 0
		140 19 9			301 0 8
		423 10 9			
„ balance 1st January 1874	—	338 12 6	„ Capital account— Purchase of 364*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.* Consol. 3 per cent.	—	338 12 6
£ s. d. £ s. d.					639 13 2
Rental 286 1 0			„ balance 31st December 1874	—	122 10 1
Dividends 153 7 10					
Arrears — 210 0 0					
	£762 3 3				£762 3 3

WHITECROSS STREET ESTATE.

1874.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	1874.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To rents received	—	53 13 4	By Estate expenses—		
„ dividends one year on 2,107*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.* Reduced 3 per cent.	63 4 4		Receiver of rents, and beadle	—	7 7 0
Less income tax	0 13 1		„ donation to widow of a freeman	—	60 0 0
		62 11 3	„ allowance to Brewers' Company	—	10 10 0
		116 4 7			77 17 0
balance 1st January 1874	—	249 10 5	„ Capital account— Purchase of 269*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.* Reduced 3 per cent.	—	249 10 5
£ s. d. £ s. d.					327 7 5
Rental 398 5 8			„ balance 31st December 1874	—	38 7 7
Arrears — 398 5 8					
Dividends 71 6 0					
Arrears — 4 0 10					
	£365 15 0				£365 15 0

THE BREWERS' COMPANY IN ACCOUNT WITH SUNDRY TRUSTS.

Dr. *Cr.*

MR. JOHN NEWMAN'S TRUST.

1874. INCOME.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	1874. EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.
To one year's rentcharge	—	1 0 0		
£ s. d.			By balance carried to General Account of the Company, 31st December 1874	1 0 0
Rentcharge 1 0 0				
Arrears 0 15 0				
	£1 0 0			£1 0 0

MESSRS. JOHN YORK AND RICHARD ROCHDALE'S TRUST.

1874.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	1874.	£ s. d.
To one year's rentcharge from Christ's Hospital		7 0 0		
£ s. d.			By balance carried to General Account of the Company, 31st December 1874	7 0 0
Rentcharge 7 0 0				
Arrears 0 17 8				
	£7 0 0			£7 0 0

MRS. SUSAN CLARK'S TRUST.

1874.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	1874.	£ s. d.
To one year's rentcharge from St. Sepulchre		3 0 0		
£ s. d.			By balance carried to General Account of the Company, 31st December 1874	3 0 0
Rentcharge 3 0 0				
Arrear 1 10 0				
	£3 0 0			£3 0 0

MR. JOHN NEIMAN'S TRUST.

1874.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	1874.	£ s. d.
To dividends one year on 920*l.* Consol. 3 per cent.	27 12 0			
Less property tax	0 5 8			
		27 6 4	By receiver of rents	1 7 6
			„ almswomen, Aldenham and South Mimms	27 12 0
„ balance due to the Company 31st December 1874	—	25 9 6	„ balance due to the Company 1st January 1874	23 16 4
£ s. d.				
Dividends 27 2 0				
	£52 15 10			£52 15 10

THE BREWERS' COMPANY IN ACCOUNT WITH SUNDRY TRUSTS—*continued.*

Dr. *Cr.*

DEPOSIT (CAUTION MONEY) ACCOUNT.

1874. INCOME.	£ s. d.	1874. EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.
To receipts in 1874	60 0 0	By out-payments in 1874	160 0 0
balance 1st January 1874	844 15 0	„ balance 31st December 1874	744 15 0
	£904 15 0		£904 15 0

MR. JOHN BAKER'S TRUST.

1874.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	1874.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To rents received	110 0 0		By corn rent	—	3 14 11
Less property tax	1 7 6		„ Estate account—		
		108 12 6	Surveyor	0 2 4	
„ dividends—			Receiver of rents, and beadle	12 0 0	
One year on 7,329*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* Consol. 3 per cent.	219 17 8		Insurance	0 19 6	
One year on 4,498*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* Reduced 3 per cent.	134 19 4				13 1 10
	354 17 0		St. Philip's Schools, Stepney, a donation	—	20 0 0
Less income tax	3 13 10		„ almshouses, Mile End—		
		351 3 2	Allowances to inmates	218 8 0	
	459 15 8		Coals	15 7 8	
„ balance 1st January 1874	—	248 8 7	Rates and taxes	11 14 11	
	£ s. d. £ s. d.		Insurance	1 6 6	
Rental	110 0 0		Repairs	0 6 10	
Arrears	— 27 10 0		Care of garden 3 years	36 0 0	
Dividends	362 17 11				283 3 6
Arrears	— 4 0 5		„ Capital account—		
			Purchase of 268*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.* Reduced 3 per cent.	—	248 8 7
			„ allowance to Brewers' Company	—	20 0 0
					588 8 10
			„ balance 31st December 1874	—	119 15 5
		£708 4 3			£708 4 3

MR. ROGER BELLOWE'S TRUST.

1874.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	1874.	£ s. d.
To rents received	12 0 0			
Less property tax	0 6 0			
		11 14 0	By receiver of rents, clerk and beadle	1 7 1
	£ s. d.		„ balance carried to General Account of the Company 31st December 1874	10 6 11
Rental	24 0 0			
Arrears	18 0 0			
		£11 14 0		£11 14 0

BISHOPSGATE STREET ESTATE.

1874.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	1874.	£ s. d.
To rents received	254 1 0			
Less property tax	2 7 7			
		251 13 5	By receiver of rents	12 14 5
	£ s. d.		„ insurance	4 10 0
Rental	254 1 0		„ balance carried to General Account of the Company, 31st December 1874	234 9 0
Arrears	—			
		£251 13 5		£251 13 5

SHOE LANE ESTATE.

1874.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	1874.	£ s. d.
To rents received	287 10 0			
Less property tax	0 16 3			
		286 13 9	By solicitor	0 16 10
	£ s. d.		„ receiver of rents	14 7 10
Rental	340 0 0		„ insurance	0 12 0
Arrears	85 0 0		„ balance carried to General Account of the Company, 31st December 1874	270 17 1
		£286 13 9		£286 13 9

MR. JOHN POTTER'S TRUST.

1874.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	1874.	£ s. d
To rents received	75 1 0			
Less property tax	0 12 6			
		74 8 6	By receiver of rents	3 15 4
Insurance repaid	—	4 12 0	„ insurance	2 0 0
	£ s. d.		„ balance carried to General Account of the Company, 31st December 1874	73 5 2
Rental	75 1 0			
Arrears	18 15 3			
		£79 0 6		£79 0 6

MR. ROBERT HUNT'S TRUST.

1874.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	1874.	£ s. d.
To one year's dividend on 466*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.* Consols 3 per cent.	13 19 8		By receiver of rents	0 14 0
Less property tax	0 2 11		„ gift, Vicar of Cripplegate, one year	10 0 0
		13 16 9	„ balance carried to General Account of the Company, 31st December 1874	3 2 9
Dividend 13*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.*				
		£13 16 9		£13 16 9

THE BREWERS' COMPANY IN ACCOUNT WITH SUNDRY TRUSTS—*continued.*

Dr. *Cr.*

MRS. ANN POTTER'S TRUST.

1874. INCOME.	£ s. d.	1874. EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.
To balance 31st December 1874	3 0 0	By gifts—	
		Lady Owen's almswomen, one year	2 0 0
		Parish of St. Sepulchre	1 0 0
	£3 0 0		£3 0 0

1874.	Stock. £ s. d.	Estimated Value. £ s. d.	£ s. d.	1874.	£ s. d.
Alderman Platt's Trust—				**Alderman Platt's Trust—**	
To New 3 per cents	86,662 6 4	79,729 6 8		By Alderman Platt's Trust	88,470 11 6
New 3 per cents	1,536 5 6	1,413 7 5		Balance 1st January 1874	1,123 16 6
New 3 per cents	5,275 17 6	4,823 6 2		Receipts in excess of expenditure	790 9 6
3 per cent. Consols	2,722 7 1	2,504 11 3			
			88,470 11 6		
Balance 31st December 1874	—	—	1,914 6 0		
Lady Owen's Trust—				**Lady Owen's Trust—**	
To 3 per cents Reduced	15,291 12 3	14,339 3 9		By Lady Owen's Trust	14,339 3 9
			14,339 3 9	Balance 1st January 1874	1,923 6 3
Cash paid for Brewers' Buildings	—	—	248 14 3	Receipts in excess of expenditure	2,355 18 3
Balance 31st December 1874	—	—	4,030 10 3		
Alderman Hickson's Trust—				**Alderman Hickson's Trust—**	
To 3 per cent. Consols	537 10 2	494 10 1		By Alderman Hickson's Trust	2,122 4 1
3 per cent. Consols	1,769 5 9	1,627 14 0		Brewers' Company, balance 31st December 1874	5,815 19 10
			2,122 4 1		
Balance 1st January 1874	—	—	5,445 10 6		
Payments in excess of receipts	—	—	370 9 4		
S. Whitbread, Esq.'s, Great Barford Trust—				**S. Whitbread, Esq.'s, Great Barford Trust—**	
To 3 per cent. Consols	4,748 19 4	4,372 18 10		By Mr. Whitbread's Trust	4,711 11 4
3 per cent. Consols	364 2 1	338 12 6		Balance 1st January 1874	338 12 6
			4,711 11 4		
Balance 31st December 1874	—	—	122 10 1		
Payments in excess of receipts	—	—	216 2 5		
S. Whitbread, Esq.'s, Whitecross Street Trust—				**S. Whitbread, Esq.'s, Whitecross Street Trust—**	
To 3 per cents Reduced	2,107 8 7	1,933 2 11		By Mr. Whitbread's Trust	2,182 13 4
3 per cents Reduced	289 7 9	249 10 5		Balance 1st January 1874	249 10 5
			2,182 13 4		
Balance 31st December 1874	—	—	38 7 7		
Payments in excess of receipts	—	—	211 2 10		
John Baker, Esq.'s, Trust—				**John Baker, Esq.'s, Trust—**	
To 3 per cent. Consols	7,329 9 4	6,743 2 2		By Mr. Baker's Trust	11,125 9 1
3 per cents Reduced	4,498 16 6	4,137 18 4		Balance 1st January 1874	248 8 7
3 per cents Reduced	268 4 1	248 8 7			
			11,129 9 1		
Balance 31st December 1874	—	—	119 15 5		
Payments in excess of receipts	—	—	128 13 2		
The Company's account—				**The Company's Account—**	
To 3 per cent. Consols	17,828 16 9	16,466 13 5		By Brewers' Company	17,740 2 0
3 per cent. Consols (Neiman)	920 0 0	846 8 0		Balance 1st January 1874	3,146 12 8
3 per cent. Consols (Robert Hunt)	466 6 9	427 0 7			
			17,740 2 0		
Payments in excess of receipts, 1874—				**Receipts in excess of expenditure, 1874—**	
To General Account (including deposit of 4,000*l.*)	—	—	2,534 14 1	By Alderman Platt's Trust	790 9 6
Alderman Hickson's Trust	—	—	370 9 4	Lady Owen's Trust (less cash paid for Brewers' Buildings)	2,107 4 0
S. Whitbread, Esq.'s, Great Barford Trust	—	—	216 2 5		
S. Whitbread, Esq.'s, Whitecross Street Trust	—	—	211 2 10		
John Baker, Esq.'s, Trust	—	—	128 13 2		
John Neiman's Trust	—	—	1 13 2		
Mrs. Ann Potter's Trust	—	—	3 0 0		
Deposit Account	—	—	100 0 0		
			157,107 11 11		
Cash in hand, being the balance 31st December 1874	—	—	2,478 11 2		
			£159,586 3 1		£159,586 3 1

Income from land, rentcharges, &c.	Rent. £ s. d.	Arrears. £ s. d.
Alderman R. Platt	2,006 0 7	758 4 3
Lady Alice Owen	8,629 5 3	3,613 1 8
Alderman James Hickson	394 19 6	277 7 2
S. Whitbread, Esq.'s, Great Barford Estate	286 1 0	210 0 0
S. Whitbread, Esq.'s, Whitecross Street Estate	398 5 8	398 5 8
John Baker, Esq.'s, Horton Farm	110 0 0	27 10 0
Other sources	1,578 1 8	170 7 8
	£13,402 13 8	£5,454 16 5

Income from stock—	Stock. £ s. d.	Dividends. £ s. d.
Alderman R. Platt	96,196 16 5	2,885 17 8
Lady Owen	15,291 12 3	427 11 11
Alderman Hickson	2,306 15 11	69 4 0
S. Whitbread, Esq.'s, Great Barford Estate	5,113 1 5	153 7 10
S. Whitbread, Esq.'s, Whitecross Street Estate	2,376 16 4	71 6 0
John Baker, Esq.	12,096 9 11	362 17 11
John Neiman, Esq.	920 0 0	27 12 0
Robert Hunt, Esq.	466 6 9	13 19 8
General	17,828 16 9	534 17 4
	£152,596 15 9	4,546 14 4

Dr. THE BREWERS' COMPANY. GENERAL ACCOUNT. *Cr.*

1875.	INCOME.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To rents received		—	126 0 0
„ redeemed land tax		—	17 19 8
„ dividends—one year on 17,828*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.* Consols		534 17 4	
Less income tax		4 13 8	
			530 3 8
„ interest on deposit at bankers		—	76 6 5
„ allowances from—			
Alderman Platt's Trust		80 0 0	
Mr. S. Whitbread's Trust—			
Gt. Barford estate		10 10 0	
Whitecross Street estate		10 10 0	
Mr. John Baker's Trust		20 0 0	
			121 0 0
„ sundry Trusts—the balance of which became the property of the Company, viz., balance of—			
Mr. Roger Bellowe's Trust		21 16 11	
Bishopsgate Street estate		234 14 4	
Shoe Lane estate		319 11 0	
Mr. John Potter's Trust		109 4 0	
Mr. Robert Hunt's Trust		3 3 4	
Mr. John Newman's Trust		1 0 0	
Mrs. Susan Clark's Gift		3 0 0	
Messrs. York and Rochdale's Trust		7 0 0	
			699 9 7
Fines account		—	68 0 0
Poor box account		—	3 0 0
Search and quarterage		—	209 7 7
„ Ironmongers' Company—Proportion of income of Irish estates		—	560 0 0
			2,411 6 11
Balance carried down		—	294 1 6
			£2,705 8 5

1875.	EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By works and repairs at hall		—	67 13 10
„ gas fittings at the hall		—	146 1 9
„ new buildings in Addle Street, clerk of works		—	12 12 0
„ balance of Mrs. Ann Potter's Fund		—	5 0 0
„ Mr. Lovejoy's gift to Lady Owen's almswomen and master of school		7 0 0	
„ Mr. Charrington's gift to Alderman almshouses		24 0 0	
„ Mr. Knapp's gift to clerk		0 10 0	
			31 10 0
„ Livery gown		—	16 5 6
„ subscription to Cripplegate Schools		—	2 2 0
„ gifts and donations		—	611 15 0
„ court and committee money		—	229 10 0
„ allowance for rent of clerk's house		—	100 0 0
„ Estate expenses—			
Salaries, clerk	£100 0 0		
Receiver of rents	64 0 11		
		164 0 11	
„ surveyor's charges		45 7 7	
„ auditor's fee and accountancy		45 3 0	
„ beadle	£84 0 0		
„ do. disbursements	58 10 8		
		142 10 8	
„ rates and taxes		254 4 0	
„ coals and gas		11 4 6	
„ printing, stationery, &c.		71 9 7	
			734 0 5
„ expenses of livery, visitation, and other dinners and luncheons		—	430 1 1
„ wines		—	327 17 0
			£2,705 8 5

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Rental	4 0 0	
Arrears	—	1 0 0
Dividend	534 17 4	
		£2,705 8 5

GENERAL STATEMENT, 31ST DECEMBER 1875.

1874.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
December 31.	To amount invested in securities at this date brought forward	—	16,466 13 5
„ „	balance at this date brought forward	5,349 16 2	
	Less John Neiman's Trust	25 9 6	
		5,324 6 8	
			£21,791 0 1

1875.		£ s. d.
January 1.	By 17,828*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.* Consol. 3 per cent., costing	16,466 13 5
„ „	balance brought down, being excess of expenditure over income	294 1 6
December 31.	„ balance at this date, subject to repayment of debt due to Company for Alderman Hickson's Trust	5,030 5 2
		£21,791 0 1

Dr. THE BREWERS' COMPANY IN ACCOUNT WITH ALDERMAN PLATT'S TRUST. *Cr.*

1875.	INCOME.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To rents received		1,981 11 7	
Less property tax		17 0 7	
			1,964 11 0
„ Dividends—			
One year on 2,722*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.* Consol. 3 per cent.		81 13 4	
One year on 86,662*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.* New 3 per cent.		2,599 17 4	
One year on 1,538*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* New 3 per cent.		46 1 8	
One year on 5,275*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* New 3 per cent.		158 5 6	
		2,885 17 10	
Less income tax		24 0 8	
			2,861 17 2
			£4,898 9 5

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Rental	2,006 0 7	
Arrears	—	782 13 3
Dividends	2,947 14 6	

1875.	EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By Estate expenses—			
Salaries, receiver of rents		244 10 7	
Clerk		0 6 8	
		244 17 3	
Beadle		0 2 6	
Expenses		7 12 6	
Surveyor's charges		43 6 11	
Sundry expenses, travelling		11 18 10	
			307 18 0
Allowance to the Brewers' Company		—	80 0 0
„ donations and gifts—			
To St. James, Garlickhithe		2 12 0	
To St. Pancras District Visiting Association		20 0 0	
To St. Pancras National School		5 0 0	
			27 12 0
„ school expenses—			
Aldenham Grammar School—			
Head master's salary		600 0 0	
Assistant masters' salaries		150 0 0	
Examiner's fee and expenses		36 16 0	
Prizes to boys		30 0 0	
Cleaning gallery		0 10 0	
			817 6 0
Medburn School—			
Head master's salary and donation		132 10 0	
Monitors and donation		20 16 0	
Gifts and prizes to boys		5 7 0	
Examiner's fee and expenses		3 3 0	
Coals and fagots		7 0 0	
Stationery		6 3 0	
Rates, taxes, insurance, and sundries		3 11 4	
			178 10 4
Aldenham Lower School—			
Head master's salary and donation		132 10 0	
Monitors		32 15 0	
Gifts and prizes to boys		6 10 6	
Examiner's fee and expenses		3 3 0	
Coals and fagots		7 0 0	
Stationery		3 3 6	
Rates, taxes, insurance, and sundries		4 16 7	
			189 18 7
„ Exhibitions		—	80 0 0
The governing body of Aldenham Grammar School, Scheme 1875, clause 18		—	1,000 0 0
The governing body of North London C. and C. Schools for girls, Scheme 1875, clause 16		—	237 10 9
Aldenham Elementary Schools, Manager's Scheme 1875, clause 15		—	95 1 7
Pensions to late masters of Medburn and Aldenham Lower Schools		—	37 10 0
By Almshouses, Aldenham—			
Custos		5 0 0	
Allowance and gifts to inmates		96 10 0	
Coals and tea		14 11 0	
Medical attendance		12 0 0	
Insurance, say		0 9 0	
Coats, gowns, and making		11 1 0	
Care of garden		7 10 0	
Disappointed applicants		0 15 0	
			147 16 0
			£3,199 3 3
„ balance carried down		—	1,627 4 11
			£4,826 8 2

BREWERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

GENERAL STATEMENT, 31ST DECEMBER 1875.

1874.	INCOME.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
December 31.	To amount invested in securities at this date brought forward		88,470 11 6
„	„ balance of trust		1,914 6 0
1875.			
December 31.	„ balance brought down, being excess of income over expenditure		1,627 4 11
		£92,012 2 5	

1875.	EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Jan. 1—				
	By 86,662 6 4 New 3 per cent., costing	—	79,729 6 8	
	„ 1,536 5 6 „ „	—	1,413 7 5	
	„ 5,275 17 6 „ „	4,823 6 2		
Oct. 14—				
	By 2,061 3 2 „ „	1,914 6 0		
	7,337 0 8		6,737 12 2	
				87,880 6 3
Dec. 31—				
	By 2,722 7 1 Consols costing	—	—	2,504 11 3
	„ balance at this date	—	—	1,627 4 11
				£92,012 2 5

THE BREWERS' COMPANY IN ACCOUNT WITH LADY OWEN'S TRUST.

Dr. *Cr.*

1875.	INCOME.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To rents received		6,921 2 8	
	Weekly rents	1,155 6 6	
		8,076 9 2	
	Less property tax	41 1 8	
			8,035 7 6
„	dividends—one year on stock 15,291*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.* reduced 3 per cent.	458 14 10	
	Less income tax	3 16 4	
			454 18 6

	£ s. d.
Rental, including weekly tenants	8,625 0 6
Arrears	3,547 11 0
Dividends	588 18 9

1875.	EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By sundry buildings, special repairs, and dilapidations, Clerkenwell estate		—		1,590 0 7
„	Estate account—			
	Salaries—	£ s. d.		
	Receiver of rents	428 6 5		
	Clerk—gift	0 10 0		
			428 16 5	
	Beadle—gift	—	0 3 4	
			428 19 9	
	Surveyor's charges		99 13 6	
	Solicitor's charges		23 2 0	
	Allowances to tenants for non-possession and inconvenience during repairs of property		15 0 0	
	Rates and taxes allowed to yearly tenants		80 17 9	
	Caretaker of Brewers' Buildings and expenses		64 13 0	
	Sundry outgoings		21 2 4	
	Insurance		131 15 9	
	Rates and taxes		313 17 3	
	Gas—Owen's Court and Brewers' Buildings		16 10 10	
	Printing and stationery		6 9 3	
	Rent of enclosure		0 5 0	
	Levy expenses		30 15 0	
				1,183 1 5
„	donations—			
	Vicar of Clerkenwell New Year Fund		5 0 0	
	St. Mark's National School		20 0 0	
	„ „ Treat		5 5 0	
	„ Home Mission Fund		20 0 0	
				50 5 0
„	school expenses, Islington—			
	Head master—salary		250 0 0	
	„ donation		20 0 0	
	Assistant master		250 0 0	
	„ donation		20 0 0	
	Second assistant master		125 0 0	
	Third assistant master		85 0 0	
	French master		90 0 0	
	Drawing master		80 0 0	
	Rewards to boys		15 7 0	
	Examiner's fee and printing		7 4 0	
	Coals		21 18 0	
	Rates and taxes		37 1 7	
	Gas		5 15 6	
	Insurance		1 10 0	
	Visitation expenses		1 16 0	
	Printing and stationery		62 17 2	
	Sundries		31 11 6	
				1,105 0 9
„	Almshouses, Islington—			
	Allowances and gifts to inmates		250 19 0	
	„ nurse and custos		33 8 0	
	Coals and tea		49 8 6	
	Rates and taxes		32 7 11	
	Gas		5 15 6	
	Insurance		0 19 6	
	Repairs		20 7 2	
	Sundries		3 0 0	
				396 5 7
				4,324 13 4
	Balance carried down	—		4,165 12 8
				£8,490 6 0

GENERAL STATEMENT, 31ST DECEMBER 1875.

1874.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
December 31.	To amount invested in securities at this date brought forward		14,339 3 9
„	„ balance of trust		4,030 10 3
1875.			
December 31.	„ balance brought down, being excess of income over expenditure		4,165 12 8
		£22,535 6 8	

1875.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
January 1.	By 15,291 12 3 Reduced 3 per cent., costing		14,339 3 9	
October 14.	„ 4,339 14 4 „ „		4,030 10 3	
	£19,631 6 7			18,369 14 0
December 31.	„ balance at this date	—		4,165 12 8
				£22,535 6 8

THE BREWERS' COMPANY IN ACCOUNT WITH ALDERMAN HICKSON'S TRUST.

Dr. *Cr.*

1875.	INCOME.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	To rents received	290 9 9	
	Less property tax	1 4 3	
			289 5 6
„	Dividends—		
	One year on 537*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.* Consol. 3 per cent.	16 2 6	
	One year on stock accumulated to 2,069*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.* Consols 3 per cent.	59 12 9	
		75 15 3	
	Less income tax	0 2 8	
			75 12 7
			364 18 1
„	balance carried down		497 9 5
			£862 7 6

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Rental	388 12 4	
Arrears	—	340 6 9
Dividends	78 4 2	—

1875.	EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	By Estate expenses—			
	Salaries—			
	Receiver of rents	18 6 9		
	Clerk's gift	2 0 0		
		20 6 9		
	Beadle's gift	1 0 0		
	Expenses	6 0 10		
			27 7 7	
	Surveyor's charges		5 14 2	
	Insurance		2 6 0	
	Land tax allowed		1 0 0	
	Collector of quit rents		6 6 0	
	Works at farm		13 2 0	
				55 15 9
„	Gifts—			
	To Allhallows, Barking		12 11 6	
	„ St. John's, Wapping		3 0 0	
				15 11 6
„	Tower Hill School expenses—			
	Head master (in addition to fees from pupils)		130 0 0	
	Term fees allowances do.		6 10 0	
	Donation to do.		50 0 0	
	Assistant master		140 0 0	
	Drawing master		80 0 0	
	French master		80 0 0	
	Examiner's fee and expenses		7 0 6	
	Printing, stationery, &c.		19 18 6	
	Coals		18 13 0	
	Rates and taxes		27 16 4	
	Insurance		1 2 6	
	Repairs		83 17 6	
	Sundries		23 9 4	
				668 7 8
„	Almshouses, South Mims—			
	Allowances and gifts to inmates		93 1 0	
	Coals and tea		14 6 6	
	Insurance		0 9 0	
	Medical attendance		7 10 0	
	Funeral of an inmate		3 3 0	
	Gifts to disappointed applicants, &c.		2 0 0	
	Repairs		2 3 1	
				122 12 7
				£862 7 6

GENERAL STATEMENT, 31ST DECEMBER 1875.

1874.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
December 31	To amount invested in securities at this date brought forward		2,399 16 5
1875.			
December 31.	Balance at this date, being a debt due to the Company from this trust		6,313 9 3
			£8,713 5 8

1875.		£ s. d.	£. s. d.	£ s. d.
January 1.	By 537 10 2 Consol. 3 per cent. costing		494 10 1	
„	„ 1,769 5 9 „ „		1,627 14 0	
„	„ 300 7 8 „ „		277 12 4	
		£2.069 13 5		2,399 16 5
1874.				
December 31.	„ balance of trust at this date brought forward		—	5,815 19 10
1875.				
December 31.	„ balance brought down, being expenditure in excess of income this year		—	497 9 5
				£8,713 5 8

THE BREWERS' COMPANY IN ACCOUNT WITH MR. SAMUEL WHITBREAD'S TRUSTS.

Dr. *Cr.*

GREAT BARFORD ESTATE.

1875.	INCOME.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	To rents received	420 0 0	
„	interest on outlay	9 1 6	
		429 1 6	
	Less property tax	2 6 8	
			426 14 10
„	dividend—one year on 4,748*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.* Consol. 3 per cent.	142 9 4	
	Less income tax	1 3 8	
			141 5 8
			£568 0 6

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Rental	300 0 0	
Arrears	—	75 0 0
Dividends	157 5 8	
Arrears	—	12 17 5

1875.	EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	By estate expenses—		
	Receiver of rents	5 5 0	
	Mr. Charles Berrill, commission on rental	12 12 0	
	Tenant for dinners	0 15 0	
			18 12 0
„	insurance	—	2 12 0
			21 4 0
„	allowance to the Brewers' Company	—	10 10 0
„	donations—to widows of and decayed master brewers	—	260 0 0
			291 14 0
„	balance carried down	—	276 6 6
			£568 0 6

GENERAL STATEMENT, 31ST DECEMBER 1875.

1874.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
December 31.	To amount invested in securities at this date brought forward		4,711 11 4
„	„ balance of trust		122 10 1
1875.			
December 31.	„ balance brought down, being excess of income over expenditure		276 6 6
			£5,110 7 11

1875.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
January 1.	By 5,113 1 5 Consols 3 per cent., costing		4,711 11 4	
May 25.	„ 129 16 1 „ „		122 10 1	
		£5,242 17 6		4,834 1 5
December 31.	„ balance at this date		—	276 6 6
				£5,110 7 11

BREWERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

WHITECROSS STREET ESTATE.

1875. INCOME.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To rents received	—	90 0 0
„ Dividends—one year on 2,107*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.* Reduced 3 per cent.	63 4 4	
Less income tax	0 10 6	
		62 13 10
	£ s. d. £ s. d.	
Rental	398 5 8	
Arrears	— 706 11 4	
Dividends	72 10 4	
Arrears	— 12 14 8	
		£152 13 10

1875. EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By Estate expenses—		
Receiver of rents	5 5 0	
Beadle	2 2 0	
		7 7 0
„ solicitor's charges	—	7 2 0
„ insurance	—	2 11 6
		17 0 6
„ allowance to the Brewers' Company	—	10 10 0
„ donation to widow of a freeman	—	60 0 0
		87 10 6
„ balance carried down	—	65 3 4
		£152 13 10

GENERAL STATEMENT, 31ST DECEMBER 1875.

1874.		£ s. d.	1875.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
December 31.	To amount invested in securities at this date brought forward	2,182 13 4	January 1.	By 2,376 16 4 Consols 3 per cent., costing	2,182 13 4	
„	„ balance of trust	38 7 7	May 25.	„ 40 13 4 „ „	38 7 7	
1875.						2,221 0 11
December 31.	„ balance brought down, being excess of income over expenditure	65 3 4		£2,417 9 8		
			December 31.	„ balance at this date	—	65 3 4
		£2,286 4 3				£2,286 4 3

Dr. THE BREWERS' COMPANY IN ACCOUNT WITH SUNDRY TRUSTS. *Cr.*

MR. JOHN BAKER'S TRUST.

1875. INCOME.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To rents received	110 0 0	
Less property tax	0 18 4	
		109 1 8
„ Dividends—		
One year on 7,329*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* Consol. 3 per cent.	219 17 8	
One year on 4,498*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* Reduced 3 per cent.	134 19 4	
	354 17 0	
Less income tax	2 19 0	
		351 18 0
		460 19 8
	£ s. d. £ s. d.	
Rental	110 0 0	
Arrears	— 27 10 0	
Dividends	366 14 11	
Arrears	— 13 19 9	
		£460 19 8

1875. EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By corn rent	—	3 14 11
„ Estate account—		
Surveyor	0 0 4	
Receiver of rents	10 0 0	
Beadle	2 0 0	
Insurance	0 19 6	
		12 19 10
Allowance to the Brewer's Company	—	20 0 0
„ Almshouses, Mile End—		
Allowances to inmates	218 8 0	
Coals	14 17 7	
Rates and taxes	24 8 2	
Insurance	1 6 6	
Repairs	119 19 4	
Gifts to disappointed applicants	0 15 0	
		379 14 7
		416 9 4
„ balance carried down	—	44 10 4
		£460 19 8

GENERAL STATEMENT, 31ST DECEMBER 1875.

1874.		£ s. d.	1875.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
December 31.	To amount invested in securities at this date brought forward	11,129 9 1	January 1.	By 7,329 9 4 Consol. 3 per cent., costing	6,743 2 2	
„	„ balance of trust	119 15 5		4,767 0 7 Reduced 3 per cent., costing	4,386 6 11	
1875.			May 15.	128 8 10	119 15 5	
December 31.	„ balance brought down, being excess of income over expenditure	44 10 4				11,249 4 6
				£4,895 9 5		
			December 31.	Balance at this date	—	44 10 4
		£11,293 14 10				£11,293 14 10

MR. ROBERT HUNT'S TRUST.

1875.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To one year's dividend on 466*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.* Consols 3 per cent.	13 19 8	
Less property tax	0 2 4	
		13 17 4
Dividend 13*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.*		£13 17 4

1875.	£ s. d.
By receiver of rents	0 14 0
„ gift, Vicar of Cripplegate, one year	10 0 0
„ balance carried to General Account of the Company, 31st December 1875	3 3 4
	£13 17 4

GENERAL STATEMENT, 31ST DECEMBER 1875.

1874.		£ s. d.	1875.		£ s. d.
December 31.	To amount invested in securities	427 0 7	December 31.	By 466*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.* Consols, costing	427 0 7

MR. JOHN NEIMAN'S TRUST.

1875.	£ s. d.	1875.	£ s. d.
To dividends—one year on 920*l.* Consol. 3 per cent.	27 12 0	By almswomen, Aldenham and South Mimms	27 12 0
Dividends 27*l.* 12*s.* 0*d.*	£27 12 0		£27 12 0

GENERAL STATEMENT, 31ST DECEMBER 1875.

1874.		£ s. d.	1875.		£ s. d.
December 31.	To amount invested in securities at this date brought forward	846 8 0	December 31.	By 920*l.* Consol. 3 per cent., costing	846 8 0
		£846 8 0			£846 8 0

Dr. THE BREWERS' COMPANY IN ACCOUNT WITH SUNDRY TRUSTS—*continued.* *Cr.*

MRS. ANN POTTER'S TRUST.

1875.	INCOME.	£ s. d.	1875.	EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.
To balance carried to General Account of the Company, 31st December 1875		5 0 0	By gifts, Lady Owen's almswomen, one year		2 0 0
			„ parish of St. Sepulchre		1 0 0
			„ „ St. Giles without Cripplegate		2 0 0
		£5 0 0			£5 0 0

THE BREWERS' COMPANY IN ACCOUNT WITH SUNDRY TRUSTS.

Dr. The Balances of which are transferred to the Company's General Account. *Cr.*

DEPOSIT (CAUTION MONEY) ACCOUNT.

1875.	INCOME.	£ s. d.	1875.	EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.
To balance 1st January 1875		744 15 0	By out-payments in 1875		140 0 0
			„ balance, 31st December 1875		604 15 0
		£744 15 0			£744 15 0

MR. ROGER BELLOWE'S TRUST.

1875.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	1875.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To rents received	24 0 0		By receiver of rents	1 4 1		
Less property tax	0 4 0		„ clerk	0 10 0		
		23 16 0			1 14 1	
			„ beadle		0 5 0	
	£ s. d.					1 19 1
Rental	24 0 0		„ balance carried to General Account of the Company, 31st December 1875			21 16 11
Arrears	18 0 0					
		£23 16 0				£23 16 0

BISHOPSGATE STREET ESTATE.

1875.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	1875.	£ s. d.
To rents received	254 1 0		By receiver of rents	12 14 4
Less property tax	2 2 4		„ insurance	4 10 0
		251 18 8	„ balance carried to General Account of the Company, 31st December 1875	234 14 4
	£ s. d.			
Rental	254 1 0			
Arrears	—			
		£251 18 8		£251 18 8

SHOE LANE ESTATE.

1875.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	1875.	£ s. d.
To rents received	340 0 0		By receiver of rents	17 0 4
Less property tax	2 16 8		„ insurance	0 12 0
		337 3 4	„ balance carried to General Account of the Company, 31st December 1875	319 11 0
	£ s. d.			
Rental	340 0 0			
Arrears	85 0 0			
		£337 3 4		£337 3 4

MR. JOHN POTTER'S TRUST.

1875.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	1875.	£ s. d.
To rents received	116 5 3		By receiver of rents	5 18 0
Less property tax	0 6 3		„ insurance	2 0 0
		115 19 0	„ balance carried to General Account of the Company, 31st December 1875	109 4 0
Insurance repaid	—	1 3 0		
	£ s. d.			
Rental	130 0 0			
Arrears	32 10 0			
		£117 2 0		£117 2 0

MR. JOHN NEWMAN'S TRUST.

1875.	£ s. d.	1875.	£ s. d.
To one year's rentcharge	1 0 0	By balance carried to General Account of the Company, 31st December 1875	1 0 0
£ s. d.			
Rentcharge 1 0 0			
Arrears 0 15 0			
	£1 0 0		£1 0 0

MESSRS. JOHN YORK AND RICHARD ROCHDALE'S TRUST.

1875.	£ s. d.	1875.	£ s. d.
To one year's rentcharge from Christ's Hospital	7 0 0	By balance carried to General Account of the Company, 31st December 1875	7 0 0
£ s. d.			
Rentcharge 7 0 0			
Arrears 0 17 8			
	£7 0 0		£7 0 0

MRS. SUSAN CLARK'S TRUST.

1875.	£ s. d.	1875.	£ s. d.
To one year's rentcharge from St. Sepulchre	3 0 0	By balance carried to General Account of the Company, 31st December 1875	3 0 0
£ s. d.			
Rentcharge 3 0 0			
Arrears 1 10 0			
	£3 0 0		£3 0 0

(A.) THE BREWERS' COMPANY. BALANCE SHEET, 31st DECEMBER 1875.

Dr. *Cr.*

	£ s. d.	Balance of Trust. £ s. d.		£ s. d.	Balance of Trust. £ s. d.
To Alderman Platt's Trust—					
Investments in stock	90,384 17 6				
Balance of Trust	1,627 4 11	1,627 4 11			
„ Lady Owen's Trust—					
Investments in stock	18,369 14 0				
Balance of Trust	4,165 12 8	4,165 12 8			
„ Alderman Hickson's Trust—					
Investments in stock	2,399 16 5				
Balance of Trust	—	—		6,313 9 3	6,313 9 3
„ Mr. Samuel Whitbread's Trust—					
Great Barford estate—					
Investments in stock	4,834 1 5				
Balance of Trust	276 6 6	276 6 6			
Whitecross Street Estate—					
Investments in stock	2,221 0 11				
Balance of Trust	65 3 4	65 3 4			
„ Mr. John Baker's Trust—					
Investments in stock	11,249 4 6				
Balance of Trust	44 10 4	44 10 4			
„ Mr. John Neiman's Trust—					
Investments in stock	846 8 0				
„ Mr. Robert Hunt's Trust—					
Investments in stock	427 0 7				
	£136,911 1 1		By balance due various Trusts, &c.	130,597 11 10	
				£136,911 1 1	
„ Deposit Account	—	604 15 0			6,313 9 3
		6,783 12 9			
„ the General Account—			„ cash in hand, banker's—		
Investments in stock	16,466 13 5		Banker's deposit account	—	
Balance of account	5,030 5 2	5,030 5 2	Current account	5,500 8 8	5,500 8 8
		£11,813 17 11			£11,813 17 11

(B.) THE BREWERS' COMPANY. BALANCE SHEET, 31st DECEMBER 1875.

Dr. *Cr.*

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Alderman Platt's Trust	1,627 4 11	By Alderman Hickson's Trust	—	6,313 9 3
„ Lady Owen's Trust	4,165 12 8	„ cash at banker's—		
„ Samuel Whitbread's Trust—		On deposit	—	
Great Barford Estate	276 6 6	At call	5,500 8 8	
Whitecross Street Estate	65 3 4			5,500 8 8
„ John Baker's Trust	44 10 4			
„ Company's General Account	5,030 5 2			
„ Deposit account	604 15 0			£11,813 17 11
	£11,813 17 11			

(C.) THE BREWERS' COMPANY, 1875.

—	Total Receipts in 1875.	Total Expenditure in 1875.	Excess of Receipts over Expenditure.	Excess of Expenditure over Receipts.	Stock.	Cost.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
General Account	2,411 6 11	2,705 8 5	—	294 1 6		
Alderman Platt's Trust	4,826 3 2	3,199 3 3	1,627 4 11	—	2,061*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.* New 3 per cent.	1,914 6 0
Lady Owen's Trust	8,490 6 0	4,324 13 4	4,165 12 8	—	4,339*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.* Reduced 3 per cent.	4,030 10 3
Alderman Hickson's Trust	364 18 1	862 7 6	—	497 9 5		
S. Whitbread—						
Great Barford Estate	568 0 6	291 14 0	276 6 6	—	129*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.* Consolidated 3 per cent.	122 10 1
Whitecross Street Estate	152 13 10	87 10 6	65 3 4	—	40*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Consolidated 3 per cent.	38 7 7
John Nieman's Trust	—	—	—	—		
John Baker's Trust	460 19 8	416 9 4	44 10 4	—	128*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.* Reduced 3 per cent.	119 15 5
Deposit (Caution Money) Account	—	140 0 0	—	140 0 0		
	—	—	6,178 17 9	931 10 11		6,225 9 4

MEMO. OF AGREEMENT WITH CASH BALANCES.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Balance at banker's 1st January 1874	6,478 11 2	Excess of expenditure over receipts	931 10 11
Excess of receipts over expenditure	6,178 17 9	Stock purchased	6,225 9 4
		Balance at banker's, 31st December 1875— £ s. d.	
		On deposit —	
		At call 5,500 8 8	
			5,500 8 8
	£12,657 8 11		£12,657 8 11

THE BREWERS' COMPANY. GENERAL ACCOUNT.

Dr. *Cr.*

1876. INCOME.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To rents received	—	67 0 0
„ redeemed land tax	—	42 7 8
„ dividends—one year on consols	534 17 4	
Less income tax	5 17 1	
		529 0 3
„ Metropolitan Railway Company—Purchase money for reversion of 20, Moor Lane, &c.	—	1,700 0 0
Interest thereon, 12 years (£ s. d. 1,031 0 0)		
Less property tax	20 17 2	
	—	1,010 2 10
„ 18 and 19, Addle Street—Sale of materials	121 13 0	
Less commission, shoring, &c.	49 0 6	
	—	72 12 6
„ interest on deposit at bankers	—	46 2 7
Fines account	—	183 16 0
Poor box account	—	5 0 0
„ Ironmongers' Company—Proportion of income of Irish estates	—	560 0 0
„ Allowances from—Alderman Platt's Trust	80 0 0	
Mr. S. Whitbread's Trust—Great Barford Estate	10 10 0	
Whitecross Street Estate	10 10 0	
Mr. John Baker's Trust	20 0 0	
		121 0 0
„ Sundry Trusts—The balance of which became the property of the Company, viz., balance of—Bishopsgate Street Estate	246 12 11	
Mr. Roger Bellowe's Trust	35 1 0	
Shoe Lane Estate	336 11 4	
Mr. John Potter's Trust	128 18 4	
Mr. Robert Hunt's Trust	3 16 9	
Mr. John Newman's Trust	1 0 0	
Mrs. Susan Clark's Gift	3 0 0	
Messrs. York and Rochdale's Trust	7 0 0	
		762 0 4
		5,099 2 2
Balance carried down	—	2,461 13 9
(£ s. d. Rental 2,040 11 0; Arrears — ; Dividend 534 17 4)	136 2 0	
		£7,560 15 11

1876. EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By works and repairs at hall	—	187 3 9
„ 18 and 19, Addle Street—Mr. T. Chatfeild Clarke's (surveyor) fee on matter of light	10 10 0	
New buildings	5,600 0 0	
Clerk of works	138 12 0	
		5,749 2 0
„ balance of Mrs. Ann Potter's Trust	—	2 2 0
„ Mr. Knapp's gift to clerk	0 10 0	
„ Mr. Lovejoy's gift to Lady Owen's almswomen and master of school	7 0 0	
„ Mr. Charrington's Gift to Aldenham almsfolk	24 0 0	
		31 10 0
„ subscription to Cripplegate Schools	—	2 2 0
„ donations to decayed master brewers	—	45 0 0
„ court and committee fees	—	190 1 0
„ Estate expenses—Salaries, clerk and receiver of rents	426 10 0	
Underdrawn receivership, 1875	3 15 2	
		430 5 2
„ petty expenses, per clerk (1873–75)	—	31 9 8
„ freedom stamps	—	50 0 0
„ surveyor's charges	—	31 7 5
„ auditor's fee and accountancy	—	29 8 0
„ beadle	84 0 0	
„ „ disbursements, &c.	50 11 8	
		134 11 8
„ expenses in relation to Brewers' meetings	—	18 19 2
„ rates and taxes	—	196 5 9
„ insurances	—	13 0 0
„ coal and gas	—	21 3 11
„ printing (1873–75), stationery, &c.	—	79 17 9
„ expenses of livery, visitation, and other dinners and luncheons	—	317 8 8
		£7,560 15 11

GENERAL STATEMENT, 31st DECEMBER 1876.

1875.	£ s. d.	1876.	£ s. d.
December 31. To amount invested in securities at this date brought forward	16,466 13 5	January 1. By 17,828*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.*, consol. 3 per cent., costing	17,166 13 5
„ „ balance at this date brought forward	5,030 5 2	December 31. „ balance brought down, being excess of expenditure over income	2,461 13 9
		„ „ balance at this date, subject to repayment of debt due to Company for Alderman Hickson's Trust	2,568 11 5
	£21,496 18 7		£21,496 18 7

THE BREWERS' COMPANY (THE CORPORATION) IN ACCOUNT WITH ALDERMAN PLATT'S TRUST.

Dr. *Cr.*

1876. INCOME.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To rents received	2,003 16 7	
Less property tax	16 12 6	
		1,987 4 1
„ Dividends—One year on 2,722*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.* Consol. 3 per cent.	81 13 4	
One year on 1,536*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* New 3 per cent.	46 1 8	
One year on 7,337*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.* New 3 per cent.	220 2 2	
Half year on 86,662*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.* New 3 per cent.	1,299 18 8	
	1,647 15 10	
Less income tax	14 8 11	
		1,633 6 11
Property and income tax returned	—	190 15 9
(£ s. d. Rental 2,006 0 7; Arrears —; Dividends 2,107 14 6; Arrears —)	784 17 3 / 879 18 8	
		£3,811 6 9

1876. EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By estate expenses—Repairs and fencing at Aldenham	38 0 6	
New railings at Goldington Crescent	216 5 0	
Drainage and other works at Delrow	25 0 0	
Fruit trees at Aldenham	7 0 0	
		230 5 6
Salaries—receiver of rents	120 0 0	
Gift clerk	0 6 8	
„ beadle	0 2 6	
Surveyor's charges	32 12 6	
Printing and stamps	33 7 6	
Insurance	0 12 0	
Sundry expenses	3 5 0	
Cleaning gallery	0 10 0	
		190 16 2
Allowance to the Brewers' Company	—	80 0 0
„ donations and gifts—To St. James, Garlickhithe	2 12 0	
„ St. Pancras District Visiting Association	20 0 0	
„ „ National School	5 0 0	
		27 12 0
The governing body of the Aldenham Grammar School, Scheme 1875, clause 8	—	2,596 19 2
The governing body of the North London C. and C. Schools for Girls, Scheme 1875, clause 16 (half year)	—	300 0 0
Aldenham Elementary Schools, Manager's Scheme, 1875, clause 15 (half year)	—	120 0 0
Eleemosynary account under Scheme 1875, clause 19	—	200 0 0
		3,801 12 10
By balance carried down	—	9 13 11
		£3,811 6 9

Dr. ELEEMOSYNARY ACCOUNT (SCHEME 1875). *Cr.*

ALDERMAN RICHARD PLATT'S ALMSHOUSES, ALDENHAM, HERTS.

1876.	INCOME.	£ s. d.
	To amount transferred from the Corporation for the balance of 100*l.* unexpended in half year of 1875, clause 19	26 2 0
	To amount transferred from the Corporation for one year's charges under clause 19, Scheme 1875	200 0 0
		£226 2 0

1876.	EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Custos	5 0 0	
	Allowance and gifts to inmates	93 10 0	
	Coals and tea	13 16 0	
	Medical attendance	12 0 0	
	Insurance	0 9 0	
	Coats, gowns, and making	11 1 0	
	Care of garden, and extra work	21 3 8	
	Gifts to disappointed applicants	1 5 0	
	Journeys to pay almspeople	3 4 6	
	Repairs	6 15 8	
			171 4 10
	Balance carried down	—	54 17 2
			£226 2 0

GENERAL STATEMENT, 31ST DECEMBER 1876.

1875.		£ s. d.
December 31.	To amount invested in securities at this date brought forward	90,384 17 6
"	" balance of trust	1,627 4 11
1876.		
December 31.	" balance of Alderman Platt's Trust at this date brought down, being excess of income over expenditure	9 13 11
"	" balance of Alderman Platt's Eleemosynary account at this date brought down, being excess of income over expenditure	54 17 2
		£92,076 13 6

1876.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
January 1.	By 86,662*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.* New 3 per cent., costing	79,729 6 8	
"	" 7,337*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.* New 3 per cent., costing	6,737 12 2	
"	" 1,536*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* New 3 per cent., costing	1,413 7 5	
"	" 2,722*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.* Consolidated 3 per cent., costing	2,504 11 3	
			90,384 17 6
"	" the Eleemosynary Account, Scheme 1875, clause 19, for balance of account, half year to 31st December 1875		26 2 0
"	" the governing body of the Aldenham Grammar School, Scheme 1875, clause 18, for balance of account of the Trust, 1875		1,601 2 11
December 31.	" balance of Alderman Platt's Trust at this date		9 13 11
"	" balance of Alderman Platt's Eleemosynary account at this date		54 17 2
			£92,076 13 6

Dr. THE BREWERS' COMPANY IN ACCOUNT WITH LADY OWEN'S TRUST. *Cr.*

1876.	INCOME.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	To rents received	7,126 0 4	
	Per solicitor and broker	525 6 3	
	Weekly rents	1,388 19 0	
		9,040 5 7	
	Less property tax	59 19 2	
			8,980 6 5
	Dividends—one year on 19,631*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.* Reduced 3 per cent.	588 18 8	
	Less income tax	6 2 7	
			582 16 1
	Property and income tax returned	—	312 8 2
	Insurance repaid	—	6 9 6

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Rental, including weekly tenants	8,754 17 6	
Arrears	—	2,512 14 6
Dividends	721 0 0	

1876.	EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	By sundry buildings, special repairs and dilapidations, Clerkenwell estate	—	1,648 14 6
	Model dwellings, Rawstorne Street	—	525 4 0
"	estate account—		
	Salaries—receiver of rents	460 0 0	
	Clerk—gift	0 10 0	
	Beadle—gift	0 3 4	
	Surveyor's charges	109 0 0	
	Solicitor's charges	24 3 6	
	Allowances to tenants for non-possession and inconvenience during repairs of property	75 2 8	
	Rates and taxes allowed to yearly tenants	38 11 5	
	Caretaker of Brewers' buildings, and expenses	63 18 0	
	Sundry outgoings	12 2 10	
	Insurance	131 15 9	
	Rates and taxes	328 12 3	
	Gas—Owen's Court and Brewers' Buildings	15 0 2	
	Printing and stationery	34 7 9	
	Rent of enclosure	0 5 0	
	Levy expenses	137 14 6	
	Copies of documents for new scheme	6 18 8	
			1,438 5 10
"	donations—		
	Vicar of Clerkenwell, New Year's Fund	5 5 0	
	St. Mark's National School	20 0 0	
	" " Treat Fund	5 5 0	
	" Home Mission Fund	20 0 0	
	Finsbury Dispensary	25 0 0	
			75 10 0
	School expenses, Islington—		
	Head master—salary	250 0 0	
	" donation	20 0 0	
	Assistant master	250 0 0	
	" donation	20 0 0	
	Second assistant master	143 15 0	
	Third assistant master	100 0 0	
	French master	90 0 0	
	Drawing master	80 0 0	
	Reward to boys	17 16 6	
	Examiner's fee and printing	6 11 0	
	Coals	20 2 0	
	Rates and taxes	35 9 2	
	Gas	5 5 0	
	Insurance	1 10 0	
	Visitation expenses	2 0 8	
	Printing and stationery	52 7 1	
	Sundries	33 14 7	
	Repairs	98 15 4	
			1,227 6 4
	almshouses, Islington—		
	Allowances and gifts to inmates	250 19 0	
	" nurse and custos	33 8 0	
	Coals and tea	46 1 2	
	Gowns	24 0 10	
	Rates and taxes	33 0 10	
	Gas	5 5 0	
	Insurance	0 19 6	
	Sundries	4 6 6	
	Gift to disappointed applicants	1 12 6	
	Gift to daughter of deceased almswoman	1 0 0	
	Repairs	13 7 3	
			414 0 7
			5,320 1 3
	Balance carried down	—	4,552 18 11
		£9,882 0 2	£9,882 0 2

GENERAL STATEMENT, 31ST DECEMBER 1876.

1875.		£ s. d.	1876.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
December 31.	To amount invested in securities at this date brought forward - - -	18,369 14 0	January 1.	By 19,631 6 7 Reduced 3 per cent., costing	18,369 14 0		
„	„ balance of trust - - -	4,165 12 8	November 27.	„ 4,402 5 1 „ „	4,165 12 8		
1876.						22,535 6 8	
December 31.	„ balance brought down, being excess of income over expenditure - -	4,552 18 11		£24,033 11 8			
			December 31.	By balance at this date - - —		4,552 18 11	
		£27,088 5 7				£27,088 5 7	

THE BREWERS' COMPANY IN ACCOUNT WITH ALDERMAN HICKSON'S TRUST.

Dr. *Cr.*

1876.	INCOME.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	1876.	EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To rents received - - - -		598 10 0		By estate expenses—			
Less property tax - - -		4 4 10		Salaries—			
			594 5 2	Receiver of rents - - -		23 0 0	
„ dividends—				Clerk's gift - - -		2 0 0	
One year on 537*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.* Consols 3 per cent. - - - -		16 2 6		Beadle's gift - - -		1 0 0	
One year on 2,069*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.* Consols 3 per cent. - - - -		62 1 8		Surveyor's charges - - -		1 10 0	
		78 4 2		Insurance - - - -		2 6 0	
Less income tax - - -		0 3 4		Land tax allowed - - -		1 0 0	
			78 0 10	Sundries - - - -		9 14 4	
Return of property tax - -		—	20 14 0				40 10 4
			693 0 0	„ gifts to Allhallows, Barking - -		12 11 6	
„ balance carried down - - -		—	150 18 7	„ „ to St. John's, Wapping -		3 0 0	
							15 11 6
				„ Tower Hill School expenses—			
				Head master (in addition to fees from pupils) - - - -		130 0 0	
				Donation to do. - - -		50 0 0	
				Assistant master - - -		140 0 0	
				Gift to do. - - - -		35 0 0	
				Drawing master - - -		80 0 0	
				French master - - -		80 0 0	
				Examiner's fee - - -		5 5 0	
				Printing and stationery - -		20 0 9	
				Coals - - - -		20 8 0	
				Rates and taxes - - -		28 16 9	
				Insurance - - - -		1 2 6	
				Furniture and renewals - -		22 11 4	
				Sundries - - - -		20 17 9	
				Repairs - - - -		25 12 8	
							659 14 9
				„ almshouses, South Mimms—			
				Allowances and gifts to inmates -		93 1 0	
				Coals and tea - - -		17 4 0	
				Insurance - - - -		0 9 0	
				Medical attendance - - -		6 0 0	
				Gowns and making - - -		11 8 0	
							128 2 0
		£843 18 7					£843 18 7

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Rental - -	534 17 4	
Arrears - -	—	192 0 4
Dividends - -	78 4 2	

GENERAL STATEMENT, 31ST DECEMBER 1876.

1875.		£ s. d.	1876.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
December 31.	To amount invested in securities at this date brought forward - -	2,399 16 5	January 1.	By 537 10 2 Consol. 3 per cent., costing	494 10 1		
1876.			„	„ 1,769 5 9 „ „	1,627 14 0		
December 31.	Balance at this date, being a debt due to the Company from this trust - -	6,464 7 10	„	„ 300 7 8 „ „	277 12 4		
						2,399 16 5	
				£2,069 13 5			
			1875.				
			December 31.	By balance of trust at this date brought forward - -	—	6,313 9 3	
			1876.				
			December 31.	„ balance brought down, being expenditure in excess of income this year - -	—	150 18 7	
		£8,864 4 3				£8,864 4 3	

THE BREWERS' COMPANY IN ACCOUNT WITH MR. SAMUEL WHITBREAD'S TRUSTS.

Dr. *Cr.*

GREAT BARFORD ESTATE.

1876.	INCOME.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	1876.	EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To rents received - - - -		150 0 0		By estate expenses—			
Less property tax - - -		2 8 4		Receiver of rents, one year's gift -		5 5 0	
			147 11 8	Mr. Charles Berril, commission on rental		4 10 0	
„ dividends—				Tenant for dinner - - -		0 5 0	
One year on 4,748*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.* Consol. 3 per cent. - - - -		142 9 4					10 0 0
Two years on stock accumulated to 493*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.* Consol. 3 per cent. -		27 13 9		„ insurance - - - -		—	2 12 0
				„ broker's commission on transfer of stock -		—	2 19 4
		170 3 1					15 11 4
Less income tax - - -		1 14 10		„ allowance to the Brewers' Company -		—	10 10 0
			168 8 3	„ donations—to widows of and decayed master brewers - - - -		—	260 0 0
„ property and income tax returned -		—	20 12 6				286 1 4
				„ balance carried down - - -		—	50 11 1

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Rental - -	300 0 0	
Arrears - -	—	225 0 0
Dividends - -	165 19 5	

	£336 12 5	£336 12 5

BREWERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

GENERAL STATEMENT, 31ST DECEMBER 1876.

1875.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	1876.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
December 31.	To amount invested in securities at this date brought forward		4,834 1 5	January 1.	By £5,242 17 6 Consol. 3 per cent., costing	4,834 1 5		
„	„ balance of trust		276 6 6	October 31.	„ 289 10 0 „ „	276 6 6		
1876.						£5,532 7 6		5,110 7 11
December 31.	„ balance brought down, being excess of income over expenditure		50 11 1	December 31.	Balance at this date			50 11 1
			£5,160 19 0					£5,160 19 0

WHITECROSS STREET ESTATE.

1876.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	1876.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To rents received		960 5 7		By estate expenses—			
Less property tax		7 14 8		Receiver of rents, one year's gift		5 5 0	
			952 10 11	Beadle		2 2 0	
„ dividends—							7 7 0
One year and a half on 40*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Consol. 3 per cent.		1 16 6		„ insurance		—	1 4 0
Two years and a half on stock accumulated to 2,376*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.* Reduced 3 per cent.		83 8 2		„ broker's commission on transfer of stock		—	1 6 4
							9 17 4
		85 4 8		„ allowance to the Brewers' Company		—	10 10 0
Less income tax		0 17 1		„ donation to widow of a freeman		—	60 0 0
			84 7 7				80 7 4
„ property and income tax returned		—	16 16 2	„ balance carried down		—	975 6 10
„ insurance premium repaid		—	1 19 6				

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Rental	398 5 6	—
Arrears	—	144 11 5
Dividends	74 11 10	—

	£1,055 14 2
	£1,055 14 2

GENERAL STATEMENT, 31ST DECEMBER 1876.

1875.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	1876.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
December 31.	To amount invested in securities at this date brought forward		2,221 0 11	January 1.	By £2,417 9 8 Reduced 3 per cent., costing	2,221 0 11		
„	„ balance of trust		65 3 4	October 31.	„ 69 1 0 „ „	65 3 4		
1876.						£2,486 10 8		2,286 4 3
December 31.	„ balance brought down, being excess of income over expenditure		975 6 10	December 31.	„ balance at this date			975 6 10
			£3,261 11 1					£3,261 11 1

Dr. THE BREWERS' COMPANY IN ACCOUNT WITH SUNDRY TRUSTS. *Cr.*

MR. JOHN BAKER'S TRUST.

1876.	INCOME.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	1876.	EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To rents received		110 0 0		By corn rent		—	3 14 11
Less property tax		0 18 4		„ estate expenses—			
			109 1 8	Surveyor		5 19 5	
„ dividends—				Receiver of rents, one year's gift		10 0 0	
One year on 7,329*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* Consol. 3 per cent.		219 17 8		Beadle		2 0 0	
Three years on stock accumulated to 4,895*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.* Reduced 3 per cent.		160 16 11		Insurance		0 19 6	
				Broker's commission and stamp on transfer of stock		7 12 9	
		380 14 7					26 11 8
Less income tax		3 18 5		Donation to Horton Church Restoration Fund		—	25 0 0
			376 16 2	Allowance to the Brewers' Company		—	20 0 0
Property and income tax returned		—	17 8 0	„ almshouses, Mile End—			
			503 5 10	Allowances to inmates		218 8 0	
				Coals		12 19 3	
				Rates and taxes		18 7 8	
				Insurance		1 6 6	
				Care of garden, two years		24 0 0	
				Repairs		21 12 2	
				Gifts to disappointed applicants		0 10 0	
				Income tax		0 0 10	
							297 4 5
							372 11 0
				„ balance carried down		—	130 14 10
			£503 5 10				£503 5 10

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Rental	110 0 0	
Arrears	—	27 10 0
Dividends	368 3 2	

GENERAL STATEMENT, 31ST DECEMBER 1876.

1875.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	1876.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
December 31.	To amount invested in securities at this date brought forward		11,249 4 6	January 1.	By £7,329 9 4 Consol. 3 per cent., costing	6,743 2 2		
„	„ balance of trust		44 10 4	„	„ 4,895 9 5 Reduced 3 per cent., costing	4,506 2 4		
1876.				October 30.	„ 47 3 5 „ „	44 10 4		
December 31.	„ balance brought down, being excess of income over expenditure		130 14 10			£4,942 12 10		11,293 14 10
				December 31.	Balance at this date			130 14 10
			£11,424 9 8					£11,424 9 8

MR. ROBERT HUNT'S TRUST.

1876.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	1876.		£ s. d.
To one year's dividend on 466*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.* Consol. 3 per cent.		13 19 8		By gift, Vicar of Cripplegate, one year		10 0 0
Less property tax		0 2 11		„ balance carried to General Account of the Company, 31st December 1876		3 16 9
			13 16 9			
Dividend 13*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.*			£13 16 9			£13 16 9

Dr. THE BREWERS' COMPANY IN ACCOUNT WITH SUNDRY TRUSTS—*continued.* *Cr.*

GENERAL STATEMENT, 31st DECEMBER 1876.

1875.	INCOME.	£ s. d.	1876.	EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.
December 31.	To amount invested in securities	427 0 7	December 31.	By 466*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.* Consol. 3 per cent., costing	427 0 7

MR. JOHN NEIMAN'S TRUST.

1876.	£ s. d.	1876.	£ s. d.
To dividends—one year on 920*l.* Consol. 3 per cent.	27 12 0	By almswomen, Aldenham and South Mimms	27 12 0
Dividends 27*l.* 12*s.* 0*d.*	£27 12 0		£27 12 0

GENERAL STATEMENT, 31st DECEMBER 1876.

1875.		£ s. d.	1875.	£ s. d.
December 31.	To amount invested in securities at this date brought forward	846 8 0	December 31. By 920*l.* Consol. 3 per cent., costing	846 8 0
		£846 8 0		£846 8 0

MRS. ANN POTTER'S TRUST.

1876.	£ s. d.	1876.	£ s. d.
To balance carried to General Account of the Company, 31st December 1876	2 0 0	By gifts, Lady Owen's almswomen, one year	2 0 0
	£2 0 0		£2 0 0

DEPOSIT (CAUTION MONEY) ACCOUNT.

1876.	£ s. d.	1876.	£ s. d.
To balance 1st January 1876	604 15 0	By out-payments in 1876	220 0 0
		„ balance 31st December 1876	384 15 0
	£604 15 0		£604 15 0

BISHOPSGATE STREET ESTATE.

1876.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	1876.	£ s. d.
To rents received	254 1 0		By insurance	4 10 0
Less property tax	2 18 1		„ balance carried to General Account of the Company, 31st December 1876	246 12 11
		251 2 11		
Rental 254*l.* 1*s.* 0*d.*		251 2 11		£251 2 11

MR. ROGER BELLOWE'S TRUST.

1876.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	1876.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To rents received	36 0 0		By gifts to clerk	0 10 0	
Less property tax	0 4 0		„ „ beadle	0 5 0	
		35 16 0			0 15 0
	£ s. d.		„ balance carried to General Account of the Company, 31st December 1876		35 1 0
Rental	24 0 0				
Arrears	6 0 0	£35 16 0			£35 16 0

SHOE LANE TRUST.

1876.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	1876.	£ s. d.
To rents received	340 0 0		By insurance	0 12 0
Less property tax	2 16 8		„ balance carried to General Account of the Company, 31st December 1876	336 11 4
		337 3 4		
	£ s. d.			
Rental	340 0 0			
Arrears	85 0 0	£337 3 4		£337 3 4

MR. JOHN POTTER'S TRUST.

1876.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	1876.	£ s. d.
To rents received	132 0 0		By insurance	2 0 0
Less property tax	1 1 8		„ balance carried to General Account of the Company, 31st December 1876	128 18 4
		130 18 4		
	£ s. d.			
Rental	130 0 0			
Arrears	32 10 0	£130 18 4		£130 18 4

MR. JOHN NEWMAN'S TRUST.

1876.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	1876.	£ s. d.
To one year's rentcharge	1 0 0		By balance carried to General Account of the Company, 31st December 1876	1 0 0
	£ s. d.			
Rentcharge	1 0 0			
Arrears	0 15 0	£1 0 0		£1 0 0

MESSRS. JOHN YORK AND RICHARD ROCHDALE'S TRUST.

1876.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	1876.	£ s. d.
To one year's rentcharge from Christ's Hospital	7 0 0		By balance carried to General Account of the Company, 31st December 1876	7 0 0
	£ s. d.			
Rentcharge	7 0 0			
Arrears	0 17 8	£7 0 0		£7 0 0

MRS. SUSAN CLARK'S TRUST.

1876.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	1876.	£ s. d.
To one year's rentcharge from St. Sepulchre	3 0 0		By balance carried to General Account of the Company, 31st December 1876	3 0 0
	£ s. d.			
Rentcharge	3 0 0			
Arrears	1 10 0	£3 0 0		£3 0 0

(A.) THE BREWERS' COMPANY. BALANCE SHEET, 31ST DECEMBER 1876.

Dr. *Cr.*

	£ s. d.	Balance of Trust. £ s. d.		£ s. d.	Balance of Trust. £ s. d.
To Alderman Platt's Trust—					
Investments in stock	62,384 17 6				
Balance of Trust	9 13 11	9 13 11			
„ Eleemosynary Account	54 17 2	54 17 2			
„ Lady Owen's Trust—					
Investments in stock	22,771 19 1				
Balance of Trust	4,552 18 11	4,552 18 11			
„ Alderman Hickson's Trust—					
Investments in stock	2,399 16 5				
Balance of Trust	—	—		6,464 7 10	6,464 7 10
„ Mr. Samuel Whitbread's Trust—					
Great Barford Estate—					
Investments in stock	5,123 11 5				
Balance of Trust	50 11 1	50 11 1			
Whitecross Street Estate—					
Investments in stock	2,290 1 11				
Balance of Trust	975 6 10	975 6 10			
„ Mr. John Baker's Trust—					
Investments in stock	11,296 7 11				
Balance of Trust	130 14 10	130 14 10			
„ Mr. John Neiman's Trust—					
Investments in stock	846 8 0				
„ Mr. Robert Hunt's Trust—					
Investments in stock	427 0 7		By balance due, various trusts, &c.	106,849 17 9	
	£113,314 5 7			£113,314 5 7	
„ Deposit (Caution Money) Account	—	384 15 0			6,464 7 10
		6,158 17 9	„ cash in hand, bankers	—	2,263 1 4
„ the General Account—					
Investments in stock	16,466 13 5				
Balance of account	2,568 11 5	2,568 11 5			
		£8,727 9 2			£8,727 9 2

(B.) THE BREWERS' COMPANY, 1876.

—	Total Receipts in 1876.	Total Expenditure in 1876.	Excess of Receipts over Expenditure.	Excess of Expenditure over Receipts.	Stock.	Cost.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
General Account	5,099 2 2	7,560 15 11	—	2,461 13 9		
Alderman Platt's Trust	3,811 6 9	3,801 12 10	9 13 11	—		
„ „ Eleemosynary Account.	226 2 0	171 4 10	54 17 2	—		
Lady Owen's Trust	9,882 0 2	5,329 1 3	4,552 18 11	—	4,402*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.* Reduced 3 per cent.	4,165 12 8
Alderman Hickson's Trust	693 0 0	843 18 7	—	150 18 7		
Mr. Samuel Whitbread's Trust—						
Great Barford Estate	336 12 5	286 1 4	50 11 1	—	289*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.* Consol. 3 per cent.	276 6 6
Whitecross Street Estate	1,055 14 2	80 7 4	975 6 10	—	69*l.* 1*s.* 0*d.* Reduced 3 per cent.	65 3 4
Mr. John Neiman's Trust	27 12 0	27 12 0	—	—		
Mr. John Baker's Trust	503 5 10	372 11 0	130 14 10	—	47*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.* Reduced 3 per cent.	44 10 4
Deposit (Caution Money) Account	—	220 0 0	—	220 0 0		
	—	—	5,774 2 9	2,832 12 4		4,551 12 10

MEMO. OF AGREEMENT WITH CASH BALANCES.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Balance at bankers, 1st January 1876	5,500 8 8	Excess of expenditure over receipts	2,832 12 4
Excess of receipts over expenditure	5,774 2 9	Transfer of balance of Alderman Platt's Trust, 31st December 1875—	
		To Eleemosynary Account	26 2 0
		To the governing body of Aldenham Grammar School	1,601 2 11
		Stock purchased	4,551 12 10
		Balance at bankers, 31st December 1876	2,263 1 4
	£11,274 11 5		£11,274 11 5

Dr. THE BREWERS' COMPANY. GENERAL ACCOUNT. *Cr.*

1877.	INCOME.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To rents received		—	164 0 0
„ redeemed land tax		—	17 19 8
„ dividends—one year on 17,828*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.* 3 per cent. Consols		534 17 4	—
Less income tax		7 0 6	—
			527 16 10
„ moiety of cost of the party-wall between 17½ and 18, Addle Street		—	114 13 10
Fines account		—	232 10 0
Poor box account		—	10 0 0
„ Ironmongers' Company—Proportion of income of Irish estates		—	560 0 0
Search and quarterage, 1876, one year		—	208 17 8
„ allowances from—			
Alderman Platt's Trust		80 0 0	
Mr. S. Whitbread's Trust—			
Great Barford estate		10 10 0	
Whitecross Street estate		10 10 0	
Mr. John Baker's Trust		20 0 0	
			121 0 0
„ Sundry Trusts—the balance of which became the property of the Company, viz., balance of—			
Bishopsgate Street estate		246 7 8	
Mr. Roger Bellowe's Trust		22 19 0	
Mr. John Potter's Trust		77 12 6	
Mr. Robert Hunt's Trust		3 16 2	
Mr. John Newman's Trust		1 10 0	
Mrs. Susan Clark's Gift		3 0 0	
Messrs. York and Rochdale's Trust		7 0 0	
			362 5 4
			2,319 3 4
Balance carried down		—	2,331 5 5

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1878. Rental	1,129 1 0	
1877. Arrears	—	110 14 5
1878. Dividend	450 0 0	

1877.	EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By works and repairs at hall—			
1876, balance of builder's account		14 11 9	
1877, builder's account		174 1 8	
Blinds, beadle's apartments		7 3 0	
			195 16 5
„ rebuilding 18 and 19, Addle Street—			
Full contract		6,225 0 0	
Extras and variations		1,378 4 9	
		7,603 4 9	
Paid on account, 1875 and 1876		5,600 0 0	
Balance		2,003 4 9	
Less retained		50 0 0	
			1,953 4 9
„ transfer of Mrs. Ann Potter's Trust		—	6 0 0
„ payment for Shoe Lane estate (insurance)		—	0 12 0
„ Mr. Knapp's gift to clerk		0 10 0	
„ Mrs. Lovejoy's gift to Lady Owen's almswomen and master of school		7 0 0	
„ Mr. Charrington's gift to Aldenham almsfolk		24 0 0	
			31 10 0
„ subscription to Cripplegate Schools		—	2 2 0
„ donations to decayed master brewer and daughters, viz.:—			
John N. Frost		20 0 0	
Emma L'Evesque		15 0 0	
Elizabeth Fleming		15 0 0	
			50 0 0
„ donation to Indian Famine Relief Fund		—	109 0 0
„ Rev. J. Leeman's retiring pension		—	160 0 0
„ court and committee fees		—	206 17 0
„ estate expenses—salaries, clerk and receiver of rents		—	426 10 0
„ petty expenses—stamps, directory, &c.		—	11 1 8
„ clerk's charges and expenses for contract for building 18 and 19, Addle Street		—	8 11 8
„ solicitor's charges		—	24 19 8
„ surveyor's charges		—	344 1 2
„ valuation of 18 and 19, Addle Street, for lettings		—	34 1 2
„ auditor's fee		—	26 5 0
„ beadle and substitute during illness of late beadle		110 0 0	
„ beadle's disbursements		81 9 9	
			191 9 9
„ „ gown, 12*l.* 12*s.*; box for livery gown, 2*l.* 10*s.*		—	15 2 0
„ rates and taxes—hall		191 13 1	
„ „ 18 and 19, Addle Street		30 6 8	
			221 19 9
„ insurance		—	13 0 0
„ coal and gas		—	16 6
„ printing and stationery		—	15 12 9
„ expenses of livery, visitation, and other dinners and luncheons		—	355 18 2
„ wines		—	299 7 10
			£4,650 8 9

GENERAL STATEMENT, 31ST DECEMBER 1877.

1877.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
January 1.	To amount invested in securities at this date brought forward	16,466 13 5	
„ „	balance at this date brought forward	2,568 11 5	

1877.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
January 1.	By 17,828 16 9 Consols 3 per cent., costing	16,466 13 5		
June 19.	Less 2,828 16 9 Consols 3 per cent., sold for	2,673 5 0		
				13,793 8 5
December 31.		£15,000 0 0		
„	By balance brought down, being excess of expenditure over income			2,331 5 5
„	„ balance at this date, subject to repayment of debt due to Company for Alderman Hickson's Trust			2,910 11 0
			£19,035 4 10	£19,035 4 10

THE BREWERS' COMPANY (THE CORPORATION) IN ACCOUNT WITH ALDERMAN PLATT'S TRUST.

Dr. *Cr.*

1877.	INCOME.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To rents received		2,101 5 7	
Less property tax		25 5 10	
			2,075 19 9
„ dividends—			
One year on 2,722*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.* Consols 3 per cent.		81 13 4	
One year on 1,536*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* New 3 per cent.		46 1 8	
One year on 7,337*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.* New 3 per cent.		220 2 2	
One year and a half on 53,662*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.* New 3 per cent.		2,639 16 0	
		2,987 13 2	
Less income tax		37 6 7	
			2,950 6 7

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1878. Rental	1,982 2 7	
1877. Arrears	—	677 10 3
1878. Dividends	2,107 14 6	

1877.	EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By estate expenses—			
Rev. J. Leeman—donation in respect of improvements at Aldenham Grammar School		150 0 0	
Laying out garden in Goldington Crescent		111 17 3	
			261 17 3
Salaries—receiver of rents		120 0 0	
Gift—clerk		0 6 8	
„ beadle		0 2 6	
Solicitor's charges		29 0 6	
Surveyor's charges		69 12 10	
Stationery and stamps		17 6 8	
Insurance of farm (one year)		0 12 0	
Care of garden—Goldington Crescent		3 15 0	
Sundry expenses, per beadle		2 10 7	
Clerk's charges and expenses for transfer of stock		2 5 0	
			245 11 9
„ allowance to the Brewers' Company		—	80 0 0
„ donations and gifts—			
To St. James, Garlickhithe		2 12 0	
„ St. Pancras District Visiting Association		20 0 0	
„ St. Pancras National School		5 0 0	
			27 12 0
„ the governing body of the Aldenham Grammar School under Scheme 1875, clause 18		—	3,878 12 8
„ Eleemosynary Account under Scheme 1875, clause 19		—	200 0 0
			4,693 13 8
„ balance carried down		—	332 12 8
			£5,026 6 4

Dr. ELEEMOSYNARY ACCOUNT (SCHEME 1875). *Cr.*

ALDERMAN RICHARD PLATT'S ALMSHOUSES, ALDENHAM, HERTS.

1877.	INCOME.	£	s.	d.
To amount transferred from the Corporation for one year's charges under clause 19, Scheme 1875		200	0	0
„ balance carried down		16	18	2
		£216	18	2

1877.	EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	Allowance and gifts to inmates	98	12	6			
	Coals and tea	12	12	0			
	Custos (one year)	5	0	0			
	Medical attendance (one year)	12	0	0			
	Insurance (one year)	0	9	0			
	Coats, gowns, and making	11	1	0			
	Nurse	5	0	0			
	Journeys to pay and elect almspeople	7	11	6			
	Garden work and gravel	54	12	2			
	Gardener (one year)	10	0	0			
					216	18	2
					£216	18	2

GENERAL STATEMENT, 31ST DECEMBER 1877.

1877.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
January 1.	To amount invested in securities at this date brought forward	90,384	17	6			
	Less 28,000*l.* New 3 per cent. transferred to the North London C. and C. Schools for Girls and Aldenham Elementary Schools managers	25,759	19	0			
					64,624	18	6
„	„ balance of trust				9	13	11
„	„ balance of Alderman Platt's Eleemosynary Account				54	17	2
December 31.	„ balance of Alderman Platt's Trust at this date brought down, being excess of income over expenditure				332	12	8
					£65,022	2	3

1877.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
January 1.	By 58,662*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* New 3 per cent., costing	53,969	7	8			
„	„ 7,337*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.* New 3 per cent., costing	6,737	12	2			
„	„ 1,536*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* New 3 per cent., costing	1,413	7	5			
„	„ 2,722*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.* Consols 3 per cent., costing	2,504	11	3			
					64,624	18	6
(December 31). December 31.	„ balance of Alderman Platt's Eleemosynary Account at this date brought down, being excess of expenditure over income				16	18	2
„	„ balance of Alderman Platt's Trust at this date				342	6	7
„	„ balance of Alderman Platt's Eleemosynary Account at this date				37	19	0
					£65,022	2	3

Dr. THE BREWERS' COMPANY IN ACCOUNT WITH LADY OWEN'S TRUST. *Cr.*

1877.	INCOME.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To rents received		7,045	5	0			
Weekly rents		1,426	5	6			
		8,471	10	6			
Less property tax		65	3	11			
					8,406	6	7
„ dividends—one year on 24,033*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* Reduced 3 per cent.		721	0	0			
Less income tax		9	0	2			
					711	19	10
Insurance repaid		—			4	4	0

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1878.	Rental, including weekly rents	9,073	10	6			
1877.	Arrears	—			2,638	19	9
1878.	Dividends	721	0	0			

1877.	EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By	sundry buildings, special repairs and dilapidations, Clerkenwell estate	—			1,553	10	11
„	model dwellings, Rawstorne Street—						
	Full contract (£ s. d.)	3,428	0	0			
	Extras and variations	153	18	6			
		3,581	18	6			
	Paid in 1876 on account	500	0	0			
	Balance owing	3,081	18	6			
	Less retained	331	18	6			
					2,750	0	0
	Clerk of the works	113	8	0			
	Less paid 1876	25	4	0			
					88	4	0
					2,838	4	0
„	estate account—						
	Salaries—receiver of rents				460	0	0
	Gift—clerk				0	10	0
	„ beadle				0	3	4
	Surveyor's charges				120	11	11
	Solicitor's charges				45	16	8
	Allowances to tenants for non-possession and inconvenience during repairs of property				23	15	0
	Rates and taxes allowed to yearly tenants				19	7	3
	Caretaker of Brewers' Buildings and expenses				64	8	0
	Sundry outgoings, per beadle (£ s. d.)	5	12	1			
	Weekly tenants	35	0	8			
					40	12	9
	Insurances				125	9	9
	Rates and taxes				278	8	9
	Gas—Owen's Court and Brewers' Buildings				9	14	1
	Printing and stationery				29	8	3
	Levy expenses				9	0	0
	Clerk's charges and expenses for contract for Brewers' Buildings extension				10	12	10
					1,245	18	7
„	donations—						
	Vicar of Clerkenwell, New Year's Fund				5	5	0
	St. Mark's National School				20	0	0
	„ „ „ Treat Fund				5	5	0
	„ Home Mission Fund				20	0	0
					50	10	0
„	school expenses, Islington—						
	Head master—salary				250	0	0
	„ donation				25	0	0
	Assistant master				250	0	0
	„ donation				25	0	0
	Second assistant master				150	0	0
	Third assistant master				100	0	0
	French master (three quarters)				67	10	0
	Drawing master				80	0	0
	Visitation expenses				1	1	0
	Rewards to boys, 17*l.* 16*s.*; examiner's fee, 5*l.* 5*s.*				22	11	0
	Coals, 12*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.*; gas, 4*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.*				17	6	0
	Rates and taxes				37	5	7
	Insurance				1	10	0
	Printing and stationery				51	4	5
	Prizes, 4*l.* 5*s.*; and sundries, per head master, 29*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.*				33	12	3
	Repairs				18	2	0
					1,130	2	3
„	almshouses, Islington—						
	Allowances and gifts to inmates				249	19	0
	„ nurse, 24*l.* 8*s.*; and custos, 10*l.*				34	8	0
	Rent of enclosure near almshouses				0	5	0
	Rates and taxes				32	7	11
	Coals, 26*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.*; gas, 4*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.*; tea, 2*l.* 2*s.*				33	2	5
	Insurance				0	19	6
	Repairs				58	9	7
					409	11	5
					7,227	17	2
„	balance carried down	—			1,894	13	3
					£9,122	10	5

GENERAL STATEMENT, 31st DECEMBER 1877.

1877.	INCOME.	£ s. d.
January 1.	To amount invested in securities at this date brought forward	22,535 6 8
„ „	balance of trust at close of 1876	4,552 18 11
December 31. „	balance brought down, being excess of income over expenditure	1,894 13 3
		£28,982 18 10

1877.	EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.
January 1.	By 24,033*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* Reduced 3 per cent., costing	22,535 6 8
(December 31.)		
December 31. „	balance at this date	6,447 12 2
		£28,982 18 10

THE BREWERS' COMPANY IN ACCOUNT WITH ALDERMAN HICKSON'S TRUST.

Dr. *Cr.*

1877.	INCOME.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To rents received		535 0 0	
Less property tax		2 7 6	
			532 12 6
„ dividends—			
One year on 537*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.* Consols 3 per cent.		16 2 6	
One year on 2,069*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.* Consols 3 per cent.		62 1 8	
		78 4 2	
Less income tax		0 4 0	
			78 0 2
			610 12 8
„ balance carried down			552 9 4
			£1,163 2 0

		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1878.	Rental	534 17 4	
1877.	Arrears	—	191 17 8
1878.	Dividends	78 4 2	

1877.	EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By estate expenses—			
Works at Earl's Farm on account of contract		—	250 0 0
Salaries—receiver of rents		23 0 0	
Gift—clerk		2 0 0	
„ beadle		1 0 0	
Surveyor's charges		12 6 9	
Insurance		2 6 0	
Land tax (two years)		1 6 8	
Sundries, per beadle		0 17 0	
			42 16 5
„ gifts—			
To Allhallows, Barking		13 15 8	
„ St. John's, Wapping		3 0 0	
			16 15 8
„ Tower Hill School expenses—			
Head master (in addition to fees from pupils)		130 0 0	
Donation to head master		50 0 0	
Excess of term fees over quarterage		2 0 0	
Assistant masters		225 0 0	
Drawing, French, and German masters		125 0 0	
Gift to late drawing master		50 0 0	
Examiner's fee, 5*l.* 5*s.*; prizes, 9*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.*		15 0 9	
Visitation expenses		3 4 0	
Printing		1 0 0	
Gas (six quarters)		2 18 2	
Rates and taxes		33 18 1	
Insurance		1 2 6	
School furniture		22 13 9	
Advertisements		14 11 6	
	£ s. d.		
Cleaning school	12 18 1		
Sundries, per head master	6 4 2		
		19 2 3	
Repairs		34 10 11	
			730 1 11
„ almshouses, South Mimms—			
Allowances and gifts to inmates		93 1 0	
Coals and tea		15 14 0	
Insurance		0 9 0	
Medical attendance (one year)		6 0 0	
Funeral expenses of an inmate		3 3 0	
Journeys to pay almspeople		3 12 0	
Collecting candidates at election, &c.		1 9 0	
			123 8 0
			£1,163 2 0

GENERAL STATEMENT, 31st DECEMBER 1877.

1877.		£ s. d.
January 1.	To amount invested in securities at this date brought forward	2,399 16 5
December 31. „	balance at this date, being a debt due to the Company from this trust	7,016 17 2
		£9,416 13 7

1877.-		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
January 1.	By 537 10 2 Consol. 3 per cent., costing	494 10 1	
„	„ 1,769 5 9 „ „	1,627 14 0	
„	„ 300 7 8 „ „	277 12 4	
			2,399 16 5
(December 31.)		2,069 13 5	
January 1.	„ balance of trust at this date brought forward		6,464 7 10
December 31.	„ balance brought down, being expenditure in excess of income this year		552 9 4
			£9,416 13 7

THE BREWERS' COMPANY IN ACCOUNT WITH MR. SAMUEL WHITBREAD'S TRUSTS.

Dr. *Cr.*

GREAT BARFORD ESTATE.

1877.	INCOME.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To rents received (one year and a half)		450 0 0	
Less property tax		3 15 0	
			446 5 0
„ dividends—one year on 5,532*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* Consol. 3 per cent.		165 19 4	
Less income tax		2 1 4	
			163 18 0
			£610 3 0

		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1878.	Rental	300 0 0	
1877.	Arrears	—	75 0 0
1878.	Dividends	167 10 6	

1877.	EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By estate expenses—			
Receiver of rents, one year's gift		5 5 0	
Mr. Charles Berrill, commission on rental		13 10 0	
Tenant for dinners		0 15 0	
			19 10 0
Insurance		—	2 12 0
Clerk's charges and expenses for conveyance from surviving trustees to new trustees of the charity estate		—	22 16 2
Clerk's charges and expenses for transfer of stock and for power of attorney to receive dividends		—	10 4 2
			55 2 4
„ allowance to the Brewers' Company		—	10 10 0
„ donations to widows of and decayed master brewers, viz.:— Mrs. Stokeham Huthwaite, aged 73 years; Mrs. Oliver T. J. Stocken; Mrs. James Thorne; Mrs. John Ufford, aged 72 years		—	260 0 0
			325 12 4
„ balance carried down		—	284 10 8
			£610 3 0

BREWERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

GENERAL STATEMENT, 31st DECEMBER 1877.

1877.	INCOME.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	1877.	EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
January 1.	To amount invested in securities at this date brought forward		5,110 7 11	January 1.	By 5,532 7 6 Consol 3 per cent., costing	5,110 7 11	
„	„ balance of trust at close of 1876		50 11 1	December 3.	„ 51 18 4 „ „	50 11 1	
December 31.	„ balance brought down, being excess of income over expenditure		284 10 8	(December 31.)	5,584 5 10		5,160 19 9
				December 31.	„ balance at this date		284 10 8
		£5,445 9 8					£5,445 9 8

WHITECROSS STREET ESTATE.

1877.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	1877.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To rents received		443 5 8		By estate expenses—			
Less property tax		6 13 9	436 11 11	Solicitor		5 1 6	
„ dividends—one year on 2,486*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.*				Receiver of rents, one year's gift		5 5 0	
Reduced 3 per cent.		74 11 10		Beadle		2 2 0	
Less income tax		0 18 6	73 13 4				12 8 6
				Insurance		—	1 4 0
				Clerk's charges and expenses for conveyance from surviving trustee to new trustees of the charity estate		—	21 16 10
				Clerk's charges and expenses for transfer of stock and power of attorney to receive dividends		—	10 4 2
							45 13 6
„ allowance to the Brewers' Company						—	10 10 0
„ donation to Mrs. Eliza Lee, aged 72 years, widow of a freeman						—	60 0 0
							116 3 6
„ balance carried down						—	394 1 9
		£510 5 3					£510 5 3

		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1878.	Rental	398 5 8	
1877.	Arrears	—	99 11 5
1878.	Dividends	105 1 6	

GENERAL STATEMENT, 31st DECEMBER 1877.

1877.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	1877.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
January 1.	To amount invested in securities at this date brought forward		2,286 4 3	January 1.	By 2,486 10 8 Reduced 3 per cent., costing	2,286 4 3		
„	„ balance of trust at close of 1876		975 6 10	December 3.	„ 1,015 19 7 „ „	975 6 10		
December 31.	„ balance brought down, being excess of income over expenditure		394 1 9	(December 31.)	3,502 10 3			3,261 11 1
				December 31.	„ balance at this date			394 1 9
		£3,655 12 10						£3,655 12 10

THE BREWERS' COMPANY IN ACCOUNT WITH SUNDRY TRUSTS.

Dr. *Cr.*

MR. JOHN BAKER'S TRUST.

1877.	INCOME.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	1877.	EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To rents received		—	55 0 0	By corn rent		—	3 14 11
„ dividends—one year on 4,942*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.*				„ estate expenses—			
Reduced 3 per cent.		148 5 6		Works at Horton Farm		—	49 10 3
Less income tax		1 17 0		Surveyor		1 1 6	
			146 8 6	Receiver of rents, one year's gift		10 0 0	
			201 8 6	Beadle		2 0 0	
„ balance carried down		—	176 13 8	Insurance of farm (one year)		0 19 6	
				Journey to Horton Farm		2 2 0	
				Clerk's charges and expenses for transfers of stock		15 0 0	
				Clerk's charges and expenses for powers of attorney		7 8 4	
				Sundries		0 7 1	
							38 18 5
				„ donation to Horton Parochial School		—	5 5 0
				„ allowance to the Brewers' Company		—	20 0 0
				„ almshouses, Mile End—			
				Allowances to inmates		218 8 0	
				Rates and taxes		20 8 0	
				Insurance (one year)		1 6 6	
				Gardener (one year)		12 0 0	
				Income tax		0 1 3	
				Repairs		8 9 10	
							260 13 7
		£378 2 2					£378 2 2

		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1878.	Rental	110 0 0	
1877.	Arrears	—	82 10 0
1878.	Dividends	372 4 8	
1877.	Arrears	—	219 17 8

GENERAL STATEMENT, 31st DECEMBER 1877.

1877.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	1877.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
January 1.	To amount invested in securities at this date brought forward		11,293 14 10	January 1.	By 7,329 9 4 Consol. 3 per cent., costing	6,743 2 2		
„	„ balance of trust at the close of 1876		130 14 10	„	„ 4,942 12 10 Reduced 3 per cent., costing	4,550 12 8		
December 31.	„ balance at this date		176 13 8	December 31.	„ 136 3 9 „ „	130 14 10		
				December 31.	5,078 16 7			11,424 9 8
				„	„ balance brought down, being excess of expenditure over income			176 13 8
		£11,601 3 4						£11,601 3 4

MR. ROBERT HUNT'S TRUST.

1877.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	1877.		£ s. d.
To one year's dividend on 466*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.* Consol. 3 per cent.		13 19 8		By gift, Vicar of Cripplegate, one year		10 0 0
Less income tax		0 3 6		„ balance carried to General Account of the Company, 31st December 1877		3 16 2
			13 16 2			
1878. Dividend 13*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.*			£13 16 2			£13 16 2

THE BREWERS' COMPANY IN ACCOUNT WITH SUNDRY TRUSTS—*continued.*

Dr. *Cr.*

GENERAL STATEMENT, 31st DECEMBER 1877.

1877.	INCOME.	£ s. d.	1877.	EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.
January 1.	To amount invested in securities	427 0 7	December 31.	By 463*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.* Consol. 3 per cent., costing	427 0 7

MR. JOHN NEIMAN'S TRUST.

1877.		£ s. d.	1877.		£ s. d.
	To dividends—one year on 920*l.* Consol 3 per cent.	27 12 0		By almswomen, Aldenham and South Mimms	27 12 0
1878.	Dividends 27*l.* 12*s.*	£27 12 0			£27 12 0

GENERAL STATEMENT, 31st DECEMBER 1877.

1877.		£ s. d.	1877.		£ s. d.
January 1.	To amount invested in securities at this date brought forward	846 8 0	December 31.	By 920*l.* Consol. 3 per cent., costing	846 8 0

MRS. ANN POTTER'S TRUST.

1877.		£ s. d.	1877.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	To balance carried to General Account of the Company, 31st December 1877	6 0 0		By gifts—		
				Lady Owen's almswomen, one year	—	2 0 0
				Parish of St. Sepulchre, two years	2 0 0	
				St. Giles Without, Cripplegate, two years	2 0 0	
						4 0 0
		£6 0 0				£6 0 0

DEPOSIT (CAUTION MONEY) ACCOUNT.

1877.		£ s. d.	1877.		£ s. d.
	To balance 1st January 1877	384 15 0		By out-payments in 1877	24 15 0
				„ balance, 31st December 1877	360 0 0
		£384 15 0			£384 15 0

BISHOPSGATE STREET ESTATE.

1877.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	1877.		£ s. d.
	To rents received	254 1 0			By insurance	4 10 0
	Less property tax	3 3 4			„ balance carried to General Account of the Company, 31st December 1877	246 7 8
			250 17 8			
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.			
1878.	Rental	254 1 0				
1877.	Arrears	—	—			
			£250 17 8			£250 17 8

MR. ROGER BELLOWE'S TRUST.

1877.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	1877.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	To rents received	24 0 0			By gifts to clerk	0 10 0	
	Less property tax	0 6 0			„ „ beadle	0 5 0	
			23 14 0				0 15 0
					„ balance carried to General Account of the Company, 31st December 1877		22 19 0
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.				
1878.	Rental	24 0 0					
1877.	Arrears	—	6 0 0				
			£23 14 0				£23 14 0

SHOE LANE ESTATE.

1877.		£ s. d.	1877.		£ s. d.
	To balance carried to General Account of the Company, 31st December 1877	0 12 0		By insurance	0 12 0
		£ s. d. £ s. d.			
1878.	Rental	340 0 0			
1877.	Arrears	— 425 0 0			
		£0 12 0			£0 12 0

(Mem., 408*l.* 15*s.* received before 19th March 1878.)

MR. JOHN POTTER'S TRUST.

1877.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	1877.		£ s. d.
	To rents received	80 0 0			By insurance	2 0 0
	Less property tax	0 7 6			„ balance carried to General Account of the Company, 31st December 1877	77 12 6
			79 12 6			
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.			
1878.	Rental	130 0 0				
	Arrears	—	82 10 0			
			£79 12 6			£79 12 6

(Mem., 75*l.* received before 19th March 1878.)

MR. JOHN NEWMAN'S TRUST.

1877.		£ s. d.	1877.		£ s. d.
	To one and a half year's rentcharge	1 10 0		By balance carried to General Account of the Company, 31st December 1877	1 10 0
		£ s. d. £ s. d.			
1878.	Rentcharge	1 0 0			
1877.	Arrears	— 0 5 0			
		£1 10 0			£1 10 0

MESSRS. JOHN YORK AND RICHARD ROCHDALE'S TRUST.

1877.		£ s. d.	1877.		£ s. d.
	To one year's rentcharge from Christ's Hospital	7 0 0		By balance carried to General Account of the Company, 31st December 1877	7 0 0
1878.	Rentcharge 7*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.*	£7 0 0			£7 0 0

Dr. THE BREWERS' COMPANY IN ACCOUNT WITH SUNDRY TRUSTS—*continued.* *Cr.*

MRS. SUSAN CLARK'S TRUST.

1877.	INCOME.	£ s. d.	1877.	EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.
To one year's rentcharge from St. Sepulchre		3 0 0	By balance carried to General Account of the Company, 31st December 1877		3 0 0
1878. Rentcharge	3 0 0				
1877. Arrears	— 1 10 0				
		£3 0 0			£3 0 0

THE BREWERS' COMPANY. (A) BALANCE SHEET, 31ST DECEMBER 1877.

		Stock, 31st December 1877.	Value.	Cost.	Balance of Trust.		Value.	Cost.	Balance of Trust.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Alderman Platt's Trust.	New 3 per cent. Consols	66,535 12 6	62,709 16 6	—	—				
		2,722 7 1	2,572 12 4	64,624 18 6	—				
Balance of Trust		—	342 6 7	342 6 7	342 6 7				
„ Eleemosynary Account.		—	37 19 0	37 19 0	37 19 0				
To Lady Owen's Trust	Consols	24,033 11 8	22,711 10 0	22,535 6 8	—				
Balance of Trust		—	6,447 12 2	6,447 12 2	6,447 12 2				
To Alderman Hickson's Trust.	Consols	2,607 3 7	2,463 12 2	2,399 16 5	—				
Balance of Trust		—	—	—	—		7,016 17 2	7,016 17 2	7,016 17 2
To Mr. Samuel Whitbread's Trust— Great Barford Estate	Consols	5,584 5 10	5,277 2 1	5,160 19 0	—				
Balance of Trust		—	284 10 8	284 10 8	284 10 8				
Whitecross Street Estate.	Reduced	3,502 10 3	3,301 2 3	3,261 11 1	—				
Balance of Trust		—	394 1 9	394 1 9	394 1 9				
To Mr. John Baker's Trust.	Consols	7,329 9 4	6,926 7 5	—	—				
	Reduced	5,078 16 7	4,786 15 10	11,424 9 8	—				
Balance of Trust		—	—	—	—		176 13 8	176 13 8	176 13 8
To Mr. John Nieman's Trust.	Consols	920 0 0	869 7 0	846 8 0	—				
To Mr. Robert Hunt's Trust.	Consols	466 6 9	440 13 11	427 0 7	—				
—	—	—	—	—	—	By balance due, various trusts, &c.	112,371 18 10	110,993 9 8	
			119,565 9 8	118,187 0 1			119,565 9 8	118,187 0 1	
To Deposit (Caution Money) Account.	—	—	—	—	360 0 0				
					7,866 10 2				7,193 10 10
To the General Account	Consols	15,000 0 0	14,175 0 0	13,793 8 5	—				
Balance of Account	—	—	2,910 11 0	2,910 11 0	2,910 11 0	By cash in hand, bankers	3,583 10 4	3,583 10 4	3,583 10 4
					10,777 1 2				10,777 1 2

THE BREWERS' COMPANY. (B) BALANCE SHEET, 31ST DECEMBER 1877.

	Total Receipts in 1877.	Total Expenditure in 1877.	Excess of Receipts over Expenditure.	Excess of Expenditure over Receipts.	Stock.	Purchased Cost.	Sold Realised.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
General Account	2,319 3 4	4,650 8 9	—	2,331 5 5	2,828*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.* Consols 3 per cent.	—	2,673 5 0
Alderman Platt's Trust	5,026 6 4	4,693 13 8	332 12 8	—			
„ Eleemosynary Account	200 0 0	216 18 2	—	16 18 2			
Lady Owen's Trust	9,122 10 5	7,227 17 2	1,894 13 3	—			
Alderman Hickson's Trust	610 12 8	1,163 2 0	—	552 9 4			
Mr. Samuel Whitbread's Trust—							
Great Barford Estate	610 3 0	325 12 4	284 10 8	—	51*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* Consols 3 per cent.	50 11 1	
Whitecross Street Estate	510 5 3	116 3 6	394 1 9	—	1,015*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.* Reduced 3 per cent.	975 6 10	
Mr. John Baker's Trust	201 8 6	378 2 2	—	176 13 8	136*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.* Reduced 3 per cent.	130 14 10	
Mr. John Neiman's Trust	27 12 0	27 12 0	—	—			
Deposit (Caution Money) Account	—	24 15 0	—	24 15 0			
	—	—	2,905 18 4	3,102 1 7		1,156 12 9	2,673 5 0

MEMO. OF AGREEMENT WITH CASH BALANCES.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Balance at bankers, 1st January 1877	2,263 1 4	Excess of expenditure over receipts	3,102 1 7
Excess of receipts over expenditure	2,905 18 4	Stock purchased	1,156 12 9
Stock sold	2,673 5 0	Balance at bankers, 31st December 1877	3,583 10 4
	£7,842 4 8		£7,842 4 8

THE BREWERS' COMPANY. GENERAL ACCOUNT.

Dr. *Cr.*

1878. INCOME.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To rents—		
Rent received	—	515 10 0
„ redeemed land tax	—	17 9 6
„ dividends—		
Dividend, one year on 15,000*l.* Consol. 3 per cent.	450 0 0	
Less income tax	7 19 1	
		442 0 11
„ office filter returned	—	1 10 0
„ fines account	—	459 13 0
„ poor's box account	—	4 0 0
„ search and quarterage	—	371 8 0
„ Ironmongers' Company—proportion of income of Irish estates	—	630 0 0
„ allowances from—		
Alderman Platt's Trust	80 0 0	
Mr. S. Whitbread's Trust—		
Great Barford estate	10 10 0	
Whitecross Street estate	10 10 0	
Mr. John Baker's Trust	20 0 0	
		121 0 0
„ Sundry Trusts—the balances of which become the property of the Company, viz.:—		
Bishopsgate Street estate	182 12 1	
Mr. Roger Bellowes' Trust	22 19 0	
Shoe Lane estate	637 11 1	
Mr. John Potter's Trust	71 15 0	
Mr. Robert Hunt's Trust	3 15 0	
Mr. John Newman's Trust	1 0 0	
		969 12 2
		£3,532 3 7

1879.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Rental	1,199 1 0	
„ arrears	—	146 15 11
Dividends	450 0 0	

1878. EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By works and repairs at hall	—	21 3 5
„ works at 18 and 19, Addle Street—		
Balance of contract	50 0 0	
Extras	15 17 5	
		65 17 5
„ balance of Mrs. Ann Potter's Trust	—	3 0 0
„ Mr. Knapp's gift to clerk	0 10 0	
„ Mr. Lovejoy's gift to Lady Owen's almswomen and master of school	7 0 0	
„ Mr. Charrington's gift to Aldenham almspeople	24 0 0	
		31 10 0
„ subscriptions to Cripplegate Schools	—	2 2 0
„ donations to decayed master brewer and daughters of master brewers, viz.:—		
John N. Frost	20 0 0	
Emma L'Evesque	15 0 0	
Elizabeth Fleming	15 0 0	
		50 0 0
„ donation to Girls' Friendly Society	—	20 0 0
„ Rev. A. Iceman's retiring pension	—	100 0 0
„ court and committee fees	—	186 18 0
„ salaries, clerk and receiver of rents	—	426 10 0
„ solicitor's charges	—	6 0 10
„ surveyor's charges	—	112 16 9
„ auditor's fee	—	26 5 0
„ beadle's salary	—	90 0 0
„ „ disbursements	45 17 5	
„ cleaning windows	11 0 6	
		56 17 11
„ repairing beadle's staff and cleaning gown	—	1 3 6
„ commission on letting 18, Addle Street	—	11 5 0
„ rates and taxes, hall	128 19 0	
„ coals „	5 0 0	
„ gas „	18 4 7	
„ insurance „	4 0 0	
„ printing, stationery, stamps, &c.	86 7 6	
		242 11 1
„ new powers of attorney	—	0 10 0
„ rates and taxes, 18 and 19, Addle Street	157 7 0	
„ insurance „ „	9 0 0	
		166 7 0
„ expenses of livery, visitations, and other dinners and luncheons	—	356 0 8
		1,976 18 7
„ balance carried down	—	1,555 5 0
		£3,532 3 7

GENERAL STATEMENT, 31ST DECEMBER 1878.

1878.		£ s. d.
January 1.	To amount invested in Government Stock at this date brought forward	13,793 8 5
„ „	„ balance at this date brought forward	2,910 11 0
December 31.	„ „ brought down, being excess of income over expenditure	1,555 5 0
		£18,259 4 5

1878.		£ s. d.
December 31.	By amount invested in Government Stock at this date	13,793 8 5
	January 1st. 15,000*l.* Consol. 3 per cent., costing 13,793*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.*	
	„ balance at this date, subject to repayment of debt due to Company from Alderman Hickson's Trust	4,465 16 0
		£18,259 4 5

THE BREWERS' COMPANY (THE CORPORATION) IN ACCOUNT WITH ALDERMAN PLATT'S TRUST.

Dr. *Cr.*

1878. INCOME.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To rents—		
Rents received	2,111 12 1	
Less property tax	24 17 4	
		2,086 14 9
„ dividends—		
Dividend, one year on 2,722*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.* Consol. 3 per cent.	81 13 4	
„ one year on 1,536*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* New 3 per cent.	46 1 8	
„ one year on 7,337*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.* New 3 per cent.	220 2 2	
„ one year on 58,662*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.* New 3 per cent.	1,759 17 4	
	2,107 14 6	
Less income tax	35 2 4	
		2,072 12 2
„ fees for connecting drains	—	4 4 0
		£4,163 10 11

1879.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Rental	1,982 2 7	
„ arrears	—	559 13 9
Dividends	2,107 14 6	

1878. EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By Estate expenses—		
Salaries—receiver of rents	120 0 0	
Gifts—clerk	0 6 8	
„ beadle	0 2 6	
Solicitor's charges	2 2 0	
School Board conveyance—extra costs	22 14 4	
Surveyor's charges	36 15 2	
Printing, stationery, and stamps	28 17 0	
Insurance	0 12 0	
Care of garden—Goldington Crescent	7 10 0	
Sundry expenses	1 16 8	
		220 16 4
„ allowance to the Brewers' Company	—	80 0 0
„ donations and gifts—		
To St. James, Garlickhithe	2 12 0	
„ St. Pancras District Visiting Association	20 0 0	
„ St. Pancras National School	5 0 0	
		27 12 0
„ the governing body of the Aldenham Grammar School Scheme 1875, clause 18	—	3,296 3 10
„ the Eleemosynary Account Scheme 1875, clause 19	—	200 0 0
		3,824 12 2
„ balance carried down	—	338 18 9
		£4,163 10 11

Dr. ELEEMOSYNARY ACCOUNT (SCHEME 1875). *Cr.*

ALDERMAN RICHARD PLATT'S ALMSHOUSES, ALDENHAM, HERTS.

1878.	INCOME.	£	s.	d.
	To amount transferred from the Corporation for one year's charge under clause 19	200	0	0
	„ balance carried down	20	1	11
		£220	1	11

1878.	EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	By almshouses—						
	Custos	5	0	0			
	Allowance and gifts to inmates	109	0	0			
	Coals and tea	11	17	0			
	Medical attendance	12	0	0			
	Insurance	0	9	0			
	Coats, gowns, and making	9	5	0			
	Nurse	3	0	0			
	Care of garden	15	0	0			
	Trees, shrubs, and garden seats	5	4	0			
	Journeys to pay almspeople, and coach hire	7	18	10			
	Repairs	41	8	1			
					220	1	11
					£220	1	11

GENERAL STATEMENT, 31ST DECEMBER 1878.

1878.		£	s.	d.
January 1.	To amount invested in Government Stock at this date brought forward	64,624	18	6
„ „	„ balance of Alderman Platt's Trust at this date brought forward	342	6	7
„ „	„ balance of the Eleemosynary Account at this date brought forward	87	19	0
December 31.	„ balance of Alderman Platt's Trust at this date brought down, being excess of income over expenditure	338	18	9
		£65,344	2	10

1878.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
December 31.	By amount invested in Government Stock at this date	—			64,624	18	6
Jan. 1.	58,662*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.* New 3 per cent., costing	53,969	7	8			
	7,337*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.* New 3 per cent., costing	6,737	12	2			
	1,536*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* New 3 per cent., costing	1,413	7	5			
	2,722*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.* Consol. 3 per cent., costing	2,504	11	3			
		64,624	18	6			
	By balance of the Eleemosynary Account at this date brought down, being excess of expenditure over income				20	1	11
	„ balance of Alderman Platt's Trust at this date				681	5	4
	„ balance of the Eleemosynary Account at this date				17	17	1
					£65,344	2	10

Dr. THE BREWERS' COMPANY IN ACCOUNT WITH LADY OWEN'S TRUST. *Cr*

1878.	INCOME.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	To rents—						
	Rents received	6,999	16	6			
	Weekly rents	1,339	2	0			
		8,338	18	6			
	Less property tax	77	8	1			
					8,261	10	5
	„ dividends—						
	Dividend, one year on 24,033*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* Reduced 3 per cent.	721	0	0			
	Less income tax	12	0	3			
					708	19	9
	Insurance repaid	—			7	18	9

1879.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	Rental (including weekly tenants	8,997	0	0			
	„ arrears	—			3,071	12	0
	Dividends	721	0	0			

1878.	EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	By sundry buildings, special repairs and dilapidations, Clerkenwell estate	—			1,674	1	1
	„ Model dwellings, Rawstorne Street—						
	Balance of contract	331	18	6			
	Extras and repairs	90	7	11			
					422	6	5
	„ Estate account—						
	Salaries—receiver of rents	460	0	0			
	Gift—clerk	0	10	0			
	„ beadle	0	3	4			
	Surveyor's charges	248	7	2			
	Solicitor's charges	11	7	3			
	Allowances to tenants for non-possession and inconvenience during repairs of property	65	1	0			
	Rates and taxes allowed to yearly tenants	18	0	0			
	Caretaker of Brewers' Buildings and expenses	68	12	0			
	Sundry outgoings per beadle £ 4 15 1						
	„ per weekly tenants £ 33 8 3						
		38	3	4			
	Insurances	130	3	3			
	Rates and taxes	403	8	10			
	Gas—Owen's Court and Brewers' Buildings	19	10	8			
	Printing, stationery, and stamps	26	15	0			
	Rent of enclosure	0	5	0			
	Levy expenses	38	19	0			
					1,529	5	10
	„ Donations—						
	Vicar of Clerkenwell, New Year's Fund	10	10	0			
	St. Mark's National School	20	0	0			
	„ „ Treat Fund	5	5	0			
	„ „ Home Mission Fund	20	0	0			
	Finsbury Dispensary	50	0	0			
	Vicar of St. Mark's, Clerkenwell	25	0	0			
					130	15	0
	„ School expenses, Islington—						
	Head master—salary	250	0	0			
	„ donation	25	0	0			
	Assistant master—salary	250	0	0			
	„ donation	25	0	0			
	Second assistant master	150	0	0			
	Third assistant master	100	0	0			
	French master	112	10	0			
	Drawing master	80	0	0			
	Rewards to boys	17	7	6			
	Examiner's fee and printing	8	4	6			
	Coals	18	0	0			
	Gas	4	5	2			
	Rates and taxes	35	19	11			
	Insurance	1	10	0			
	Visitation expenses	1	1	0			
	Printing and stationery	191	2	6			
	School sundries	35	3	10			
	Repairs	2	7	6			
					1,297	11	11
	„ Almshouses—						
	Allowances and gifts to inmates	249	19	0			
	„ nurse and custos	34	8	0			
	Coals and tea	42	2	10			
	Gowns	24	0	10			
	Rates and taxes	29	1	4			
	Gas	4	5	2			
	Insurance	0	19	6			
	Sundries	3	0	0			
	Repairs	48	3	2			
					435	19	10
					4,890	0	1
	„ balance carried down	—			4,088	3	10
					£8,978	3	11

BREWERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

GENERAL STATEMENT, 31st DECEMBER 1878.

1878.	INCOME.	£ s. d.	1878.	EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.
January 1.	To amount invested in Government Stock at this date brought forward	22,535 6 8	December 31.	By amount invested in Government Stock at this date	22,535 6 8
„	„ balance of trust invested do. do.	6,447 12 2	January 1.	By 24,033*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* Reduced 3 per cent., costing 22,535*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*	
December 31.	„ balance brought down	4,088 3 10		By balance at this date	10,535 16 0
		£33,071 2 8			£33,071 2 8

THE BREWERS' COMPANY IN ACCOUNT WITH ALDERMAN HICKSON'S TRUST.

Dr. *Cr.*

1878.	INCOME.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	1878.	EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To rents—				By Estate expenses—			
	Rents received	390 0 0			Drain pipes and repairs, &c., at Earl's Farm	—	106 10 0
	Less property tax	10 2 6			Salaries—receiver of rents	23 0 0	
			379 17 6		Gift—clerk	2 0 0	
„	dividends—				„ beadle	1 0 0	
	Dividend, one year on 537*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.* Consols 3 per cent.	16 2 6			Surveyor's charges	19 1 10	
	„ one year on 2,069*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.* Consols 3 per cent.	62 1 8			Insurance	2 6 0	
		78 4 2			Sundries	1 11 8	
	Less income tax	0 5 4					48 19 6
			77 18 10	„	gifts to Allhallows, Barking	10 19 0	
			457 16 4	„	„ to St. John's, Wapping	3 0 0	
„	balance carried down		786 0 6				13 19 0
				„	Tower Hill School expenses—		
					Head master (in addition to fees from pupils)	130 0 0	
					Donation to head master	50 0 0	
					Assistant masters	240 0 0	
					French and German master	100 0 0	
					Gifts to late French and drawing masters	160 0 0	
					Examiner's fee	5 5 0	
					Printing examination papers	7 17 0	
					Printing and stationery	25 19 1	
					Prize day expenses	4 10 0	
					Advertising	10 1 6	
					Coals	28 10 4	
					Gas	2 3 5	
					Rates and taxes	26 16 4	
					Insurance	1 2 6	
					Furniture	9 10 1	
					Cleaning school	10 0 0	
					Sundries	2 8 0	
					Repairs	59 8 11	
							873 12 2
				„	Almshouses, South Mimms—		
					Allowances and gifts to inmates	93 1 0	
					Coals and tea	20 6 6	
					Insurance	0 9 0	
					Medical attendance	6 0 0	
					Gowns and making	11 14 0	
					Funeral expenses of an inmate	3 3 0	
					New bedding at vacant almshouse	8 11 2	
					Expenses of applicants for vacant almshouses	3 11 0	
					Journeys to pay almspeople	4 12 0	
					Repairs	49 8 6	
							200 16 2
			£1,243 16 10				£1,243 16 10

1879.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Rental	534 17 4	
„ arrears	—	336 15 0
Dividends	78 4 2	

GENERAL STATEMENT, 31st DECEMBER 1878.

1878.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	1878.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
January 1.	To amount invested in Government Stock at this date brought forward	2,399 16 5		January 1.	By balance of trust at this date brought forward	—	7,016 17 2
December 31.	„ balance at this date (being a debt due to the Company from the trust)	7,802 17 8		December 31.	„ amount invested in Government Stock at this date	—	2,399 16 5
					January 1. 537*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.* Consol. 3 per cent., costing	494 10 1	
				„	2,069*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.* Consol. 3 per cent., costing	1,905 6 4	
						£2,399 16 5	
				„	„ balance brought down, being expenditure in excess of income this year		786 0 6
			£10,202 14 1				£10,202 14 1

THE BREWERS' COMPANY IN ACCOUNT WITH MR. SAMUEL WHITBREAD'S TRUSTS.

Dr. *Cr.*

GREAT BARFORD ESTATE.

1878.	INCOME.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	1878.	EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To rents—				By Estate expenses—			
	Rents received	300 0 0			Receiver of rents, one year's gift	5 5 0	
	Less property tax	3 15 0			Mr. Charles Berrill, commission on rental	9 0 0	
			296 5 0		Tenant for dinner	0 10 0	
„	dividends—						14 15 0
	Dividend, half year on 5,584*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.* Consol. 3 per cent.	83 15 3			Insurance	—	2 12 0
„	„ 5,878*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.* Consol. 3 per cent.	88 3 7			Allowance for repairs and drain pipes	—	24 14 5
		171 18 10					42 1 5
	Less income tax	2 17 7		„	allowance to the Brewers' Company	—	10 10 0
			169 1 3	„	donations to widows of and decayed master brewers, viz.:—		
					Mrs. Stokeham Huthwaite		
					Mrs. Oliver T. J. Stocken		
					Mr. James Thorne	—	260 0 0
					Mr. John Ufford		
							312 11 5
					Balance carried down	—	152 14 10
			£465 6 3				£465 6 3

1879.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Rental	300 0 0	
„ arrears	—	75 0 0
Dividends	176 7 2	

BREWERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

GENERAL STATEMENT, 31st DECEMBER 1878.

1878.	INCOME.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
January 1.	To amount invested in Government Stock at this date brought forward - -	5,160 19 0	
„ „	„ balance of trust do. do. -	284 10 8	
December 31.	„ balance brought down, being excess of income over expenditure - - -	152 14 10	
		£5,598 4 6	£5,598 4 6

1878.	EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
December 31.	By amount invested in Government Stock at this date - - - - -		5,445 9 8
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Jan. 1.	5,584 5 10 Consol. 3 per cent., costing	5,160 19 0	
May 24.	294 7 7 „ „ „	284 10 8	
	£5,878 13 5	£5,445 9 8	
December 31.	Balance at this date - - - -		152 14 10
			£5,598 4 6

WHITECROSS STREET ESTATE.

1878.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To rents—			
	Rents received - - - -	398 5 8	
	Less property tax - - - -	6 5 2	
			392 0 6
„	dividends—		
	Dividend, half year on 3,502*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.* Reduced 3 per cent. - -	52 10 9	
„	half year on 3,916*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.* Reduced 3 per cent. - -	58 14 10	
		111 5 7	
	Less income tax - - - -	1 17 6	
			109 8 1
„	insurance premium repaid - - -	—	3 0 0

1879.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Rental - - -	398 5 8	
„ arrears - -	—	99 11 5
Dividends - -	117 9 9	
		£504 8 7

1878.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By	Estate expenses—		
	Receiver of rents, one year's gift - -	5 5 0	
	Beadle „ - -	2 2 0	
			7 7 0
	Insurance - - - - - -	—	1 4 0
			8 11 0
„	allowance to the Brewers' Company - -	—	10 0 0
„	donation to a freeman and widow of a freeman:—		
	Mrs. Eliza Lee - - - }		
	Mr. S. M. Slater - - - }	—	110 0 0
			129 1 0
„	balance carried down - - - - -	—	375 7 7
			£504 8 7

GENERAL STATEMENT, 31st DECEMBER 1878.

1878.		£ s. d.
January 1.	To amount invested in Government Stock at this date brought forward - -	3,261 11 1
„	balance of trust do. do. -	394 1 9
December 31.	„ balance brought down, being excess of income over expenditure - - -	375 7 7
		£4,031 0 5

1878.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
December 31.	By amount invested in Government Stock at this date - - - - -		3,655 12 10
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Jan. 1.	3,502 10 3 Reduced 3 per cent., costing	3,261 11 1	
May 24.	413 14 10 „ „ „	394 1 9	
	£3,916 5 1	£3,655 12 10	
December 31.	Balance at this date - - - -		375 7 7
			£4,031 0 5

THE BREWERS' COMPANY IN ACCOUNT WITH SUNDRY TRUSTS.

Dr. *Cr.*

MR. JOHN BAKER'S TRUST.

1878.	INCOME.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To rents—			
	Rents received - - - -	110 0 0	
	Less property tax - - - -	2 15 0	
			107 5 0
„	dividends—		
	Dividends, two years on 7,329*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* Consol. 3 per cent. - -	439 15 4	
„	one year on 5,078*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.* Reduced 3 per cent. - -	152 7 2	
		592 2 6	
	Less income tax - - - -	8 18 8	
			583 3 10

1879.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Rental - - -	110 0 0	
„ arrears - -	—	82 10 0
Dividends - -	372 4 10	
		£690 8 10

1878.	EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By	corn rent - - - - - -	—	3 14 11
„	Estate expenses—		
	Repairs to river bank at Horton Farm -	—	13 18 0
	Surveyor - - - - -	10 1 11	
	Receiver of rents, one year's gift - -	10 0 0	
	Beadle - - - - - -	2 0 0	
	Insurance - - - - -	0 19 6	
	Sundries - - - - -	0 0 11	
			23 2 4
„	donation to Horton Parochial Schools -	—	2 2 0
„	allowance to the Brewers' Company - -	—	20 0 0
„	almshouses, Mile End—		
	Allowance to inmates - - -	218 8 0	
	Coals - - - - - -	12 19 3	
	Rates and taxes - - - -	21 1 3	
	Insurance - - - - -	1 6 6	
	Care of garden - - - -	12 0 0	
	Repairs - - - - - -	5 9 4	
			271 4 4
			334 1 7
„	balance carried down - - - -	—	356 7 3
			£690 8 10

GENERAL STATEMENT, 31st DECEMBER 1878.

1878.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
January 1.	To amount invested in Government Stock at this date brought forward - -	11,424 9 8	
December 31.	„ balance brought down, being excess of income over expenditure - - -	356 7 3	
		£11,780 16 11	

1878.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
January 1.	By balance of trust at this date brought forward -	—	176 13 8
December 31.	„ amount invested in Government Stock at this date -	—	11,424 9 8
Jan. 1.	7,329*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* Consol. 3 per cent., costing - - -	6,743 2 2	
„	5,078*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.* Reduced 3 per cent., costing - - -	4,681 7 6	
		£11,424 9 8	
December 31.	Balance at this date - - - -		179 13 7
			£11,780 16 11

THE BREWERS' COMPANY IN ACCOUNT WITH SUNDRY TRUSTS—*continued.*

Dr. *Cr.*

MR. ROBERT HUNT'S TRUST.

1878. INCOME.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	1878. EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.
To dividends—			By gift, vicar of Cripplegate, one year	10 0 0
Dividend, one year on 466*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.* Consol. 3 per cent.	13 19 8		„ balance carried to General Account of the Company, 31st December 1878	3 15 0
Less property tax	0 4 8			
		13 15 0		
1879.				
Dividends — 13*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.*		£13 15 0		£13 15 0

GENERAL STATEMENT, 31ST DECEMBER 1878.

1878.	£ s. d.	1878.	£ s. d.
January 1st. To amount invested in Government Stock at this date brought forward	427 0 7	December 31. By amount invested in Government Stock at this date	427 0 7
		January 1. 466*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.* Consol 3 per cent., costing 427*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.*	

MR. JOHN NEIMAN'S TRUST.

1878.	£ s. d.	1878.	£ s. d.
To dividends—		By almswomen, Aldenham and South Mimms	27 12 0
Dividend, one year on 920*l.* Consol. 3 per cent.	27 12 0		
1879.			
Dividends — 27*l.* 12*s.* 0*d.*			

GENERAL STATEMENT, 31ST DECEMBER 1878.

1878.	£ s. d.	1878.	£ s. d.
January 1. To amount invested in Government Stock at this date brought forward	846 8 0	December 31. By amount invested in Government Stock at this date	846 8 0
		January 1. 920*l.* Consol. 3 per cent., costing 846*l.* 8*s.* 0*d.*	

MRS. ANN POTTER'S TRUST.

1878.	£ s. d.	1878.	£ s. d.
To balance carried to General Account of the Company, 31st December 1878	3 0 0	By gifts, Lady Owen's almswomen, one year	2 0 0
		„ parish of St. Sepulchre	1 0 0
	£3 0 0		£3 0 0

DEPOSIT (CAUTION MONEY) ACCOUNT.

1878.	£ s. d.	1878.	£ s. d.
To balance 1st January 1878	360 0 0	By out-payments in 1878	60 0 0
		„ balance 31st December 1878	300 0 0
	£360 0 0		£360 0 0

BISHOPSGATE STREET ESTATE.

1878.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	1878.	£ s. d.
To rents received	190 10 9		By insurance	4 10 0
Less property tax	3 8 8		„ balance carried to General Account of the Company, 31st December 1878	182 12 1
		187 2 1		
1879. £ s. d. £ s. d.				
Rental — 254 1 0				
„ arrears — — 63 10 3		£187 2 1		£187 2 1

MR. ROGER BELLOWES' TRUST.

1878.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	1878.	s. d.	£ s. d.
To rents received	24 0 0		By gifts to clerk	10 0	
Less property tax	0 6 0		„ „ beadle	5 0	
		23 14 0			0 15 0
			„ balance carried to General Account of the Company, 31st December 1878		22 19 0
1879. £ s. d. £ s. d.					
Rental — 24 0 0					
„ arrears — — 6 0 0		£23 14 0			£23 14 0

SHOE LANE ESTATE.

1878.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	1878.	£ s. d.
To rents received	696 5 0		By insurance	0 12 0
Less property tax	8 1 11		„ balance carried to General Account of the Company, 31st December 1878	687 11 1
		688 3 1		
1879 £ s. d. £ s. d.				
Rental — 675 0 0				
„ arrears — — 236 5 0		£688 3 1		£688 3 1

THE BREWERS' COMPANY IN ACCOUNT WITH SUNDRY TRUSTS—*continued.*

Dr. *Cr.*

MR. JOHN POTTER'S TRUST.

1878.	INCOME.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	1878.	EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.
To rents received		75 0 0		By insurance		2 0 0
Less property tax		1 5 0		„ balance carried to General Account of the Company, 31st December 1878		71 15 0
			73 15 0			
1879.	£ s. d. £ s. d.					
Rental	130 0 0					
„ arrears	— 137 10 0		£73 15 0			£73 15 0

MR. JOHN NEWMAN'S TRUST.

1878.	£ s. d.	1878.	£ s. d.
To one year's rentcharge	1 0 0	By balance carried to General Account of the Company, 31st December 1878	1 0 0
1879.	£ s. d. £ s. d.		
Rentcharge	1 0 0		
„ arrears	— 0 5 0		£1 0 0

MESSRS. JOHN YORK AND RICHARD ROCHDALE'S TRUST

1879.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Rentcharge	7 0 0	
arrears	—	7 0 0

MRS. SUSAN CLARK'S TRUST.

1879.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Rentcharge	3 0 0	
„ arrears	—	4 10 0

THE BREWERS' COMPANY. (A) BALANCE SHEET, 31st DECEMBER 1878.

—	Stock 31st December 1878		Value.	Cost.	Balance of Trust.	—	Value.	Cost.	Balance of Trust.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Alderman Platt's Trust.	New 3 per cent.	67,535 12 6	63,805 11 7	—	—				
	Consol. 3 per cent.	2,722 7 1	2,579 8 10	64,624 18 6	—				
Balance of Trust	—	—	681 5 4	681 5 4	681 5 4				
„ Eleemosynary Account.	—	—	17 17 1	17 17 1	17 17 1				
To Lady Owen's Trust	Consol. 3 per cent.	24,033 11 8	22,771 11 8	22,535 6 8	—				
Balance of Trust	—	—	10,535 16 0	10,535 16 0	10,535 16 0				
To Alderman Hickson's Trust	Consol. 3 per cent.	2,607 3 7	2,470 2 7	2,399 16 5	—				
Balance of Trust	—	—	—	—	—		7,802 17 8	7,802 17 8	7,802 17 8
To Mr. Samuel Whitbread's Trust—									
Great Barford Estate	Consol. 3 per cent.	5,878 13 5	5,570 0 2	5,445 9 8	—				
Balance of Trust	—	—	152 14 10	152 14 10	152 14 10				
To Whitecross Street Estate.	Reduced 3 per cent.	3,916 5 1	3,705 14 11	3,655 12 10	—				
Balance of Trust	—	—	375 7 7	375 7 7	375 7 7				
To Mr. John Baker's Trust.	Consol. 3 per cent.	7,329 9 4	6,953 4 5	—	—				
	Reduced 3 per cent.	5,078 16 7	4,805 16 5	11,424 9 8	—				
Balance of Trust	—	—	179 13 7	179 13 7	179 13 7				
To Mr. John Neiman's Trust.	Consol. 3 per cent.	920 0 0	871 13 0	846 8 0	—	By balance due, various trusts.	118,114 16 10	115,498 19 1	—
To Mr. Robert Hunt's Trust.	Consol. 3 per cent.	466 6 9	441 16 6	427 0 7	—				
			125,917 14 6	123,301 16 9			125,917 14 6	123,301 16 9	
To Deposit (Caution Money) Account.	—	—	—	—	300 0 0				
					12,242 14 5				7,802 17 8
To the General Account	Consol. 3 per cent.	15,000 0 0	14,212 10 0	13,793 8 5	—				
Balance of Account	—	—	4,465 16 0	4,465 16 0	4,465 16 0	By cash in hand, bankers	8,905 12 9	8,905 12 9	8,905 12 9
					16,708 10 5				16,708 10 5

THE BREWERS' COMPANY. (B) BALANCE SHEET, 31ST DECEMBER 1878.

—	Total Receipts in 1878.	Total Expenditure in 1878.	Excess of Receipts over Expenditure.	Excess of Expenditure over Receipts.	Stock purchased.	Cost.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
General Account	3,532 3 7	1,976 18 7	1,555 5 0	—		
Alderman Platt's Trust	4,163 10 11	3,824 12 2	338 18 9	—		
„ Eleemosynary Account	200 0 0	220 1 11	—	20 1 11		
Lady Owen's Trust	8,978 3 11	4,890 0 1	4,088 3 10	—		
Alderman Hickson's Trust	467 16 4	1,243 16 10	—	786 0 6		
Mr. Samuel Whitbread's Trusts—						
Great Barford estate	465 6 3	312 11 5	152 14 10	—	294*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.* Consols 3 per cent.	284 10 8
Whitecross Street estate	504 8 7	129 1 0	375 7 7	—	413*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.* Reduced 3 per cent.	394 1 9
Mr. John Baker's Trust	690 8 10	334 1 7	356 7 3	—		
Mr. John Neiman's Trust	27 12 0	27 12 0	—	—		
Deposit (Caution Money) Account	—	60 0 0	—	60 0 0		
	—	—	6,866 17 3	866 2 5		678 12 5

MEMO. OF AGREEMENT WITH CASH BALANCES.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Balance at bankers, 1st January 1878	3,583 10 4	Excess of expenditure over receipts	866 2 5
Excess of receipts over expenditure	6,866 17 3	Stock purchased	678 12 5
		Balance at bankers, 31st December 1878	8,905 12 9
	£10,450 7 7		£10,450 7 7

THE BREWERS' COMPANY. GENERAL ACCOUNT.

Dr. *Cr.*

1879. INCOME.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To rents—		
Rent received	—	549 0 0
„ redeemed land tax	—	9 6 6
„ dividends—		
Dividend, one year on 15,000*l.* Consol. 3 per cent.	450 0 0	
Less income tax	9 7 6	
		440 12 6
„ fines account	—	94 10 0
„ poor's box account	—	2 0 0
„ search and quarterage	—	301 2 1
„ Ironmongers' Company—Proportion of income of Irish estates	—	490 0 0
„ Allowances from—		
Alderman Platt's Trust	80 0 0	
Mr. S. Whitbread's Trust—		
Great Barford estate	10 10 0	
Whitecross Street estate	10 10 0	
Mr. John Baker's Trust	20 0 0	
		121 0 0
Sundry Trusts—the balances of which become the property of the Company, viz.:—		
Bishopsgate Street estate	269 11 6	
Mr. Roger Bellowes' Trust	5 15 0	
Shoe Lane estate	721 7 10	
Mr. John Potter's Trust	205 15 0	
Mr. Robert Hunt's Trust	3 13 10	
Mr. John Newman's Trust	1 0 0	
Mrs. Susan Clark's Trust	6 0 0	
Messrs. York and Rochdale's Trust	14 0 0	
		1,227 3 2
„ interest from bankers	—	17 10 7
		£3,252 4 10

1880.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Estimated rental	1,059 1 0	
„ arrears	—	167 10 5
„ dividends	450 0 0	

1879. EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By works and repairs at hall	—	77 6 11
„ compensation for damages at 18, Addle Street	—	10 0 0
„ property tax—Mr. John Nieman's Trust	—	0 11 4
„ balance of Mrs. Ann Potter's Trust	—	5 0 0
„ Mr. Knapp's gift to clerk	0 10 0	
„ Mrs. Lovejoy's gift to Lady Owen's almswomen and master of school	7 0 0	
„ Mr. Charrington's gift to Aldenham almspeople	24 0 0	
		31 10 0
„ subscription to Cripplegate schools	—	2 2 0
„ donations—		
To South London Distress Relief Fund	—	25 0 0
„ Thames Church Mission Society	—	15 0 0
„ St. Catherine Cree Church Restoration Fund	—	5 5 0
„ decayed master brewer and daughters of master brewers, viz.:—		
John N. Frost	20 0 0	
Emma L'Evesque	15 0 0	
Elizabeth Fleming	15 0 0	
		50 0 0
„ School Board for London Brewers' Company scholarships	—	60 0 0
„ Rev. A. Leeman's retiring pension	—	100 0 0
„ court and committee fees	—	187 19 0
„ salaries, clerk and receiver of rents	—	426 10 0
„ surveyor's charges	—	37 0 11
„ auditor's fee and accountancy	—	33 12 0
„ beadle's salary	—	90 0 0
„ „ disbursements	69 0 7	—
„ „ cleaning windows	11 0 6	
		80 1 1
„ rates and taxes, hall	167 10 4	
„ gas	22 10 2	
„ insurance	4 0 0	
„ printing, stationery, stamps, &c.	16 9 8	
„ repairing clock	11 16 0	
		222 6 2
„ rates and taxes, 18 and 19, Addle Street	181 12 2	
„ insurance „ „	9 0 0	
		190 12 2
„ expenses of livery, visitations, and other dinners and luncheons	—	344 3 7
		1,994 0 2
„ balance carried down	—	1,258 4 8
		£3,252 4 10

BREWERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

GENERAL STATEMENT, 31ST DECEMBER 1879.

1879.	INCOME.	£	s.	d.	1879.	EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
January 1.	To amount invested in Government Stock at this date brought forward	13,793	8	5	December 31.	By amount invested in Government Stock at this date	13,793	8	5
„ „	„ balance at this date brought forward	4,465	16	0		January 1st. 15,000*l.* Consol. 3 per cent., costing 13,793*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.*			
December 31.	„ „ brought down, being excess of income over expenditure	1,258	4	8	„	„ balance at this date (subject to repayment of debt due to Company from Alderman Hickson's Trust)	5,724	0	8
		£19,517	9	1			£19,517	9	1

THE BREWERS' COMPANY (THE CORPORATION) IN ACCOUNT WITH ALDERMAN PLATT'S TRUST.

Dr. *Cr.*

1879.	INCOME.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	1879.	EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To rents—								By Estate expenses—							
	Rents received	1,623	13	7					Salaries—receiver of rents	120	0	0			
	Less property tax	36	16	0					Gifts—clerk	0	6	8			
					1,586	17	7		„ beadle	0	2	6			
„	dividends—								Surveyor's charges	42	18	6			
	dividend, one year on 2,722*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.* Consol. 3 per cent.	81	13	4					Printing and stationery	4	15	8			
„	one year on 1,536*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* New 3 per cent.	46	1	8					Insurance	0	12	0			
„	one year on 7,337*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.* New 3 per cent.	220	2	2					Care of garden, Goldington Crescent	7	10	0			
„	one year on 58,662*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.* New 3 per cent.	1,759	17	4					Sundry expenses	2	12	2			
		2,107	14	6									178	17	6
	Less income tax	43	18	0				„	allowance to the Brewers' Company	—			80	0	0
					2,063	16	6	„	Donations and gifts—						
,	property tax returned	—			24	10	6		To St. James, Garlickhithe	2	12	0			
,	interest on purchase money of 28 to 32, Barclay Street	—			77	3	6		„ St. Pancras District Visiting Association	20	0	0			
					3,752	8	1		„ St. Pancras National School	5	0	0			
,	balance carried down	—			222	0	5						27	12	0
								„	the governing body of the Aldenham Grammar School Scheme 1875, clause 18	—			3,487	19	0
								„	the Eleemosynary Account Scheme 1875, clause 19	—			200	0	0
	1880. Estimated rental	1,909	2	1											
	„ arrears	—			890	7	9								
	„ dividends	2,107	14	6											
					£3,974	8	6						£3,974	8	6

ELEEMOSYNARY ACCOUNT (SCHEME 1875).

Dr. *Cr.*

ALDERMAN RICHARD PLATT'S ALMSHOUSES, ALDENHAM, HERTS.

1879.	INCOME.	£	s.	d.	1879.	EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To amount transferred from the Corporation for one year's charge under clause 19		200	0	0	By almshouses—							
						Custos	5	0	0			
						Allowance and gifts to inmates	103	0	0			
						Coals and tea	13	1	0			
						Medical attendance	12	0	0			
						Insurance	0	9	0			
						Coats, gowns, and making	9	5	0			
						Care of garden	15	0	0			
						Journeys to pay almspeople and coach hire	7	2	6			
						Repairs	23	5	0			
										188	2	6
					„	balance carried down	—			11	17	6
		£200	0	0						£200	0	0

GENERAL STATEMENT, 31ST DECEMBER 1879.

1879.		£	s.	d.	1879.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
January 1.	To amount invested in Government Stock at this date brought forward	64,624	18	6	December 31.	By amount invested in Government Stock at this date	—			64,624	18	6
„ „	„ balance of Alderman Platt's Trust at this date brought forward	681	5	4		Jan. 1. 58,662*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.* New 3 per cent., costing	53,969	7	8			
„ „	„ balance of the Eleemosynary Account at this date brought forward	17	17	1		7,337*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.* New 3 per cent., costing	6,737	12	2			
December 31.	„ balance of the Eleemosynary Account at this date brought down, being excess of income over expenditure	11	17	6		1,536*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* New 3 per cent., costing	1,413	7	5			
						2,722*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.* Consol. 3 per cent., costing	2,504	11	3			
							64,624	18	6			
						By balance of Alderman Platt's Trust at this date brought down, being excess of expenditure over income				222	0	5
					„	balance of Alderman Platt's Trust at this date				459	4	11
					„	balance of the Eleemosynary Account at this date				29	14	7
		£65,335	18	5						£65,335	18	5

THE BREWERS' COMPANY (THE GOVERNORS) IN ACCOUNT WITH LADY OWEN'S TRUST.

Dr. *Cr.*

1879.	INCOME.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To rents—			
	Rents received	7,363 19 0	
	Weekly rents	1,176 17 2	
		8,540 16 2	
	Less property tax	136 10 9	
			8,404 5 5
„	dividends—		
	Dividend, one year on 24,033*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*		
	Reduced 3 per cent.	721 0 0	
	Less income tax	15 0 4	
			705 19 8
„	insurance premium repaid by tenants	—	16 10 1
„	property tax returned	—	86 3 9
„	tuition fees from school boys	—	97 0 0

1880.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Estimated rental (including weekly tenants)	8,900 15 2	
Estimated arrears	—	3,275 18 0
dividends	721 0 0	
		£9,309 18 11

1879.	EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By	sundry buildings, special repairs and dilapidations, Clerkenwell estate	—	840 2 4
„	model dwellings, Rawstorne Street	—	79 8 4
„	Estate account—		
	Salaries—receiver of rents	460 0 0	
	Gift—clerk	0 10 0	
	„ beadle	0 3 4	
	Surveyor's charges	91 4 1	
	Allowances to tenants for non-possession and inconvenience during repairs of property	53 12 6	
	Rates and taxes allowed to yearly tenants	17 5 4	
	Caretaker of Brewers' Buildings and expenses	68 2 0	
	£ s. d.		
	Sundry outgoings per beadle 7 19 5		
	„ per weekly tenants 35 18 0		
		43 17 5	
	Insurances	129 18 3	
	Rates and taxes	355 12 8	
	Gas—Owen's Court and Brewers' Buildings	18 5 5	
	Printing, stationery, and stamps	6 3 2	
	Rent of enclosure	0 5 0	
			1,247 19 2
„	donations—		
	Vicar of Clerkenwell, New Year's Fund	5 5 0	
	St. Mark's National School Treat Fund	5 5 0	
	„ Infant School Fund	20 0 0	
	British Horological Institute	25 0 0	
			55 10 0
„	retiring Pensions—		
	Mr. John Hoare	260 0 0	
	Mr. William Sheppard Hoare	200 0 0	
			460 0 0
„	the governing body of the North London Collegiate and Camden Schools for girls, a donation under clause 12 of Scheme 1878	—	2,000 0 0
„	school expenses, Islington—		
	Temporary head-master—salary	200 0 0	
	Assistant master's salary	190 0 0	
	French master	90 0 0	
	Drawing master	80 0 0	
	Rewards to boys	23 10 0	
	Examiner's fee	5 5 0	
	Coals	10 8 0	
	Gas	4 5 8	
	Rates and taxes	41 11 3	
	Insurance	1 10 0	
	Visitation expenses	2 0 6	
	Printing and stationery	60 10 1	
	School sundries	27 4 7	
	Advertising	0 14 0	
	Repairs	23 18 4	
			760 17 5
„	almshouses—		
	Allowance and gifts to inmates	369 10 0	
	„ nurse	18 1 0	
	Coals and tea	23 12 10	
	Rates and taxes	19 13 7	
	Gas	4 5 8	
	Insurance	0 19 6	
	Sundries	6 0 0	
	Repairs	15 3 2	
			457 5 9
			5,901 3 0
	Balance carried down	—	3,408 15 11
			£9,309 18 11

GENERAL STATEMENT, 31ST DECEMBER 1879.

1879.		£ s. d.
January 1.	To amount invested in Government Stock at this date brought forward	22,535 6 8
„ „	„ balance of trust brought forward	10,535 16 0
December 31.	„ balance brought down, being excess of income over expenditure	3,408 15 11
		£36,479 18 7

1879.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
December 31.	By amount invested in Government Stock at this date		22,535 6 8
	January 1. By 24,033*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* Reduced 3 per cent., costing 22,535*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*		
„	By balance at this date as per the Company's books	7,944 11 11	
	Loan to the North London Collegiate and Camden Schools for girls under clause B of Scheme 1878	6,000 0 0	
			13,944 11 11
			£36,479 18 7

THE BREWERS' COMPANY IN ACCOUNT WITH ALDERMAN HICKSON'S TRUST.

Dr. *Cr.*

1879. INCOME.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To rents—		
Rents received	546 0 0	
Less property tax	10 17 8	
		535 2 4
„ dividends—		
Dividend, one year on 537*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.* Consols 3 per cent.	16 2 6	
Dividend, one year on 2,069*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.* Consols 3 per cent.	62 1 8	
	78 4 2	
Less income tax	0 6 8	
		77 17 6
„ copyhold fine on "White Hart Inn," South Mimms	—	90 0 0
„ enfranchisement fine „ „ „	—	150 0 0
„ purchase of 28 years' quit rents „ „	—	11 4 0
„ property tax returned	—	3 19 0

1880.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Estimated rental	534 9 4	
„ arrears	—	325 8 4
„ dividends	78 4 2	
		£868 2 10

1879. EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By Estate expenses—		
Salaries—receiver of rents	23 0 0	
Gift—clerk	2 0 0	
„ beadle	1 0 0	
Surveyor's charges	14 4 0	
Insurance	2 6 0	
Sundries	1 1 0	
Land tax allowed, three years	3 0 0	
		46 11 0
„ gifts to Allhallows, Barking	11 2 2	
„ „ to St. John's, Wapping	3 0 0	
		14 2 2
„ Tower Hill School expenses—		
Head master (in addition to fees from pupils)	130 0 0	
Donation to head master	50 0 0	
Assistant masters	246 13 4	
French and German master	100 0 0	
Examiner's fee	5 5 0	
Prize books	10 2 0	
Printing and stationery	3 15 3	
Prize day expenses	5 0 0	
Advertising	8 5 0	
Coals	8 0 6	
Gas	2 14 8	
Rates and taxes	27 19 0	
Insurance	1 2 6	
Cleaning school	7 10 0	
Sundries	3 9 4	
Repairs	18 16 3	
		528 12 10
„ Almshouses, South Mimms—		
Allowances and gifts to inmates	93 1 0	
Coals and tea	16 4 0	
Insurance	0 9 0	
Medical attendance	6 0 0	
Journeys to pay almspeople	3 12 0	
Repairs	3 1 1	
		122 7 1
		811 13 1
„ balance carried down	—	56 9 9
		£868 2 10

GENERAL STATEMENT, 31ST DECEMBER 1879.

1879.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
January 1.	To amount invested in Government Stock at this date brought forward	2,399 16 5	
December 31.	„ balance brought down, being income in excess of expenditure this year	56 9 9	
„ „ „	balance at this date, being a debt due to the Company from the Trust	7,746 7 11	
		£10,202 14 1	

1879.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
January 1.	By balance of trust at this date brought forward	—	7,802 17 8
December 31.	„ amount invested in Government Stock at this date	—	2,399 16 5
	January 1. 537*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.* Consols 3 per cent., costing	494 10 1	
	„ 2,069*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.* Consols 3 per cent., costing	1,905 6 4	
		£2,399 16 5	
			£10,202 14 1

THE BREWERS' COMPANY IN ACCOUNT WITH MR. SAMUEL WHITBREAD'S TRUST.

Dr. *Cr.*

GREAT BARFORD ESTATE.

1879. INCOME.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To rents—		
Rents received	150 0 0	
Less property tax	6 5 0	
		143 15 0
„ dividends—		
Dividend—one year on 5,878*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.* Consol. 3 per cent.	176 7 2	
Less income tax	3 13 4	
		172 13 10
„ property tax returned	—	3 10 0
		319 18 10
„ balance carried down	—	957 1 2

1880.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Estimated rental	300 0 0	
„ arrears	—	225 0 0
„ dividends	176 7 2	
		£1,277 0 0

1879. EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By Estate expenses—		
Rebuilding farmhouse	—	850 0 0
Repairing farm buildings	—	60 0 0
Receiver of rents, one year's gift	5 5 0	
Mr. Charles Berrill, commission on rental	4 10 0	
Tenant for dinner	0 5 0	
		10 0 0
Insurance	—	2 12 0
Allowance for drain pipes	—	53 13 0
		976 10 0
„ allowance to the Brewers' Company	—	10 10 0
„ donations to widows of and decayed master brewers, viz.:—		
Mrs. Stokeham Huthwaite	125 0 0	
Mrs. Oliver T. J. Stocken	45 0 0	
Mrs. James Thorne	100 0 0	
Mr. John Ufford	20 0 0	
		290 0 0
		£1,277 0 0

GENERAL STATEMENT, 31ST DECEMBER 1879.

1879.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
January 1.	To amount invested in Government Stock at this date brought forward	5,445 9 8	
„ „ „	balance of trust brought forward	152 14 10	
December 31.	„ balance at this date	804 6 4	
		£6,402 10 10	

1879.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
December 31.	By amount invested in Government Stock at this date	—	5,445 9 8
	January 1. 5,878*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.* Consol. 3 per cent., costing 5,445*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.*		
„	By balance brought down, being excess of expenditure over income	—	957 1 2
			£6,402 10 10

THE BREWERS' COMPANY IN ACCOUNT WITH MR. SAMUEL WHITBREAD'S TRUST—*continued.*

Dr. *Cr.*

WHITECROSS STREET ESTATE.

1879.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	1879.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To rents—			By Estate expenses—		
Rents received	420 15 8		Receiver of rents, one year's gift	5 5 0	
Less property tax	8 5 11		Beadle, one year's gift	2 2 0	
		412 9 9			7 7 0
„ dividends—			Insurance	—	1 4 0
Dividend, one year on 3,916*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.* Reduced 3 per cent.	117 9 8				8 11 0
Less income tax	2 8 10		„ allowance to the Brewers' Company	—	10 10 0
		115 0 10	„ donation to a freeman and widow of a freeman—		
„ insurance premium repaid by tenants	—	1 4 0	Mrs. Eliza Lee	60 0 0	
			Mr. S. M. Slater	50 0 0	
1880.	£ s. d. £ s. d.				110 0 0
Estimated rental	398 5 8				129 1 0
„ arrears	—	77 1 5	„ balance carried down	—	399 13 7
„ dividends	117 9 8				
		£528 14 7			£528 14 7

GENERAL STATEMENT, 31st DECEMBER 1879.

1879.		£ s. d.	1879.		£ s. d.
January 1.	To amount invested in Government Stock at this date brought forward	3,655 12 10	December 31.	By amount invested in Government Stock at this date	3,655 12 10
„ „	„ balance of trust brought forward	375 7 7		January 1. 3,916*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.* Reduced 3 per cent., costing 3,655*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.*	
December 31.	„ balance brought down, being excess of income over expenditure	399 13 7			
			„	Balance at this date	775 1 2
		£4,430 14 0			£4,430 14 0

THE BREWERS' COMPANY IN ACCOUNT WITH SUNDRY TRUSTS.

Dr. *Cr.*

MR. JOHN BAKER'S TRUST.

1879. INCOME.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	1879. EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To rents—			By corn rent	—	3 14 11
Rents received	140 0 0		„ Estate expenses—		
Less property tax	2 5 10		Receiver of rents, one year's gift	10 0 0	
		137 14 2	Surveyor	4 11 3	
„ dividends—			Beadle	2 0 0	
Dividends, one year on 7,329*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* Consol. 3 per cent.	219 17 8		Insurance	0 19 6	
„ one year on 5,078*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.* Reduced 3 per cent.	152 7 2		Sundries	3 16 3	
	372 4 10				21 7 0
Less income tax	7 14 10		„ St. Philip's Church Stepney Restoration Fund	—	50 0 0
		364 10 0	„ donation to Horton Parochial Schools	—	2 2 0
„ property tax returned	—	1 7 6	„ allowance to the Brewers' Company	—	20 0 0
			„ Almshouses, Mile End—		
1880.	£ s. d. £ s. d.		Allowance to inmates	218 8 0	
Estimated rental	110 0 0		Coals	12 0 0	
„ arrears	—	52 10 0	Rates and taxes	20 17 9	
„ dividends	372 4 10		Insurance	1 6 6	
			Care of garden	12 0 0	
			Printing notice of vacancies	0 16 6	
			Repairs	32 1 7	
					297 10 4
					394 14 3
„ balance carried down	—				108 17 5
		£503 11 8			£503 11 8

GENERAL STATEMENT, 31st DECEMBER 1879.

1879.		£ s. d.	1879.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
January 1.	To amount invested in Government Stock at this date brought forward	11,424 9 8	December 31.	By amount invested in Government Stock at this date	—	11,424 9 8
„ „	„ balance of trust brought forward	179 13 7		January 1. 7,329*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* Consol. 3 per cent., costing	6,743 2 2	
December 31.	„ balance brought down, being excess of income over expenditure	108 17 5		„ 5,078*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.* Reduced 3 per cent., costing	4,681 7 6	
					£11,424 9 8	
			„	Balance at this date	—	288 11 0
		£11,713 0 8				£11,713 0 8

MR. ROBERT HUNT'S TRUST.

1879.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	1879.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To dividends—			By gift, vicar of Cripplegate, one year		10 0 0
Dividend, one year on 466*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.* Consol. 3 per cent.	13 19 8		„ balance carried to General Account of the Company, 31st December 1879		3 13 10
Less property tax	0 5 10				
		13 13 10			
1880.	£ s. d.				
Estimated dividends	13 13 8				£13 13 10
		£13 13 10			

GENERAL STATEMENT, 31st DECEMBER 1879.

1879.	INCOME.	£ s. d.	1879.	EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.
January 1.	To amount invested in Government Stock at this date brought forward	427 0 7	December 31.	By amount invested in Government Stock at this date	427 0 7
			January 1.	466*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.* Consol. 3 per cent., costing 427*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.*	

MR. JOHN NEIMAN'S TRUST.

1879.	£ s. d.	1879.	£ s. d.
To dividends—		By almswomen, Aldenham and South Mimms	27 12 0
Dividend, one year on 920*l.* Consol. 3 per cent.	27 12 0		
1880. £ s. d.			
Estimated dividends 27 12 0			

GENERAL STATEMENT, 31st DECEMBER 1879.

1879.	£ s. d.	1879.	£ s. d.
January 1. To amount invested in Government Stock at this date brought forward	846 8 0	December 31. By amount invested in Government Stock at this date	846 8 0
		January 1. 920*l.* Consol. 3 per cent., costing 846*l.* 8*s.* 0*d.*	

MRS. ANN POTTER'S TRUST.

1879.	£ s. d.	1879.	£ s. d.
To balance carried to General Account of the Company, 31st December 1879	5 0 0	By gifts, Lady Owen's almswomen, one year	2 0 0
		" parish of St. Sepulchre	1 0 0
		" St. Giles Without Cripplegate and St. Luke's, two years	2 0 0
	£5 0 0		£5 0 0

DEPOSIT (CAUTION MONEY) ACCOUNT.

1879.	£ s. d.	1879.	£ s. d.
To balance 1st January 1879	300 0 0	By out-payments in 1879	120 0 0
		" balance 31st December 1879	180 0 0
	£300 0 0		£300 0 0

BISHOPSGATE STREET ESTATE.

1879.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	1879.	£ s. d.
To rents received	278 0 9		By insurance	4 10 0
Less property tax	3 19 3		" balance carried to General Account of the Company, 31st December 1879	269 11 6
		274 1 6		
1880. £ s. d.	£ s. d.			
Estimated rental 350 0 0				
" arrears —	87 10 0	£274 1 6		£274 1 6

MR. ROGER BELLOWE'S TRUST.

1879.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	1879.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To rents received	12 0 0		By gifts to clerk	0 10 0	
Less property tax	0 10 0		" " beadle	0 5 0	
		11 10 0			0 15 0
			" " donation to Hazlemere Schools	—	5 0 0
					5 15 0
1880. £ s. d.	£ s. d.				
Estimated rental 24 0 0			" balance carried to General Account of the Company, 31st December 1879		5 15 0
" arrears —	18 0 0				
		£11 10 0			£11 10 0

SHOE LANE ESTATE.

1879.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	1879.	£ s. d.
To rents received	723 15 0		By insurance	0 12 0
Less property tax	1 15 2		" balance carried to General Account of the Company, 31st December 1879	721 7 10
		721 19 10		
1880. £ s. d.	£ s. d.			
Estimated rental 675 0 0				
" arrears —	187 10 0	£721 19 10		£721 19 10

MR. JOHN POTTER'S TRUST.

1879.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	1879.	£ s. d.
To rents received	210 0 0		By insurance	2 0 0
Less property tax	2 5 0		" balance carried to General Account of the Company, 31st December 1879	205 15 0
		207 15 0		
1880. £ s. d.	£ s. d.			
Estimated rental 130 0 0				
" arrears —	57 10 0	£207 15 0		£207 15 0

MR. JOHN NEWMAN'S TRUST.

1879.	£ s. d.	1879.	£ s. d.
To one year's rentcharge	1 0 0	By balance carried to General Account of the Company, 31st December 1879	1 0 0
1880. £ s. d.			
Estimated rentcharge 1 0 0			
" arrears —	0 5 0	£1 0 0	£1 0 0

MESSRS. JOHN YORK AND RICHARD ROCHDALE'S TRUST.

1879.	£ s. d.	1879.	£ s. d.
To two years' rentcharge	14 0 0	By balance carried to General Account of the Company, 31st December 1879	14 0 0
1880. £ s. d. £ s. d.			
Estimated rentcharge 7 0 0			
" arrears — —	£14 0 0		£14 0 0

MRS. SUSAN CLARK'S TRUST.

1879.	£ s. d.	1879.	£ s. d.
To two years' gift from the parish of St. Sepulchre	6 0 0	By balance carried to General Account of the Company, 31st December 1879	6 0 0
1880. £ s. d. £ s. d.			
Estimated rentcharge 3 0 0			
" arrears — 1 10 0	£6 0 0		£6 0 0

THE BREWERS' COMPANY. (A) BALANCE SHEET, 31ST DECEMBER 1879.

Dr. *Cr.*

—	Stock 31st December 1879.		Value.	Cost.	Balance of Trust.	—	Value.	Cost.	Balance of Trust.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Alderman Platt's Trust.	New 3 per cent.	67,535 12 6	65,678 7 10	—	—				
	Consol. 3 per cent.	2,722 7 1	2,654 5 9	64,624 18 6	—				
Balance of Trust -	—	—	459 4 11	459 4 11	459 4 11				
„ Eleemosynary Account.	—	—	29 14 7	29 14 7	29 14 7				
To Lady Owen's Trust -	Consol. 3 per cent.	24,033 11 8	23,432 14 8	22,535 6 8	—				
Balance of Trust -	—	—	7,944 11 11	7,944 11 11	7,944 11 11				
To Alderman Hickson's Trust.	Consol. 3 per cent.	2,607 3 7	2,541 19 11	2,399 16 5	—				
Balance of Trust -	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	7,746 7 11	7,746 7 11	7,746 7 11
To Mr. Samuel Whitbread's Trust—									
Great Barford Estate -	Consol. 3 per cent.	5,878 13 5	5,731 14 0	5,445 9 8	—				
Balance of Trust -	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	804 6 4	804 6 4	804 6 4
To Whitecross Street Estate.	Reduced 3 per cent.	3,916 5 1	3,808 11 0	3,655 12 10	—				
Balance of Trust -	—	—	775 1 2	775 1 2	775 1 2				
To Mr. John Baker's Trust.	Consol. 3 per cent.	7,329 9 4	7,146 4 6	—	—				
	Reduced 3 per cent.	5,078 16 7	4,939 3 0	11,424 9 8	—				
Balance of Trust -	—	—	288 11 0	288 11 0	288 11 0				
To Mr. John Neiman's Trust.	Consol. 3 per cent.	920 0 0	897 0 0	846 8 0	—	By balance due, various trusts.	118,231 3 0	112,305 11 8	
To Mr. Robert Hunt's Trust.	Consol. 3 per cent.	466 6 9	454 13 6	427 0 7	—				
			126,781 17 9	120,856 5 11			126,781 17 9	120,856 5 11	
To Deposit (Caution Money) Account	—	—	—	—	180 0 0				
					9,677 3 7				8,550 14 3
						By cash in hand, bankers			
To the General Account -	Consol. 3 per cent.	15,000 0 0	14,625 0 0	13,793 8 5	—	On Current Account -	2,850 10 0	—	
Balance of Account -	—	—	5,724 0 8	5,724 0 8	5,724 0 8	„ Deposit Account -	4,000 0 0	—	6,850 10 0
					15,401 4 3				15,401 4 3

THE BREWERS' COMPANY. (B) BALANCE SHEET, 31ST DECEMBER 1879.

—	Total Receipts in 1879.	Total Expenditure in 1879.	Excess of Receipts over Expenditure.	Excess of Expenditure over Receipts.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
General Account - - - - - - - - -	3,252 4 10	1,994 0 2	1,258 4 8	—
Alderman Platt's Trust - - - - - - -	3,752 8 1	3,974 8 6	—	222 0 5
„ Eleemosynary Account - - - - -	200 0 0	188 2 6	11 17 6	—
Lady Owen's Trust - - - - - - -	9,309 18 11	5,901 3 0	3,408 15 11	—
Alderman Hickson's Trust - - - - - - -	868 2 10	811 13 1	56 9 9	—
Mr. Samuel Whitbread's Trusts—				
Great Barford Estate - - - - - - -	319 18 10	1,277 0 0	—	957 1 2
Whitecross Street Estate - - - - -	528 14 7	129 1 0	399 13 7	—
Mr. John Baker's Trust - - - - - - -	503 11 8	394 14 3	108 17 5	—
Mr. John Neiman's Trust - - - - - -	27 12 0	27 12 0	—	—
Deposit (Caution Money) Account - - - - - -	—	120 0 0	—	120 0 0
	—	—	5,243 18 10	1,299 1 7

MEMO. OF AGREEMENT WITH CASH BALANCES.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balance at Bankers, 1st January 1879 - - -	8,905 12 9	Excess of expenditure over receipts - -	—	1,299 1 7
Excess of receipts over expenditure - - -	5,243 18 10	Lady Owen's Trust—		
		Loan to North London Collegiate and Camden Schools for Girls - -	—	6,000 0 0
		Balance at Bankers, 31st December 1879—		
		On Current Account - - -	2,850 10 0	
		On Deposit - - - -	4,000 0 0	
				6,850 10 0
	£14,149 11 7			£14,149 11 7

THE BREWERS' COMPANY. GENERAL ACCOUNT.

Dr. *Cr.*

1880. INCOME.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Rents—		
Rent received	—	549 0 0
„ Redeemed land tax	—	19 3 0
„ Dividends—		
Dividend one year on 15,000*l.* consols 3 per cent.	450 0 0	
Less income tax	9 7 6	
		440 12 6
„ Fines account	—	128 19 0
„ Poor's box account	—	7 0 0
„ Search and quarterage	—	247 6 0
Ironmongers' Company—		
Proportion of Income of Irish estates	—	392 0 0
„ Allowances from—		
Alderman Platt's Trust	80 0 0	
Mr. S. Whitbread's Trust—Great Barford estate	10 10 0	
Whitecross Street estate	10 10 0	
Mr. John Baker's Trust	20 0 0	
		121 0 0
„ Sundry Trusts—The balances of which become the property of the Company, viz.:—		
Bishopsgate Street estate	433 11 11	
Shoe Lane estate	618 3 0	
Mr. John Potter's Trust	117 15 10	
Mr. Robert Hunt's Trust	3 13 10	
Mr. John Newman's Trust	1 0 0	
Mrs. Susan Clark's Trust	3 0 0	
Messrs. York and Rochdale's Trust	7 0 0	
		1,184 4 7
„ Interest from Bankers	—	67 19 3

1881.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Estimated rental	599 9 6	
„ arrears		194 18 0
„ „ Ironmongers' Company	392 0 0	
Estimated dividends	450 0 0	
		£3,157 4 4

1880. EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By works and repairs at hall	—	21 19 2
„ property tax, Mr. John Neiman's Trust	—	0 11 4
„ balance of Mr. Roger Bellowes' Trust	4 13 0	
„ balance of Mrs. Ann Potter's Trust	3 0 0	
		7 13 0
„ Mr. Knapp's gift to clerk	0 10 0	
„ Mrs. Lovejoy's gift to Lady Owen's almswomen and master of school	5 10 0	
„ Mr. Charrington's gift to Aldenham almspeople	24 0 0	
		30 0 0
„ subscriptions to Cripplegate schools	—	2 2 0
„ donations to charitable institutions	—	409 15 0
„ donations to decayed master brewer and daughter of master brewer, viz.:—		
John N. Frost	20 0 0	
Elizabeth Fleming	15 0 0	
		35 0 0
„ School Board for London, Brewers' Company's scholarships, second payment	—	60 0 0
„ Rev. A. Leeman's retiring pension	—	100 0 0
„ Court and Committee fees (including part of 1879)	—	307 13 0
„ salaries, clerk and receiver of rents	—	426 10 0
„ solicitor's charges	—	2 15 10
„ surveyor's charges	—	65 5 4
„ auditor's fee	—	26 5 0
„ beadle's salary	—	90 0 0
„ „ disbursements	104 15 7	
„ cleaning windows	11 0 6	
		115 16 1
„ disbursements per clerk, 1876 to 1880	—	46 17 9
„ rates and taxes, hall	169 7 9	
„ coals „	6 8 0	
„ gas „	30 1 8	
„ insurance	10 0 0	
„ printing, stationery, stamps, &c.	38 4 2	
„ winding clock	1 1 0	
		255 2 7
„ rates and taxes, 18 and 19, Addle Street	186 19 8	
„ insurance „ „ „	9 0 0	
„ notice boards „ „ „	4 9 0	
		200 8 8
„ expenses of livery, visitations, and other dinners and luncheons	—	473 19 7
„ wines	—	154 8 8
		2,832 3 0
„ balance carried down	—	325 1 4
		£3,157 4 4

GENERAL STATEMENT, 31ST DECEMBER 1880.

1880.		£ s. d.
January 1.	To amount invested in Government stock at this date brought forward	13,793 8 5
„	„ balance at this date brought forward	5,724 0 8
December 31.	„ „ brought down, being excess of income over expenditure	325 1 4
		£19,842 10 5

1880.		£ s. d.
December 31.	By amount invested in Government stock at this date — January 1st. 15,000*l.*, consol 3 per cent., costing 13,793*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.*	13,793 8 5
	„ balance at this date, subject to repayment of debt due to Company from Alderman Hickson's Trust	6,049 2 0
		£19,842 10 5

THE BREWERS' COMPANY (THE CORPORATION) IN ACCOUNT WITH ALDERMAN PLATT'S TRUST.

Dr. *Cr.*

1880. INCOME.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Rents—		
Rents received	1,730 1 10	
Less property tax	36 0 9	
		1,694 1 1
Dividends— £ s. d.		
Dividend—One year on 2,722 7 1 consol 3 per cent.	81 13 4	
One year on 1,536 5 6 new 3 per cent.	46 1 8	
One year on 7,337 0 8 new 3 per cent.	220 2 2	
One year on 58,662 6 4 new 3 per cent.	1,759 17 4	
	2,107 14 6	
Less income tax	48 2 5	
		2,059 12 1

1881.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Estimated rental	1,909 2 1	
„ arrears	—	1,069 7 5
„ dividends	2,107 14 6	
		£3,753 13 2

1880. EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By Estate expenses—		
Salary—Receiver of rents	120 0 0	
Gifts—Clerk	0 6 8	
„ „ Beadle	0 2 6	
Solicitor's charges	5 15 6	
Surveyor's charges	27 8 0	
Printing, stationery, and stamps	19 6 0	
Insurance	0 12 0	
Care of garden—Goldington Crescent	7 10 0	
Sundry expenses	1 12 11	
		182 13 7
„ allowance to the Brewers' Company	—	80 0 0
„ Donations and Gifts—		
To St. James Garlick-Hithe	2 12 0	
„ St. Pancras District Visiting Association	20 0 0	
„ „ National School	5 0 0	
„ „ „ Free Library	21 0 0	
		48 12 0
„ the governing body of the Aldenham Grammar School Scheme, 1875, sec. 18	—	2,200 0 0
„ „ „ for payment of Alfred Leeman's Pension under Scheme 1875, sec. 18	—	400 0 0
„ „ „ „ for payment under auditors' fee under Scheme 1875, sec. 11, clause 1	—	12 12 0
„ North London schools for girls under Scheme 1875, sec. 18	—	600 0 0
„ the Eleemosynary Account Scheme 1875, clause 19	—	200 0 0
		3,723 17 7
„ balance carried down	—	29 15 7
		£3,753 13 2

Dr. ELEEMOSYNARY ACCOUNT (SCHEME 1875). *Cr.*

ALDERMAN RICHARD PLATT'S ALMSHOUSES, ALDENHAM, HERTS.

1880. INCOME.	£ s. d.
To amount transferred from the Corporation for one year's charge under clause 19	200 0 0
	£200 0 0

1880. EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By Almshouses:		
Custos	5 0 0	
Allowance and gifts to inmates	103 0 0	
Coals	10 19 0	
Medical attendance	12 0 0	
Insurance	0 9 0	
Coats, gowns, and making	9 5 0	
Care of garden	15 0 0	
Journeys to pay almspeople	4 6 0	
Repairs	1 18 5	
Expenses at visitation	3 11 0	
		165 8 5
Balance carried down	—	34 11 7
		£200 0 0

GENERAL STATEMENT, 31ST DECEMBER 1880.

1880.		£ s. d.	1880.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
January 1.	To amount invested in Government Stock at this date brought forward	64,624 18 6	December 31.	By amount invested in Government Stock at this date	—	64,624 18 6
"	" balance of Alderman Platt's Trust at this date brought forward	459 4 11	January 1.	£58,662 6s. 4d. New 3 per cent., costing	53,969 7 8	
"	" balance of the Eleemosynary Account at this date brought forward	29 14 7		£7,337 0s. 8d. " " costing	6,737 12 2	
December 31.	" balance of Alderman Platt's Trust at this date brought down, being excess of income over expenditure	29 15 7		£1,536 5s. 6d. " " costing	1,413 7 5	
"	" balance of the Eleemosynary Account at this date brought down, being excess of income over expenditure	34 11 7		£2,722 7s. 1d. Consol " costing	2,504 11 3	
					64,624 18 6	
				By balance of Alderman Platt's Trust at this date, being amount due by the Company to this trust		459 0 6
				" balance of the Eleemosynary Account at this date, being amount due by the Company to this trust		64 6 2
		£65,178 5 2				£65,178 5 2

THE BREWERS' COMPANY (THE GOVERNORS) IN ACCOUNT WITH LADY OWEN'S TRUST.

Dr. *Cr.*

1880. INCOME.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Rents—		
Rents received	8,466 2 3	
Weekly rents	1,186 18 1	
	9,653 0 4	
Less property tax	137 15 2	
		9,515 5 2
" Dividends—		
Dividend, one year on 24,033*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* Reduced 3 per cent.	721 0 0	
Less income tax	16 10 5	
		704 9 7
Insurance premium repaid by tenants	—	18 18 6
Tuition fees from schoolboys	—	169 0 0
Interest from loan to North London, &c. School for Girls	—	240 0 0
Almswomen, excess repaid by Custos Account, 1878–1879	—	4 11 0
1881.	£ s. d. £ s. d.	
Estimated rental (including weekly tenants)	8,782 16 1	
Estimated arrears	— 2,049 3 3	
" dividends	721 0 0	
		£10,653 4 3

1880. EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By sundry buildings, special repairs and dilapidations, Clerkenwell estate	—	333 19 9
Drainage on Clerkenwell estate	—	22 3 6
Model dwellings, Rawstorne Street	—	40 11 0
Works at Lady Owen's School	—	1,000 0 0
Quantity surveyor's account for design A (abandoned) of new school buildings	—	127 12 6
" Estate Account—		
Salary—receiver of rents	460 0 0	
Gift—clerk	0 10 0	
" beadle	0 3 4	
Surveyor's charges	198 1 9	
Solicitor's charges	12 8 6	
Allowances to tenants for non-possession and inconvenience during repairs of property	71 15 0	
Rates and taxes allowed to yearly tenants	21 16 7	
Collector of rents and caretaker of Brewers' Buildings (£ s. d. 67 12 0)		
Deposits returned " (1 0 0)		
Collector of rents, Rawstorne Place, &c. (24 0 0)		
Sundry outgoings per weekly tenants (10 10 0)		
	103 2 0	
Disbursements per beadle	7 16 6	
Insurances	129 12 3	
Rates and taxes	412 12 6	
Gas—Owen's Court and Brewers' Buildings	16 7 4	
Printing, stationery, and stamps	27 11 6	
Rent of enclosure	0 5 0	
Levy expenses	15 15 1	
		1,477 17 4
" Donations—		
Vicar of Clerkenwell, New Year's Fund	5 5 0	
St. Mark's Clerkenwell, infant school building	100 0 0	
St. Mark's Infant School and Home Mission Fund	20 0 0	
St. Mark's Infant School Treat Fund	5 5 0	
" Home Mission Fund for 1879	20 0 0	
Finsbury dispensary	21 0 0	
		171 10 0
" Retiring Pensions—		
Mr. John Hoare	260 0 0	
Mr. William Sheppard Hoare	200 0 0	
		460 0 0
School Expenses—		
Temporary head-master's salary	200 0 0	
Assistant master's "	220 0 0	
French master's "	90 0 0	
Drawing master's "	80 0 0	
Allowance for rent to head master, two years	100 0 0	
Rewards to boys	94 11 1	
Examiner's fee	10 10 0	
Printing examination papers	3 14 0	
Coals	15 5 0	
Gas	7 18 6	
Rates and taxes	40 16 0	
Insurance	1 10 0	
Visitation expenses	1 7 0	
Printing and stationery	31 16 10	
School sundries	48 7 10	
Advertising	2 1 6	
Repairs	10 2 0	
		957 19 9
" Almshouses—		
Allowance to almswomen	327 12 0	
Coals	4 11 7	
Water rate	2 0 0	
Insurance	0 19 6	
		335 3 1
		4,926 16 11
" balance carried down	—	5,725 7 4
		£10,652 4 3

GENERAL STATEMENT, 31st DECEMBER 1880.

Dr. *Cr.*

1880.		£ s. d.	1880.		£ s. d.
January 1.	To amount invested in Government Stock at this date, brought forward	22,535 6 8	December 31.	By amount invested in Government Stock at this date	22,535 6 8
„	„ balance of trust, brought forward	7,944 11 11		January 1st. By 24,033*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* Reduced 3 per cent., costing 22,535*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*	
„	„ loan to North London Collegiate and Camden School for Girls	6,000 0 0			
December 31.	„ balance brought down, being excess of income over expenditure	5,725 7 4	„	By balance at this date, being amount due by the Company to this trust	13,969 12 2
			„	By loan to the North London Collegiate and Camden School for Girls: £ s. d. January 1st 6,000 0 0 Less repaid 299 12 11 (Repayable by yearly instalments)	5,700 7 1
		£42,205 5 11			£42,205 5 11

THE BREWERS' COMPANY IN ACCOUNT WITH ALDERMAN HICKSON'S TRUST.

Dr. *Cr.*

1880.	INCOME.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	1880.	EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Rents—				By Estate Expenses—			
	Rents received	386 0 0			Salary—receiver of rents	23 0 0	
	Less property tax	4 9 4			Gift—clerk	2 0 0	
			381 10 8		„ beadle	1 0 0	
„	Dividends— £ s. d.				Surveyor's charges	6 9 6	
	Dividend—One year on 537 10 2 Consols 3 per cent.	16 2 6			Insurance	2 6 0	
„	One year on 2,069 13 5 Consols 3 per cent.	62 1 8			Sundries	1 1 1	
		78 4 2			Fencing on roadside	10 6 0	
	Less income tax	0 6 8			Allowance to tenant for bad seasons	50 0 0	
			77 17 6		Land tax allowed	1 0 0	
			459 8 2				97 2 7
„	balance carried down	466 1 10		„	gifts to Allhallows, Barking	11 10 10	
				„	„ to St. John's, Wapping	3 0 0	
							14 10 10
				„	donation to „ „ Church Restoration Fund	—	10 10 0
				„	Tower Hill School Expenses—		
					Head master (in addition to fees from pupils)	130 0 0	
					Donation to head master	50 0 0	
					Assistant masters	236 13 4	
					French and German master	113 6 8	
					Examiner's fee	10 10 0	
					Prize books	11 6 0	
					Printing and stationery	8 4 6	
					Prize-day expenses	5 0 0	
					Advertising	10 10 6	
					Coals	16 18 0	
					Gas	3 6 4	
					Rates and taxes	28 3 7	
					Insurance	1 2 6	
					Maps	1 11 6	
					Sundries	7 6 5	
					Repairs	35 9 3	
							669 8 7
				„	Almshouses, South Mimms—		
					Allowances and gifts to inmates	93 1 0	
					Coals and tea	15 12 0	
					Insurance	0 9 0	
					Medical attendance	6 0 0	
					Gowns and making	11 12 0	
					Garden	1 0 0	
					Nurse	2 12 0	
					Journeys to pay almspeople	3 12 0	
							133 18 0
		£925 10 0					£925 10 0

1881.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Estimated rental	534 0 4	
„	arrears	—	473 17 8
„	dividends	78 4 2	

GENERAL STATEMENT, 31st DECEMBER 1880.

1880.		£ s. d.	1880.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
January 1.	To amount invested in Government Stock at this date brought forward	2,399 16 5	January 1.	By balance of trust at this date brought forward	—	7,746 7 11
December 31.	„ balance at this date (being amount due by this trust to the Company)	8,212 9 9	December 31.	„ amount invested in Government Stock at this date	—	2,399 16 5
				January 1. 537*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.* Consol 3 per cent., costing	494 10 1	
				„ 2,069*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.* Consol 3 per cent., costing	1,905 6 4	
					£2,399 16 5	
			„	„ balance brought down, being expenditure in excess of income this year		466 1 10
		£10,612 6 2				£10,612 6 2

THE BREWERS' COMPANY IN ACCOUNT WITH MR. SAMUEL WHITBREAD'S TRUSTS.

Dr. *Cr.*

GREAT BARFORD ESTATE.

1880.	INCOME.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	1880.	EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Rents—				By Estate Expenses—			
	Rents received	300 0 0	—		Rebuilding farm house	—	460 10 0
	Less property tax	6 5 0	—		Repairs to farm buildings	—	86 14 0
			293 15 0		Receiver of rents, one year's gift	5 5 0	
„	Dividends—				Mr. Charles Berrill, commission on rental	9 0 0	
	Dividend one year on 5,878*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.* Consol 3 per cent.	176 7 2			Tenant for dinners	0 10 0	
	Less income tax	3 13 4					14 15 0
			172 13 10		Insurance	—	5 10 3
			466 8 10		Allowance for repairs and drain pipes	—	37 15 0
„	balance carried down	439 5 5					605 4 3
				„	allowance to the Brewers' Company		10 10 0
				„	Donations to widows of and decayed master brewers, viz.:—		
					Mrs. Stokeham Huthwaite	125 0 0	
					Mrs. Oliver T. J. Stocken	45 0 0	290 0 0
					Mrs. James Thorne	100 0 0	
					Mr. John George Ufford	20 0 0	
		£905 14 3					£905 14 3

1881.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Estimated rental		300 0 0	
„	arrears	—	225 0 0
„	dividends	176 7 2	

GENERAL STATEMENT, 31st DECEMBER 1880.

Dr. *Cr.*

1880.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	1880.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
January 1.	To amount invested in Government Stock at this date brought forward - -	5,445 9 8		January 1.	By balance of trust at this date brought forward - -	—	804 6 4
December 31.	„ balance at this date, being amount due by this trust to the Company - -	1,243 11 9		December 31.	„ amount invested in Government Stock at this date - - January 1. 5,878*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.* Consol 3 per cent., costing 5,445*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.*	—	5,445 9 8
				„	„ balance brought down, being excess of expenditure over income	—	439 5 5
		£6,689 1 5					£6,689 1 5

WHITECROSS STREET ESTATE.

1880.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	1880.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Rents—				By Estate Expenses—			
	Rents received - - - -	353 5 8			Receiver of rents, one year's gift - -	5 5 0	
	Less property tax - - - -	7 1 2			Beadle, one year's gift - - -	2 2 0	
			346 4 6				7 7 0
„ Dividends—					Insurance - - - - - -	—	1 4 0
	Dividend one year on 3,916*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.* Reduced 3 per cent. - - - - -	117 9 8		„	allowance to the Brewers' Company -	—	8 11 0
	Less income tax - - - -	2 13 9		„	Donation to a Freeman:—		
			114 15 11		Mr. S. M. Slater - - -	—	10 10 0
1881		£ s. d.					75 0 0
Estimated rental - - -		398 5 8		„	balance carried down - - -	—	94 1 0
„ arrears - - -		—	122 1 5				366 19 5
„ dividends - - -		117 9 8					
			£461 0 5				£461 0 5

GENERAL STATEMENT, 31st DECEMBER 1880.

1880.		£ s. d.	1880.		£ s. d.
January 1.	To amount invested in Government Stock at this date brought forward - - -	3,655 12 10	December 31.	By amount invested in Government Stock at this date - - - - January 1. 3,916*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.* reduced 3 per cents., costing 3,655*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.*	3,655 12 10
	„ balance of trust brought forward - -	775 1 2			
December 31.	„ balance brought down, being excess of income over expenditure - - -	366 19 5	„	„ balance at this date, being amount due by the Company to this trust - -	1,142 0 7
		£4,797 13 5			£4,797 13 5

THE BREWERS' COMPANY IN ACCOUNT WITH SUNDRY TRUSTS.

Dr. *Cr.*

MR. JOHN BAKER'S TRUST.

1880.	INCOME.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	1880.	EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Rents—				By Estate Expenses—			
	Rents received - - - - -	—	51 5 0		Receiver of rents, one year's gift - -	10 0 0	
„ Dividends—					Surveyor - - - - -	1 11 11	
	Dividends one year on 7,329*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* Consols 3 per cent. - - - -	219 17 8			Beadle - - - - - -	2 0 0	
	Dividend one year on 5,078*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.* Reduced 3 per cent - - - - -	152 7 2			Insurance - - - - -	0 19 6	
		372 4 10			Sundries - - - - - -	0 19 0	
	Less income tax - - -	8 1 3			Rates and taxes, Horton Farm -	14 4 10	
			364 3 7		Clerk's journeys to Horton, two years	4 4 0	
					Broker's charge for distraint - -	1 6 0	
							31 5 3
				„	donation to Horton Parochial Schools -	—	2 2 0
				„	allowance to the Brewers' Company -	—	20 0 0
				„	almshouses, Mile End—		
					Allowance to inmates - - -	218 8 0	
					Coals - - - - - -	11 10 5	
					Rates and taxes - - -	21 11 1	
					Insurance - - - - -	1 6 6	
					Repairs - - - - - -	14 3 9	
					Bedding for an almshouse - -	5 11 9	
					Gifts to disappointed applicants -	1 10 0	
							274 1 6
							327 8 9
1881.		£ s. d. £ s. d.		„	balance carried down - - - -	—	87 19 10
Estimated rental - - -		110 0 0					
„ arrears - - -		—	111 5 0				
„ dividends - - -		372 4 10					
			£415 8 7				£415 8 7

GENERAL STATEMENT, 31st DECEMBER 1880.

1880.		£ s. d.	1880.		£ s. d.
January 1.	To amount invested in Government Stock at this date brought forward -	11,424 9 8	December 31.	By amount invested in Government Stock at this date - — January 1. 7,329*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* Consol 3 per cent., costing 6,743 2 2	11,424 9 8
„	„ balance of trust in Government Stock at this date brought forward -	288 11 0		January 1. 5,078*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.* reduced 3 per cent., costing - - - - 4,681 7 6	
December 31.	„ balance brought down, being excess of income over expenditure - -	87 19 10		£11,424 9 8	
			„	Balance at this date, being amount due by the Company to this trust - -	376 10 10
		£11,801 0 6			£11,801 0 6

THE BREWERS' COMPANY IN ACCOUNT WITH SUNDRY TRUSTS—*continued.*

Dr. *Cr.*

MR. ROBERT HUNT'S TRUST.

INCOME.

1880.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Dividends—		
Dividend one year on 466*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.* Consols 3 per cent.	13 19 8	
Less property tax	0 5 10	
		13 13 10
1881. Estimated dividends 13*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.*		£13 13 10

EXPENDITURE.

1880.	£ s. d.
By gift, Vicar of Cripplegate, one year	10 0 0
„ balance carried to general account of the Company, 31st December 1880	3 13 10
	£13 13 10

GENERAL STATEMENT, 31ST DECEMBER 1880.

1880.	£ s. d.	1880.	£ s. d.
January 1. To amount invested in Government Stock at this date brought forward	427 0 7	December 31. By amount invested in Government Stock at this date January 1. 466*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.* Consol 3 per cent., costing 427*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.*	427 0 7

MR. JOHN NEIMAN'S TRUST.

1880.	£ s. d.	1880.	£ s. d.
To Dividends—		By almswomen, Aldenham and South Mimms	27 12 0
Dividend one year on 920*l.* Consol 3 per cent.	27 12 0		
1881. Estimated dividends 27*l.* 12*s.* 0*d.*	£27 12 0		£27 12 0

GENERAL STATEMENT, 31ST DECEMBER 1880.

1880.	£ s. d.	1880.	£ s. d.
January 1. To amount invested in Government Stock at this date brought forward	846 8 0	December 31. By amount invested in Government Stock at this date January 1. 920*l.* Consol 3 per cent., costing 846*l.* 8*s.*	846 8 0

MRS. ANN POTTER'S TRUST.

1880.	£ s. d.	1880.	£ s. d.
To balance carried to General Account of the Company, 31st December 1880	3 0 0	By gifts, Lady Owen's almswomen, one year	2 0 0
		„ parish of St. Sepulchre	1 0 0
	£3 0 0		£3 0 0

DEPOSIT (CAUTION MONEY) ACCOUNT.

1880.	£ s. d.	1880.	£ s. d.
To balance 1st January 1880	180 0 0	By out-payments in 1880	20 0 0
		„ balance 31st December 1880	160 0 0
	180 0 0		£180 0 0

BISHOPSGATE STREET ESTATE.

1880.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	1880.	£ s. d.
To rents received	437 10 0		By insurance	4 10 0
Less property tax	3 18 1		„ balance carried to General Acount of the Company, 31st December 1880	433 11 11
		433 11 11		
„ insurance repaid	—	4 10 0		
1881. Estimated rental 350*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.*		£438 1 11		£438 1 11

MR. ROGER BELLOWE'S TRUST.

1880.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	1880.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To balance carried to General Account of the Company, 31st December 1880		4 13 0	By Estate Expenses—		
			„ gifts to clerk	0 10 0	
			„ „ beadle	0 5 0	
			„ „ surveyor	3 18 0	
					4 13 0
	£ s. d. £ s. d.				
1881. Estimated rental	24 0 0				
„ arrears	— 42 0 0	£4 13 0			£4 13 0

SHOE LANE ESTATE.

1880.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	1880.	£ s. d.
To rents received	637 10 0		By insurance	0 12 0
Less property tax	18 15 0		„ balance carried to General Account of the Company, 31st December 1880	618 3 0
		618 15 0		
	£ s. d. £ s. d.			
1881. Estimated rental	675 0 0			
„ arrears	— 225 0 0	£618 15 0		£618 15 0

THE BREWERS' COMPANY IN ACCOUNT WITH SUNDRY TRUSTS—*continued.*

Dr. *Cr.*

MR. JOHN POTTER'S TRUST.

INCOME.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	EXPENDITURE	£ s. d.
1880. To rents received	122 10 0		1880. By insurance	2 0
Less property tax	2 14 2		„ balance carried to General Account of the Company, 31st December 1880	117 15 10
		119 15 10		
£ s. d. £ s. d.				
1881. Estimated rental 130 0 0				
„ arrears — 65 0 0		£119 15 10		£119 15 10

MR. JOHN NEWMAN'S TRUST.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1880. To one year's rentcharge		1 0 0	1880. By balance carried to General Account of the Company, 31st December 1880	1 0 0
£ s. d. £ s. d.				
1881. Estimated rentcharge 1 0 0				
„ arrears — 0 5 0		£1 0 0		£1 0 0

MESSRS. JOHN YORK AND RICHARD ROCHDALE'S TRUST.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1880. To one year's rentcharge	7 0 0	1880. By balance carried to General Account of the Company, 31st December 1880	7 0 0
1881. Estimated rentcharge 7*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.*	£7 0 0		£7 0 0

MRS. SUSAN CLARK'S TRUST.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1880. To one year's gift from the parish of St. Sepulchre	3 0 0	1880. By balance carried to General Account of the Company, 31st December 1880	3 0 0
£ s. d. £ s. d.			
1881. Estimated rentcharge 3 0 0			
„ arrears — 1 10 0	£3 0 0		£3 0 0

THE BREWERS' COMPANY. (A) BALANCE SHEET, 31ST DECEMBER 1880.

Cr. *Dr.*

	Stock 31st December 1880.		Value.	Cost.	Balance of Trust.		Value.	Cost.	Balance of Trust.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Alderman Platt's Trust.	New 3 per cent.	67,535 12 6	66,607 0 1	—	—				
	Consol 3 per cent	2,722 7 1	2,688 6 4	64,624 18 6	—				
Balance of Trust	—	—	489 0 6	489 0 6	489 0 6				
„ Eleemosynary Account.	—	—	64 6 2	64 6 2	64 6 2				
To Lady Owen's Trust	Consol 3 per cent.	24,033 11 8	23,733 3 0	22,535 6 8	—				
Balance of Trust	—	—	13,969 12 2	13,969 12 2	13,969 12 2				
To Alderman Hickson's Trust.	Consol 3 per cent.	2,607 3 7	2,574 11 8	2,399 16 5	—				
Balance of Trust	—	—	—	—	—		8,212 9 9	8,212 9 9	8,212 9 9
To Mr. Samuel Whitbread's Trust—									
Great Barford Estate	Consol 3 per cent.	5,879 13 5	5,805 3 8	5,445 9 8	—				
Balance of Trust	—	—	—	—	—		1,243 11 9	1,243 11 9	1,243 11 9
To Whitecross Street estate.	Reduced 3 per cent.	3,916 5 1	3,862 7 11	3,655 12 10	—				
Balance of Trust	—	—	1,142 0 7	1,142 0 7	1,142 0 7				
To Mr. John Baker's Trust.	Consol 3 per cent.	7,329 9 4	7,237 16 10	—	—				
	Reduced 3 per cent.	5,078 16 7	5,008 19 7	11,424 9 8	—				
Balance of Trust	—	—	376 10 10	376 10 10	376 10 10				
To Mr. John Neiman's Trust.	Consol 3 per cent.	920 0 0	903 9 6	846 8 0	—	By balance due, various trusts.	125,471 17 5	117,944 11 1	—
To Mr. Robert Hunt's Trust.	Consol 3 per cent.	466 6 9	460 10 1	427 0 7	—				
			134,927 18 11	127,400 12 7			134,927 18 11	127,400 12 7	
To Deposit (Caution Money) Account.	—	—	—	—	160 0 0	Balance carried down	—	—	6,745 8 9
					16,201 10 8				16,201 10 8
To balance down	—	—	—	—	6,745 8 9	By cash in hand, bankers			
To the General Account	Consol 3 per cent.	15,000 0 0	—	13,793 8 5	—	On Current Account	8,794 10 9		
Balance of Account	—	—	6,049 2 0	6,049 2 0	6,049 2 0	„ Deposit Account	4,000 0 0	—	12,794 10 9
					12,794 10 9				12,794 10 9

THE BREWERS' COMPANY. (B) BALANCE SHEET, 31ST DECEMBER 1880.

	Total Receipts in 1880.	Total Expenditure in 1880.	Excess of Receipts over Expenditure.	Excess of Expenditure over Receipts.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
General Account	3,157 4 4	2,832 3 0	325 1 4	—
Alderman Platt's Trust	3,753 13 2	3,723 17 7	29 15 7	—
„ Eleemosynary Account	200 0 0	165 8 5	34 11 7	—
Lady Owen's Trust	10,652 4 3	4,926 16 11	5,725 7 4	—
Alderman Hickson's Trust	459 8 2	225 10 9	—	466 1 10
Mr. Samuel Whitbread's Trusts—				
Great Barford estate	466 8 10	205 14 3	—	439 5 5
Whitecross Street estate	461 0 5	94 1 0	366 19 5	—
Mr. John Baker's Trust	415 8 7	327 8 9	87 19 10	—
Mr. John Neiman's Trust	—	—	—	—
Deposit (Caution Money) Account	—	20 0 0	—	20 0 0
	—	—	£6,569 15 1	£925 7 3

MEMO. OF AGREEMENT WITH CASH BALANCES.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balance at Bankers, 1st January 1880	6,850 10 0	Excess of expenditure over receipts	—	925 7 3
Lady Owen's Trust—		Lady Owen's Trust—		
Loan account, 1st January 1881	6,000 0 0	Loan to North London Collegiate and Camden Schools for Girls	—	5,700 7 1
Excess of receipts over expenditure	6,569 15 1	Balance at Bankers, 31st December 1880—		
		On Current Account	8,794 10 9	
		„ Deposit „	4,000 0 0	
				12,794 10 9
	£19,420 5 1			£19,420 5 1

APPENDIX (B.)

The following is a translation of the original Charter of Henry VI.

HENRY by the Grace of God King of England and France and Lord of Ireland to all to whom the present letters shall come Greeting Know ye that We of our special grace have granted and given licence for us and our heirs to the Freemen of the Mystery of Brewers of the city of London that they hereafter be in deed and in name one Body and one perpetual Commonalty and that the same Commonalty be able every year to elect and make from among themselves four Wardens to supervise rule and govern the Mystery and Commonalty aforesaid and hereafter for ever to rule correct govern and punish all the men and works of the same Mystery and Commonalty and also all workmen and production of any liquor whatsoever from malt to be sold or made in the City aforesaid and the suburbs of the same And that the same Wardens and Commonalty have perpetual succession and a common seal to serve for the businesses of the said Mystery and Commonalty And that the same Wardens and Commonalty by the name of the Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of Brewers of the city of London be able to plead and be impleaded before any Judges whomsoever in any courts and actions whatsoever And that also the same Wardens and Commonalty and their successors for ever be persons able and in law capable to acquire and possess in fee and perpetuity lands tenements rents and other possessions whatsoever of any persons whomsoever And in particular that they be able to acquire lands tenements and rents as well in demesne as in reversion in London of the value of 10 marks by the year To have and hold to them and their successors in aid of the sustenance of the poor men and women of the Mystery and Commonalty aforesaid for ever the Statute passed for not putting lands and tenements in Mortmain or the fact that the lands tenements and rents so to be acquired are holden of us in free burgage as is the whole city of London notwithstanding In testimony whereof we have caused these our letters to be made Patent

WITNESS Ourself at our Castle of Windsor the 22nd day of February in the sixteenth year of our Reign [A.D. 1437–38]

By writ of Privy Seal and for fifty marks paid into the Hanaper.

Enrolled. STURGEON.

Great Seal.

Translated from the original Letters Patent under the Great Seal.

June 21st 1881

WILLIAM O. HEWLETT
2 Raymond Buildings, Gray's Inn.

APPENDIX (C.)

The Brewers' Company gave information to the Municipal Commissioners appointed in 1834.

APPENDIX D.

Brewers' Hall, Addle Street,
24th June 1882.

DEAR SIR,

I am in receipt of your letter of 21st June, and will endeavour to afford the Commissioners such information as they require. I may perhaps first be allowed to refer you to my letter to you of 28th June 1881, which accompanied the report sent in by this Company, with which were also sent copies of all our accounts for the last 10 years. I am forwarding for the use of the Commission another copy of our accounts for the year 1880, in case the former one may have been mislaid.

In answer to the questions in your letter, I may state,—

I. That the General Account of the Company for the year 1880 shews a receipt of 3,157*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* On reference to the printed statement, this will be seen to include the balances of sundry trusts, which amount in all to 1,184*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*, so that the actual receipts of the Company were 1,972*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.*

II. (1) The Total Amount of the Trust Income received by the Company from all sources for the year 1880 was 15,482*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.* Of this amount the following sums were received in rents :—

	£	s.	d.
(2) Platt	1,694	1	1
Owen	9,515	5	2
Hickson	381	10	8
Great Barford	293	15	0
Whitecross Street	346	4	6
Baker	51	5	0
Bishopsgate Street	433	11	11
Shoe Lane	618	15	0
John Potter	119	15	10
	£13,454	4	2

The Rent Charges received were—

	£	s.	d.
Newman	1	0	0
York and Rochdale	7	0	0
Clarke	3	0	0
	£11	0	0

III. (1) The following sums were paid to alms people :—

	£	s.	d.	
Platt's Almshouses	200	0	0	
„ „	24	0	0	Charrington's Gift.
Owen's Almsfolk	335	3	1	
„ „	7	0	0	Lovejoy's Gift.
„ „	2	0	0	Potter's Gift.
Hickson's Almshouses	133	18	0	
Baker's Almshouses	274	1	6	

And a sum of 27*l.* 12*s.* 0*d.*, Newman's Gift, to the Platt and Hickson's Almsfolk.

In pensions to decayed members a sum of 300*l.* was granted.

(2) In Education—	£	s.	d.	
Aldenham Grammar School	2,200	0	0	Scheme.
Dame Owen's School	957	19	9	
North London Schools	600	0	0	Scheme.
Hickson's School	669	8	7	
St. Mark's National Schools	20	0	0	
School-board Scholarships	60	0	0	
Cripplegate Schools	2	2	0	
St. Mark's School Fund	5	5	0	
Horton Schools	2	2	0	
St. Pancras National School	5	0	0	
St. Mark's Infant School Building Fund	100	0	0	

I may add that Hickson's School is maintained almost entirely by the private funds of the Company, since the income of the trust is wholly inadequate to support the foundation.

(3) A reference to the accompanying printed copy of accounts will shew what other sums have been spent in miscellaneous ways.

I may state that the Company gave a sum of 409*l.* 15*s.* in donations to various charitable institutions.

IV. The rateable values of the several schools and almshouses under the management of the Company are as follows :—

Owen's School and Playground, 434*l.* (lately increased from 234*l.* on account of additional building).
Aldenham School, 184*l.* 10*s.*
Hickson's School, 55*l.*
Baker's Almshouses, 60*l.*
Hickson's Almshouses, 10*l.* 10*s.*

V. At the close of the financial year the Company was not indebted in any sums in respect of monies lent to the Company.

I hope that a reference to the statement of the Company's accounts which I am forwarding with this letter may afford the Commissioners all the information which they may require on these and other points.

I am, &c.
WILLIAM C. HIGGINS,
Clerk to the Brewers' Company.

H. D. Warr, Esq.,
City of London Livery Companies' Commission,
2, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

BRODERERS' COMPANY.

The Company sent the following memorandum with the annexed returns :—

In the annexed returns the company have furnished full particulars of their trust property.

With respect to such other property as is not subject to any trust, the company have anxiously considered what answers it is their duty to make to the Commissioners' interrogatories, having regard, on the one hand, to the respect which is due to Her Majesty's Commission, and, on the other hand, to their duties to the society which they represent, and whose rights and interests they are bound to protect. They are advised that, from a legal point of view, the Commissioners have no power to compel the required returns to be made, and that the companies would be acting within their clear constitutional and legal rights if they declined to submit to any examination. The court of the company, however, do not wish to stand upon the ground of mere legal right, they have furnished the required information, reserving only such privileged matters relating to their own private and corporate property, as in all courts and cases every public or private body or person is universally held entitled, if not bound, to uphold and protect. The company, at the same time, wish to place on record that, in furnishing the foregoing replies, they do so, without admitting any jurisdiction on the part of the Crown or the right of any power in the State, to enquire or examine into the company's private affairs and property, or to deal therewith in disregard of the rights and interests of its members. In respect to their own property, however acquired, they claim the rights which every individual, as well as every corporate body according to English law, possesses for its protection and preservation, none the less and *à fortiori*, because their rights and privileges have existed for centuries past, and have been handed down to the present members of the company from a long line of predecessors, and they therefore formally claim that the returns hereby made shall be deemed to be, and they are, made without prejudice to the rights, privileges, and franchises of the company and its members, as absolute owners of all property vested in them, and not subjected by a donor or founder to any specified trust for the benefit of others.

The company maintain that their corporate estates and property are as fully and unquestionably private property and as little liable to interference in its management as the funds of the numerous commercial companies or associations which have been incorporated by various methods, possessing a capital provided by the subscriptions of their constituent members, past or present; and they further claim and insist that if the private and beneficial rights, interests, and privileges which they so maintain and assert, and which for centuries they have exercised without any question or dispute, are now or hereafter to be disputed, the question shall be decided by the ordinary tribunals of the country in due process of law.

PART I.—Foundation and Object.

A. to H.

Return A.—A statement of the date, ascertained or probable, of the foundation of the company, and of the circumstances, so far as they can be discovered from its documents of foundation or archives, in which the company had its origin.

Return B.—A list of the charters, charters of inspeximus, and other instruments of a similar nature, whether originals or copies, which have been at any time in the possession of the company, together with an abstract of the purport of each, regard being especially had to any evidence which it may contain as to the object of the foundation of the company.

Return C.—A list of any trust deeds "founding, regulating, or affecting" the company, with the date of each, the names of the parties thereto, and an abstract of the purport of each.

Return D.—A list which dates of any "decrees of Court," whether of the Courts of Common Law or of Chancery, or of any acts of the Court of Aldermen or of the Court of Common Council, "regulating or affecting" the company, with a statement of the effect of each decision.

Return E.—A list of any other documents, not included in the descriptions in the preceding returns, which "found, regulate, or affect" the company, with dates and an abstract of the effect of each.

Return F.—A concise history of the company, from the time of its foundation to the present day, with special reference to the inquiry contained in the Commission as to "the objects for which the company was founded," and "how far those objects are now being carried into effect."

Return G.—Has the company a license in mortmain? When was such license granted (referring to the document by description)? What is its extent, and to what extent is it now unexhausted?

Return H.—Is there vested in the company and how, whether by charter, statute, order of the Court of Aldermen, act of Common Council, or otherwise, any right of exercising superintendence over, or any duty or discretion to encourage in any way, any and what art, trade, or business? State the nature and local limits of such control. In what manner and to what extent is such control now exercised? If such control is not now exercised, state the circumstances under which its exercise has fallen into desuetude.

A. The first charter of the company is dated in 1561, and this is the first definite evidence now in the possession of the company of the date of its existence as a company. But in an indenture of conveyance of certain of the company's property in Gutter Lane, dated 5th Henry VIII., one Thomas Foster (the grantee) is described as a citizen and broyderer, and "The wardens of the mystery of broyderers within the city of London" are described as a definite body in the will of the same Thomas Forster, dated 19th Henry VIII.

B. 25th October, 3rd Eliz., 1561.—Original Charter of Queen Elizabeth.

Incorporates the freemen of the mystery or art of the broderers of the city of London and the suburbs by the name of Keepers or Wardens and Society of the Art or

Mystery of the Broderers of the City of London to have perpetual succession and a common seal, to bring and defend actions, and especially in the city of London to hold lands of the annual value of 30*l.*, for the assistance and support of poor men and women of the mystery.

Grants powers to the keepers or wardens from time to time to make good and salutary statutes and ordinances for the good regulation and government of the mystery and the freemen thereof, which shall be inviolably observed.

Grants to the keepers or wardens power to overlook and govern the art and all using the same in the City and suburbs thereof, the city of Westminster, Saint Katherine's in Middlesex, and the borough of Southwark, and to punish all men for not truly working or selling.

20th April, 7th James the I., 1609.—Original charter of James the First.

Contains only a recital and confirmation of the Charter of Queen Elizabeth without any alteration or addition.

The above is an abstract of the subsisting charter of the company. It was surrendered to King James the Second in the year 1684, and that monarch in 1686 granted another charter in lieu thereof. But this surrender and charter are not thought necessary to be here set out. All surrenders and grants of charters in the time of Charles the Second, and James the Second, having been rendered void by Statute 2nd, William and Mary, sec. 1., cap. 8.

C. The company have no such trust deeds as here mentioned in their possession, and no evidence that there ever have been any such.

D. The company have no evidence of any such decrees of courts of common law or chancery, nor of any such acts of courts of common council or aldermen in council as are here referred to.

E. The company have no such other documents as here mentioned.

F. The scope of this enquiry seems so extended that the company think it better to confine themselves to the documentary evidence in their possession bearing upon the subject mentioned in the latter part of the enquiry. The first document in the possession of the company bearing on the subject of the state of the trade is the charter (dated 1561) above abstracted, to which the Commissioners are referred for a list of the objects for which the company was incorporated.

The next document which the company have in their possession bearing on the above question is a petition to King Charles the First, dated 1634. Praying for a license in mortmain, the recitals in which state that the trade "is now so much decayed and grown out of "use, so that a great part of the company for want of "employment are so much impoverished as they are "constrained to become porters, water-bearers, and the "like." This quotation is made as illustrating the state of the trade at the date last referred to.

Bearing upon the question of their control over the trade, the company have a case and opinion of counsel (Mr. Northey), dated 29th August 1707, as to persons carrying on the trade not having been apprenticed. In which the opinion states that the company can recover the penalties by information or indictment at the sessions.

Subsequently to this, the company seems to have continued to lose its hold upon the trade, until in the year 1709 there were but few working embroiders members of the company; for a controversy was raised in that year, and case submitted for the opinion of Mr. Common Sergeant Dee on the question whether the byelaws then in force, providing as they did that "working members should be preferably eligible to "office in the company, did not make the election unfree "and fettered, and were not therefore void." The company have in their possession the opinion of Mr. Serjeant Dee on this case, which goes to show how far the objects for which the company was founded were then carried out, and a portion of the opinion on this case, which may afford information to the Commissioners, is given below.

"As long as the ordinance (providing that working "members only should be master and warden) remains "in force, elections must be made accordingly or the "election will be void; for the byelaw at the time of "the making of the same was in all probability of use "to the company, though by length of time and the "alteration of the company, it may now be grown in-"convenient and fit to be repealed. I do not think the "penalties are in this case recoverable, for it cannot "be said that any one particular person was the occasion "that the election was not made according to the "byelaws."

On the 19th December 1710, the wardens of the company wishing to keep alive their control over the trade according to their power contained in the charter, seem to have made a general search of workhouses of embroidery, "whereupon they found many foreigners, and "many were refractory and used scurrilous language, "and none appeared on being summoned to the hall." The quotation is from another case put to Mr. Serjeant Dee representing these facts, whereupon the learned serjeant gave his opinion as follows:—

"Any persons exercising the trade that hath not "served an apprenticeship for seven years are liable to "be sued on the Statute 5th Elizabeth, but I do not "think a journeyman that works only for wages can "be prosecuted on that Statute, but the person that "employs him may if such person is not qualified to "exercise the trade. The company cannot set fines for "the breach of their byelaws, nor do their byelaws bind "any but the members of the company; and if any of "their members do break any of the byelaws that are "just and reasonable, the penalty inflicted by such "byelaws may be recovered against them by action of "debt. As to the matter of search, the charter will "not justify them, but within the city of London such "searches may be justified by the Customs, but the "goods seized must be brought to Guildhall, and a jury "empanelled to try whether the same made deceiptfully, "and according as their verdict is found, the same may "be destroyed or restored." And in the margin of this case Mr. Common Serjeant states the following byelaws to be void. That the keepers may four times a year search. That all illworkers be fined 2*s.* 6*d.* That all persons making resistance shall forfeit 20*s.* That all persons within the limits shall come to the hall to be sworn. That no person shall set to work any foreigners until presented to the wardens to be examined, who shall appoint the master and assess the wages.

It appears by this opinion that the powers expressly conferred on the company by the charter had, at this time (if such powers ever in fact had any legal force), so long fallen into disuse, that the company were not able to enforce their privileges in relation to the trade, which on its part seems altogether to have ignored the company so soon as the protection of the trade was ensured by change of customs of the times without the company's aid. In the face of this opinion of Mr. Serjeant Dee and of the opposition offered by the trade, it is believed that the company have not attempted to exercise their ancient privileges since the date last referred to. But in regard to their duties mentioned in the first paragraph of the charter, no application for the assistance and support of poor men and women of the mystery has (so far as the present members of the court, whose recollection extends back to 1848, are aware) ever been refused or ignored.

G. The company holds a license in mortmain, by virtue of its charter above abstracted, to the annual value of 30*l.* per annum.

In 1635 the company obtained from the King Charles the First a grant of license (dated 10th February 1635) to hold lands to the extent of 100*l.* per annum.

The company's right to hold lands is believed to be exhausted but not exceeded.

H. There is vested in the company by their charter above abstracted the power of making good and salutary statutes and ordinances for the good regulation and government of the mystery and the freemen thereof, and the power to overlook and govern the art, and all using the same in the city and suburbs thereof—the city of Westminster; St. Katherines', Middlesex; and the borough of Southwark; and to punish all men for not truly working and selling. These powers are not now exercised, because the company were advised in the year 1710, as stated above (Return F.), that they could not even then enforce them, and because the attempted exercise of these powers was resented, and the company's authority repudiated, as stated under head of Return F., to which the Commissioners are referred for further answer to this Return.

PART I.—CHARITIES.

RETURN I.—A list of the charities, eleemosynary, educational or otherwise, which are under the management of the company, stating in each case the name of founder, the date and nature of the benefaction, its original and its present value, and the purposes to which the funds have been applied for each of the last preceding ten years.

Founders' Name.	Date of Foundation.	Objects of Benefaction.	Endowments. Real Estate. Houses and Land acreage.	Endowments. Real Estate. Rent.	Endowments. Real Estate. Fixed Deductions.	Endowments. Personalty. Other Personalty.	Present Income.	Original Income.	Application of Income.	Remarks.
1. John Parr -	7th March 1605.	£ s. d. Poor of St. Benets Parish - 3 0 0 6 poor Widows in Smiths Almshouses 2 0 0 Per annum 5 0 0	—	—	—	250*l.* cash	It is not known where this sum is invested nor what was the original or the present income derived from it.		£ s. d. Churchwardens of St. Benets - 5 0 0 5 0 0	The items to which this mark (*) is affixed throughout this return amounting in the whole to 32*l.* 9*s.* 0*d.*, are part of pensions to the amount of between 40*l.* (1870) and 72*l.* (1880), paid to the poor of the company in each year.
2. John Hudson -	16th February 1612	6 poor of St. Alban Wood Street Parish - 1 6 0 Per annum 1 6 0	—	—	—	30*l.* cash -	See above -		Churchwardens of St. Alban Wood Street - 1 6 0 1 6 0	
3. William Broderick.	6th March 1620.	Poor of the Company 2 0 0 6 poor widows in Smiths almshouses 1 0 0 Poor of St. Benets Parish - 1 0 0 Per annum 4 0 0	—	—	—	100*l.* cash	See above -		Poor of the Company 2 0 0* Churchwardens of St. Benets - 2 0 0 4 0 0	—
4. William Smith	11th April 1625. Churchwardens of St. Benets for	Poor of St. Benets 2 0 0 Poor of the Company 0 10 0 Per annum 2 10 0	—	—	—	50*l.* cash -	See above -		Churchwardens of St. Benets - 2 0 0 Poor of the Company 0 10 0* 2 10 0	—
5. Jane Pope -	11th April 1625. Churchwardens of St. Benets for	Almswomen in Widows Inn - - 3 0 0 Poor of St. Benets 2 0 0 Poor of the Company 1 0 0 Per annum 6 0 0	—	—	—	120*l.* cash	See above -		Churchwardens of St. Benets - 5 0 0 Poor of the Company 1 0 0* 6 0 0	—
6. Ann Chamberlain.	13th December 1626. Churchwardens of St. Benets for	Six Almswomen 3 0 0 Poor of St. Benets 2 10 0 Poor of the Company - 0 13 4 Per annum 6 3 4	—	—	—	130*l.* cash	See above -		Churchwardens of St. Benets - 5 10 0 Poor of the Company - 0 13 4* 6 3 4	—
7. Mary Paradine	14th January 1628	Poor of the Company - 5 14 0 Per annum 5 14 0	—	—	—	100*l.* cash	See above -		To the Poor of the Company - 5 14 0*	—
8. Mark Howse -	12th March 1629.	Poor of the Company - 4 11 8 Churchwardens of St. Thomas Apostle 2 0 0 Per annum 6 11 8	—	—	—	140*l.* cash	See above -		The Poor of the Company 4 11 8* The Churchwardens of St. Thomas Apostle 2 0 0 6 11 8	—
9. The same -	12th December 1633.	The Churchwardens of St. Thomas Apostle 2 0 0 To put out two poor girls of Bridewell Hospital as apprentices 2 0 0 To the Poor of the Company - 8 10 0 Per annum 12 10 0	—	—	—	400*l.* cash	See above -		The Churchwardens of St. Thomas Apostle 2 0 0 The Governors of Bridewell 2 0 0 The Poor of the Company 8 10 0* 12 10 0	

Founder's Name.	Date of Foundation.	Objects of Benefaction.	Endowments. Real Estate. Houses and Land acreage.	Rent.	Fixed Deductions.	Personalty. Other Personalty.	Present Income.	Original Income.	Application of Income.	Remarks.
10. Supposed to be Mark Howse.	Supposed to be 10th October 1635.	£ s. d. Poor of St. Saviour's Parish, Southwark 2 0 0 Poor of the Company - 3 0 0 Per annum 5 0 0	—	£ s. d. —	—	100*l.* cash	£ s. d. It is not known where this sum is invested nor what was the original or the present income derived from it.	£ s. d.	£ s. d. Churchwardens of St. Saviours' 2 0 0 Poor of the Company - 3 0 0* 5 0 0	All documents relating to this charity have been lost and the Company have no evidence, and there is nothing among the records to show that they ever had any evidence of the existence of their liability.
11. Stephen Humble.	27th November 1535.	For coals to the poor of the Parish of St. Bartholomew the Less - 1 10 0 Poor of the Company - 0 8 0 13 poor of the craft householders who have been apprenticed to freemen - 0 13 0 Per annum 2 11 0	Rentcharge on real estate in the Parish of Saint Bartholomew the Less, on which part of the Bank of England now stands. The property was sold by the company in 1764 to the Governor and Company of the Bank.	2 11 0 per annum.	—	—	2 11 0	2 11 0	Churchwardens of St. Bartholomew the Less 1 10 0 Poor of the Company - 1 1 0* 2 11 0	—
12. Christopher Shaw.	15th October 1617.	Schoolmaster of Market Harborough school - 3 0 0 Parish of St. Benet's for 6 poor widows in Smith's Almshouses - 2 0 0 Ditto for the most poor people of the said Parish - 1 0 0 Poor of the Parish of Chipstead 1 0 0 7 0 0 Less Land Tax - 1 8 0 Per annum 5 12 0	Rentcharge on real estate in the Parish of Chipstead, Essex, not belonging to the company.	7*l.* per annum.	Land Tax 1*l.* 8*s.*	—	5 12 0	5 12 0	Master of Market Harborough school - 2 8 0 Churchwardens of Saint Benets - 2 8 0 Churchwardens of Chipstead - 0 16 0 5 12 0	—
13. Thomas Forster.	6th February 1528.	Parish of St. Vedast Foster Lane, for Coals for the Poor 0 6 8 To be bestowed in and about the Marriages of Poor Maidens of the Craft - 0 6 8 Per annum 0 13 4	Charged on one house and land in Gutter Lane, formerly the Company's Hall.	0 13 4	—	—	0 13 4	0 13 4	Churchwardens of St. Vedast - 0 6 8 Paid by the Company in other Charity, there being no Poor Maidens of the Craft entitled to it - 0 6 8 Per annum 0 13 4	—
14. Richard Hyndham.	4th June, 1569.	Poor of the Company 0 13 0 Poor of the Parish of St. Thomas Apostle - 0 13 4 Per annum 1 6 4	Charged on one house and land in Bow Lane, sold by the Broderers Company in 1851.	—	—	—	—	—	Poor of the Company 0 13 0* Churchwardens of St. Thomas Apostle 0 13 4 Per annum 1 6 4	—
15. John Pollan	18th Feb. 1623.	Poor of the Company 4 16 0	House and land 27, Silver Street.	60 0 0	Income Tax.	—	60*l.* per annum.	6*l.* per annum.	Poor of the Company 4 16 0*	—

MEMORANDUM.—The above Returns apply to each of the ten years, 1870 to 1880; and under the circumstances it is not thought necessary by the company to set out in detail the Returns for each year.

PART II.—Constitution and Privileges of Membership.

A.

Return A.—Governing body.

1. State the present constitution of the governing body of the company, whether such constitution is according to the charter, and if not, in what respects such constitution varies therefrom, and when and how such alteration was made.
2. State the qualifications for membership of the governing body of the company, the time and periods of election, and the qualifications of the voters at elections to the governing body.
3. State the functions of the governing body, and of the different members of the same respectively, and whether the members of the governing body pay any, and what fees or fines on admission thereto, and whether they are paid any, and what salaries or amounts in respect of their services respectively.
4. State the nature of the business which comes before the governing body of the company, the method adopted in transacting it, the times at which the governing body meets for business purposes, the way in which the opinions of the members are taken, and whether the resolutions and decisions of the governing body are published, or are otherwise accessible to any or all, and which of the members of the company.
5. State whether the members of the governing body are liable to suspension or removal on any, and what grounds, and by what method such suspension or removal is effected.
6. Has the company any byelaws sanctioned by the Courts of Law or Chancery, or by the Courts of Aldermen or of Common Council, or otherwise. State the effect of such byelaws.

1. The present constitution of the governing body of the company, that is to say, the master, wardens, and court of assistants, is according to byelaws of 1562 as amended by those of 1582, 1609, and 1710. It consists of a court of assistants of the number of 12 and the clerk. Among the 12 members of the court are included the master, the warden, the renter warden, and two auditors, who, with the clerk, are the officers of the company.

2. The only qualification required for membership of the court is, that the person elected be at the time of his election a member of the livery. As regards the time of election it occurs at the first court after the vacancy arises by death or resignation of any member.

The method of election of each new member of the court is by vote of the majority of the existing members of that body. The only qualification of a voter at elections to the court is that he should himself be at the time of his voting a member of the court, present at the court of election.

3. The functions of the governing body, as between it and the livery and freemen and as between the company and other persons, are to transact and by vote of the majority decide upon every sort of business or matter concerning the company or its rights, liabilities, or property whatsoever including the admission of freemen and liverymen. The members of the court pay a fine of 40*l.* on their election. No salary is paid, but there is an honorary fee of 2*l.* 2*s.* paid to each member of the court for each actual attendance made by him at court, payable at the conclusion of the business.

4. The nature of the business which comes before the court is varied. In order to illustrate it to the commissioners two chance cases are selected:

(1.) At a court held 29th September 1874, the minutes of proceedings at previous court were read and confirmed. The pass book and rough cash book laid on the table. A report was presented of an investment made pursuant to an order of a previous court. Certain trustees of the company were ordered to attend at the bank and make a transfer to certain new trustees. Lists of the liverymen entitled to vote at the election of members of parliament for the City presented. A letter from the town clerk of the city of London read thanking the company for donation of a scholarship of 50*l.* per annum for three years at Oxford or Cambridge, such letter ordered to be placed on the minutes. Death of two members of court reported. Resolution of condolence passed. Death of a pensioner reported. Two new members of court elected. Resolution passed that yearly gifts of sweetmeats to members of court be purchased for presentation at Christmas.

(2.) At a court held 15th December 1879, previous minutes confirmed. Bankers' pass book and cash book presented. Report made of a sale of stock. Reply to a letter of sympathy with a widow of a member of Court, laid on the table. Donation voted to poor of a country parish. Register of persons made free, presented, duly stamped as to admission of last freeman. Letter read from head master of school at which the company have a scholarship, presenting name of selected candidate. Resolution made that such candidate be accepted on the certificate of such head master that his selection was made according to the conditions of the gift. Order made as to postponement of courts of the company ordinarily held on Saturdays. Order altering the hour of one of the company's meetings. Report by the clerk as to omission of certain members of the court to exercise privilege of nominating some charity for a gift. Resolution thereon. Three nominations of charities made. Report of clerk as to production of company's plate to Lords of Committee of Council of Education, and application of such Lords for loan thereof for purpose of making casts thereof. Order made thereon. Admission of a liveryman. Admission of a freeman.

These two cases are given as fair instances of the nature of the business transacted at courts of the company. The court meets for business purposes on St. Gregory's day, 12th March. The last Monday in April (nomination day). The Monday after Whitsun Monday (election day). Saint John Baptists day (24th June), St. Michaels day (29th September) and St. Lucys day (13th December). The opinions of the members are taken by open vote. The master having a casting vote. The resolutions and decisions of the governing body are not published or accessible to any of the members of the company. Such publication is expressly forbidden by the byelaws of 1582 and 1609 under a penalty.

5. By the byelaws of 1582 any warden who shall have taken a copy of any ordinance of the company out of the hall and neglects upon warning to bring same in again, is liable to a fine and dismissal until such copy be returned. By the same byelaws, if a renter warden be chosen and refuse to take office and be therefore fined and refuse to pay the fine, he may be dismissed until he shall submit. This byelaw seems however to be repealed by a subsequent byelaw of 1610. And except as above mentioned it does not appear that any member of the governing body, after having actually taken his seat on the court, can be dismissed on any ground soever.

6. The company has four sets of byelaws dated respectively 1562, 1582, 1609, and 1710. The first set dated 1562 was approved by William, Marquis of Winchester, Lord Chief Justice Cattlyn (Queen's Bench) and Lord Chief Justice Dyer (Common Pleas). These byelaws are 35 in number and to the following effect:

(1.) As to election of new keepers or wardens, court of assistants to select six honest and credible persons and declare their names to the livery for election. Proviso that the same keepers or wardens may remain for two years "for the better finishing and "ending of such matters as they have begun in "their time."

(2.) The new keepers or wardens to be sworn at the hall the next day after their election.

(3.) Form of the oath of keepers or wardens.
(4.) Power for any keeper or warden if he shall be sick to choose a deputy.
(5.) Old keepers or wardens to bring in their accounts seven days after the election of new keepers or wardens.
(6.) Imposition of a penalty upon keepers or wardens who are found not to have done their duty, but to have connived at any offence for "need, favour, "affection or dread."
(7.) Provision as to time for admission to the livery. Penalty upon any liveryman who being called upon refuses to come.
(8.) No person to leave the company (except to be alderman or sheriff) without the consent of the court of assistants.
(9.) No keeper or warden to grant or demise the company's lands without the express authority of the court.
(10.) Power for the keeper or warden and two or more discreet persons of the court to search all workshops in city of London or Westminster, borough of Southwark, and parish of St. Katharine, and see whether the work good or bad. If the latter to bring same to the hall. Expose on the next court day and burn same. Proviso exempting embroidery works not for sale.
(11.) Provision for taking and disposal of fines. Powers for the wardens and court to "mitigate "demynyshe or defalke" the same. Power for the court to distrain for the amount of fees, and if they can find no distress to imprison.
(12.) All embroidery work to be brought to the hall and sealed before sale.
(13.) The auditors to examine the accounts and make a list of all defaults, and present same to court and livery. Upon payment by the old wardens of all defaults. The new wardens to release them, and the old wardens to hand over the company's property in their possession. Provision as to keeping of valuables in "iron chest, &c." Auditors to hand over the books to the new wardens within eight days.
(14.) Form of the oath of the clarke.
(15.) Provision for assembly of freemen and liverymen every quarter day, and reading of the ordinances and payment of quarterage.
(16.) Power to the wardens to summon all persons exercising the embroidery trade in London or Westminster before them and require an oath to observe the ordinances.
(17.) All persons exercising the trade to come to the hall, and hear the ordinances and pay quarterage.
(18.) All persons exercising the trade in the parish of St. Katharine and borough of Southwark to come and be sworn.
(19.) Form of the oath of freeman and foreigners.
(20.) All persons exercising the trade in the places aforesaid to be obedient to summonses, and in default to pay various fines according to degree of offence.
(21.) No man to dispise the keepers or wardens in doing offices, or any of their assistants.
(22.) No man to rebuke, revile, or curse another in the presence of the keepers or wardens.
(23.) No man to entice any apprentice away from his master under pain of a penalty.
(24.) No man to keep any apprentice absent from his master more than 24 hours.
(25.) No man by colour of any commission from the King or Queen, &c., to compel any person to do other work by virtue of such commission than the work specified in the same commission.
(26.) Regulations as to journeymen, their behaviour, wages, &c. &c.
(27.) No journeymen to set up in trade on his own account without license.
(28.) No person to make work or set up any work-house or shop before his master appear before the court, and be examined as to his character and ability, and such persons have made a piece of work to the satisfaction of the court.
(29.) No person to employ any foreigner until such foreigner be sworn and pay a fee.
(30.) No person to teach the art to any except his children before apprenticeship.
(31.) Regulation as to number of apprentices to be taken.
(32.) No person to sell his apprentice except to a freeman and a licensed working-house keeper.
(33.) Provision as to power of the company in case of the death of master of any apprentice during the apprenticeship term.
(34.) Every man not free of the company having any apprentice shall bind him to some person free of the company.
(35.) No foreigner to take work without license.

The second set of the company's byelaws are 12 in number, and are signed and approved by Sir Thomas Bromely, Lord Chancellor, Christopher Wray, Esquire, and Sir Edward Anderson Knight, Justices of both Benches. They are dated 9th October 1582, and are to the following effect:—

(1.) Provides that in the selection by the court of six honest and credible persons for election by the livery to the offices of master or warden, four of such honest and credible persons shall be working broderers. That one of the wardens shall always be a working broderer. If any warden die in office the livery to choose another.
(2.) All apprentices to serve one year with such a master as the court appoint for one year after the expiration of their apprenticeship.
(3.) Every apprentice to give a spoon to the company before he be made free.
(4.) No journeyman working by the day shall absent himself more than one hour in the day.
(5.) If any journeyman absent himself for two days, notice to be given to the wardens.
(6.) None to set over his apprentice without license. All apprentices to sleep in their masters home.
(7.) No person of the company shall arrest another without license from the wardens.
(8.) All apprentices to be enrolled within two months after binding.
(9.) No warden or other person to make any copy of the roll or book of ordnance.
(10.) If such be made and be not brought back on warning penalty imposed. In default of payment of penalty power to company to dismiss.
(11.) If upon the expiration of apprenticeship, the apprentice is incompetent, he is to take work by the day or week until he has become competent.
(12.) Mode of elections of reuter wardens and their duties mainly in relation to livery dinners. Power to company to dismiss him if the renter warden refuse to take office or pay the penalty.

The third set of the company's byelaws are 13 in number, and are signed by the Earl of Salisbury (Lord High Treasurer), Sir Thomas Fleming, and Sir Edward Coke, justices of both benches. They are dated the 20th May 1609, and are to the following effect:

(1.) The keepers or wardens may not grant leases for more than 21 years in possession, nor without the consent of eight of the court of assistants.
(2.) Specification of the covenants to be contained in such leases.
(3.) Lessee to enter into a bond with a surety to perform covenants.
(4.) No member of the Court to divulge any secret or disclose any speech uttered by any member of the Court in court.
(5.) As to the election and duties of renter warden providing for five dinners a year to the livery. If renter warden refuse to take office, penalty imposed, after payment of which he shall be free.
(6.) No apprentice to set up on his own account till he has worked as a journeyman for three years after the expiration of his apprenticeship.
(7.) After such three years the apprentice may apply to make the piece (of embroidery), and shall be permitted to do so when it is certified that he is a householder and of good character and worth 40 marks.
(8.) The piece once made, to be adjudged upon, and if accepted, presented to the Court, and the apprentice admitted a working housekeeper. No woman to be taken as an apprentice.
(9.) Forfeit imposed upon an apprentice who, when working as a journeyman, shall accept work on his own account.

(10.) Increases the fee on admission as a working housekeeper from 3*s.* 4*d.* to 4*s.*

(11.) If any young working housekeeper have not enough work he could work for someone else.

(12.) No person to set over any apprentice without special license of the keepers or wardens whereof five to be working broderers.

(13.) No journeyman to work for any save approved workhouse keepers.

The fourth set of the company's byelaws are three in number. They are signed by Lord Chancellor Cowper, and Parker and Trevor justices. They are dated 26th May 1710, and are to the following effect:

(1.) Any members of the Court, whether working broderers or not, may be made wardens.

(2.) The Court may choose out of the freemen, at such times as they think fit, any such persons to be the livery as shall seem meet and be convenient for the honour of the City and the worship of the company. If any liveryman declares he is not worth 100*l.* he may be excused.

(3.) Renter warden to provide three good and sufficient dinners for the livery each year and no more.

Part II.—B.

Return B.—Admission to Membership.

1. State the qualifications for membership of the company, the several grades of membership of the company, and whether women are admitted to membership.
2. State the several modes in which the freedom of the company may be obtained, the circumstances entitling an applicant to admission under each mode respectively, and the fees payable in respect of admission under each mode respectively.
3. State whether persons exercising any particular trade are required by statute or otherwise to become free of the company. Is there any process by which members of such trade can become members of the company, and is there any process for compelling such persons to procure admission, and are such processes enforced, and to what extent? Is the freedom of the city of London in any and what way a condition precedent or subsequent to membership? Are there any members who are not free of the City of London? Do persons exercising any particular trade commonly become members of the company? If so, how many members of such trade are at present members of the company? What is the number of the members of the trade (if any) the name of which is borne by the company, who are members of the company?
4. Are freemen liable to disfranchisement, and if so, for what reasons, and what is the mode of disfranchisement.
5. Is the livery of the company limited or unlimited in number? What are the qualifications for election to the livery, who are the electors thereto, and how do the elections thereto take place, and what fees are payable on election? Are liverymen liable to removal from the livery, and for what reasons?
6. State the number of apprentices bound at the company's hall or otherwise under the auspices of the company during each of the last 10 years, and state how many of such apprentices have been bound to members following the trade, if any, the name of which is borne by the company? Has the company in any and what cases paid the fees or premiums of such apprentices, and what has been the amount, if any, so expended in each of the last 10 years?
7. Is the freedom of the City of London in any way a condition, precedent or subsequent of membership of the company? Are there any and how many members of the company who are not free of the City of London?

1. The qualification for membership of the company is either patrimony (*i.e.* right of birth), apprenticeship, or redemption.

The grades of membership are (1) freemen, (2) liverymen, (3) members of the court of assistants.

Women are not now admitted to membership (see byelaw 1610.)

2. The freedom of the company may be obtained (1) by servitude (2) by patrimony (3) by redemption.

In order to be entitled to admission by servitude the apprentice must have bound himself to some freeman of the company with the consent of the parent or guardian for a term of seven years.

Before his admission to the freedom, his master and some member of the Court must certify on their oath of freedom that the apprentice had duly served according to his indenture, and according to the custom of the City. The fee payable on apprenticeship is 10*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.* (exclusive of government stamp), and on admission to the freedom by servitude 21*l.* (including government stamp). In order to entitle any person to admission by patrimony it is requisite that such person be of the age of 21 years and have been born in lawful wedlock after the admission of his father to the freedom of the company. Prior to admission either the person to be admitted must produce certificate of his father's marriage and his own baptism, and an affidavit of his father or some other competent person verifying the certificates and identifying him; or some member of the Court must certify on his freedom oath that he knows the person applying to be admitted, and that he is the son of his father, and is of full age. The fee payable on admission by patrimony is 21*l.* (including stamp).

In order to entitle a person to admission by redemption it is necessary that he be proposed and seconded by members of the Court, and resolution made by a majority of votes that he be admitted. The fee payable on admission by redemption is 52*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.*, including stamp.

3. The charter gives power to the company "to make "good and salutary statutes and ordinances for the "good regulation and government of the mystery of "the freemen thereof," and "to overlook and govern "the art and all using the same, and to punish all men "for not truly working and selling" (see abstract of the charter set out in return A.) The company made byelaws as above set out duly certified in manner specified by Act of Parliament of the 19 Henry VII. These byelaws certainly require persons exercising the embroidery trade to become free of the company. There is process compelling such persons to procure admission by means of summons before the Court and imposition by the court of penalties, and even imprisonment (see byelaws 1562, 1617–18 and 20). No person by reason of his being an embroiderer only has any process by which he is enabled to procure admission even by redemption if the Court do not choose to admit him. Such processes have not been enforced either way for a very great number of years. The company have no record of any such process ever having been enforced.

Persons exercising the embroidery trade do not commonly become members of the company.

There are five members of the company who are connected with the embroidery trade.

4. Nothing can be found to show that freemen are liable to disfranchisement, and it is presumed that such is not the case.

5. The livery of the company is unlimited in number. The qualification for admission to the livery is that the person wishing to be admitted be a freeman of the company. The Court elect. The livery by resolution. There is a fee of 36*l.* 15*s.* 0*d.*, payable on admission to the livery, in all cases, except in cases where the person applying for the livery was born free, or admitted to the freedom previously to the 30th April 1877, in which cases the fee would be 30*l.* It does not appear from the byelaws, or otherwise, that liverymen are liable to removal.

6.—

Year.	Number of Apprentices bound.
1870	None.
1871	None.
1872	None.
1873	None.
1874	None.
1875	None.
1876	One.
1877	One.
1878	One.
1879	None.

None of such apprentices have been bound to members following the trade. The company has not in any of such cases paid the fee of such apprentices.

7. The freedom of the City of London should follow admission to the freedom, and is a condition precedent to the admission to the livery. Every member of the livery and Court is free of the City; but it is not known whether the freemen that belong to the company who are not liverymen have been made free of the City.

PART II.—C.

RETURN C.—Number of members.

State (1) the present number of freemen, (2) the present number of the livery, (3) the present number of other members, (4) the number of admissions to the freedom by each mode respectively, and (5) the number of calls to the livery which have respectively taken place during each of the last preceding 10 years.

The present numbers of the company are—

4 freemen.
31 liverymen.
12 members of Court and the clerk.

The following table will show the number of admissions and calls to the livery in each of the last 10 years.

Year.	Freedom by Servitvde.	Freedom by Patrimony.	By Redemption (R).	Livery.
1870	—	—	—	One
1871	—	—	—	—
1872	One	—	(R) Two	Three
1873	Two	—	—	One
1874	—	One	(R) Two	Four
1875	—	—	(R) One	One
1876	—	—	(R) Three	Three
1877	—	—	—	—
1878	—	—	(R) One	One
1879	—	One	Two	Two

The company presented the livery to one member in the year 1879 in recognition of his successful career as Broderers scholar at Cambridge. This member is included in the list above given.

PART II.—D.

RETURN E.—Profits and privileges.

1. State with fullness what are the advantages, pecuniary or otherwise, incident to the position of a member of the company in each grade of membership, as (1) a freemen, (2) a liveryman, (3) master, warden, or otherwise a member of the governing body.
2. State the sums paid on an average annually for the preceding 10 years by the company to the members according to the grades of membership mentioned above, and of what such sums consisted, whether (1) fees, and of what nature, (2) pensions, or (3) other payments, specifying the nature of the same respectively.
3. What circumstances are in practice held to constitute a claim to a pension or donation? State the number of present pensioners and donees respectively, and the amounts paid to them as such respectively. How many pensioners and donees are connected with the trade (if any) the name of which is borne by the company?
4. (1) What is the average standing of a member when he becomes a member of the governing body, and (2) what is the average time for which a member continues on the governing body?
5. Does the company carry on any and what trade or manufacture with which its title is directly or indirectly connected? If so, what is the capital and from what sources is it derived, and how are the profits (if any) divided or dealt with?

1. The advantages in the present day of being a freeman of the company are not apparent.

The practical advantages of being a liveryman are (1) the right to vote in the election of Lord Mayor and Sheriffs for the City and in the election of members of Parliament for the City, (2) the right of voting at election of the company's officers, (3) the right to be present at the company's three livery dinners each year.

The advantage of being a member of the Court

beyond those enjoyed by the livery, is the right of sitting in Court and voting on every question affecting the company and thereby taking an active part in the government of the company.

With the exception of the honorary fee of 2*l.* 2*s.* 0*d.* paid to each member of the Court for each occasion of his attending Court, there are no pecuniary advantages whatever attached to any sort of position in the company except as mentioned in Part III., Return A. (Infra).

Each member of the company has in the event of misfortune or poverty a claim upon the benevolence of the company according to his needs or merits in addition to his claim upon the charitable funds administered by the company herein otherwise referred to.

2. The average amount of honorary fees paid to members of the Court for 10 years has been 140*l.* 9*s.* 0*d.* per annum (about 12*l.* each per annum). Pensions to liverymen 41*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* per annum. To relations of members and other persons 47*l.* 6*s.* 0*d.* per annum. No payments have been made to freemen beyond the above. One liveryman has for the last four years received from the company a donation of, on the average, annually 12*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.*

3. The following are the circumstances held in practice to constitute a claim to a pension or donation.

(1.) Poverty, temporary or otherwise.

(2.) Direct membership of the company, or relationship to the company by near connexion (as wife, child, brother, sister, father, or mother of a member of the company). The number of present pensioners is four, one of whom is a liveryman. His pension is 30*l.* per annum. The pensions of the other three pensioners are respectively 20*l.*, 12*l.*, and 10*l.* per annum. In all 72*l.* per annum. There is one donee a liveryman to whom a donation varying from 10*l.* to 20*l.* per annum has been given for the last few years. None of such pensioners or donees are working embroiderers.

4. The average standing as liverymen of members of the company when they are made members of the court would seem to be about 11¾ years. The members of the court remain on the governing body for life.

5. The company carries on no such trade or manufacture as here referred to.

PART III.—Officers and Servants.

Return A.—A list of the officers of the company, with a statement of the duties of each, the amount of his salary and emoluments, and whether or not he is a member of the company.

Return B.—A list of the servants of the company, with a statement of the duties of each, and of the amounts of their wages and other emoluments.

Return C.—A statement as to the mode in which the officers and servants of the company are respectively appointed.

1. *The master* presides at courts and dinners. There is no emolument attached to this office, but each master pays a fine of 4*l.* to the company on his election for the first time as such.

2. *The warden* acts as the masters deputy in his absence. There is no emolument attached to this office, but each warden pays a fine of 4*l.* to the company on his election for the first time as such.

3. *The Renter warden.*—This officer's duties are to receive the dividends of the company's stock in the court of chancery. To order all dinners, keep an account of the wines, examine the bills, and once a year to visit the company's premises in London. He also in conjunction with the clerk signs cheques against the company's banking account. There is no emolument attached to this office.

4. *The auditors* (two in number). Their duty is to audit the company's accounts once a year, for which they receive a fee of 2*l.* 2*s.* each.

5. *The clerk* whose duties are to collect the company's income; sign cheques in conjunction with the Renter warden, keep the company's accounts, pay all pensions and donations, charitable or otherwise. Draw minutes of proceedings at court, issue all summonses to court and livery, receive on the company's account all fees on admission of any member to freedom, livery, court, or office of master or warden. The clerk is also custodian of all the company's records and title deeds. He is a liveryman of the company, and receives 105*l.* a year as salary, and in lieu of all payments directed to be made to him by the founder of any charity or by any ancient custom.

B. *The Beadle and Porter.*—His duties are to deliver all summonses to members of court and livery. To attend all the courts of the company; to attend at Guildhall on the days appointed for the election of members of Parliament and Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of London, there to admit only the liverymen of the company. To collect quarterage fees from members of the company (2*s.* each). His salary is 30*l.* per annum, exclusive of fees payable to him on admission of new members, and on various other occasions.

C.—The officers, except the clerk, are appointed annually on Trinity Monday by election of the livery. The clerk is appointed by the court, and holds his office during good behaviour for life. The beadle is annually appointed by the court.

PART IV.—A. and B.

External and Internal sources of Income, value of Property, Administration, and Expenditure.

The enquiries under these headings are understood to relate to the company's private property, and Her Majesty's Commissioners are therefore respectfully referred to the company's introductory remarks.

Part IV.—C.

Return C. (1).—A list of any properties of which the company is trustee, with the names of the *cestui que trust* in each instance, the nature of the trust, the nature and description of the property, and a statement of the sums received by the company in respect of the same, and of the manner in which such sums have been expended or disposed of during each of the last 10 years.

Return C. (2).—A list of any properties of which the company is *cestui que trust*, with the names of the trustees in each instance, the nature of the trust, the nature and description of the property, and a statement of the sums received by the company in respect of the same during each of the last 10 years.

C (1).—The company is not trustee of any property, save so far as is mentioned under head of charities.

C (2).—This enquiry is understood to relate to the company's private property, and Her Majesty's Commissioners are therefore respectfully referred to the company's introductory remarks.

Part IV.—D., E., and F.

Return E.—Internal sources of income.

A list of the annual amounts received in each of the last ten years in respect of (1) fees paid on admission to the freedom of the company, specifying the amounts paid in respect of each mode of admission thereto; (2) fines or fees paid on admission to the livery of the company; (3) fines or fees paid by members on coming on the court of the company; (4) fines or fees paid on promotion to the offices of warden, &c.; (5) any other internal sources of income, specifying the same.

See Introductory Remarks.

Part IV.—G.

Return G.—The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them—

1. What is the system of management of the company's estates and property?
2. In what way, and by whom, the several receipts and payments are taken and made, and under what control?
3. In what way the company's accounts are audited?
4. Whether the company's accounts are published, or are accessible to all or any, and which of the members of the company?

1. The estates and property applicable to any charitable purpose are except as to the collection of the rents managed immediately by the court before whom all questions are brought, and who decide thereon by open vote in the usual way.

2. The company's receipts in respect of the estates and property above referred to are paid by the payers directly to the clerk who keeps the company's accounts, and pays all moneys received by him into the company's banking account. All payments made by the company in respect of the above estates and property are made by cheque signed by the Renter warden and the clerk.

3. The company's accounts relating to the above estates and property are audited yearly about the second week in February up to the 31st December then last preceding. They are audited by the company's auditors. All payments are checked by vouchers, and all receipts by the bankers pass book in the ordinary way.

4. The accounts above referred to are presented to the court duly audited once every year, and are sent to the Charity Commissioners pursuant to Act of Parliament, and are open to anyone interested.

Part IV.—H.

Return H.—A detailed statement of the income from all sources of the company during each of the preceding 10 years, a detailed statement of the company's expenditure during each of such 10 years, and a detailed statement of the assets and liabilities of the company at the end of each of the last 10 years.

This enquiry is understood to relate to the company's private property, and Her Majesty's Commissioners are therefore respectfully referred to the company's introductory remarks.

Part IV.—K.

Position in relation to Universities.

Return K.—Has the company any relations with the Universities, or with any of the colleges in them? State the nature and extent of such relations. Has the company any scholarships or exhibitions tenable at any of the Universities in its gifts? Give a list of such scholarships or exhibitions, with their respective values, and the periods for which they are respectively tenable; and state how the same are awarded, whether the competition is limited to relations of members, or whether persons so related have any preference.

The company has no relation with the universities or any of the colleges in them. Some years since (in the year 1874) the company established a scholarship of 50*l.* per annum for a scholar of the City of London school upon the nomination of the head master tenable for three years during the residence of the scholar at the university of Oxford or Cambridge. The competition is open to all boys of the City of London school taken alternatively from the classical and modern side. The relations of members were not contemplated when the scholarship was established, and they have no sort of preference whatever.

Part IV.—L. and M.

These enquiries are understood to relate to the company's private property, and Her Majesty's Commissioners are therefore respectfully referred to the company's introductory remarks.

PART V.—REFORM.

Part V.—Reform.

The Commissioners, being bound to report to Her Majesty "what measures (if any) are, in their "judgment, expedient and necessary for improving or altering the constitution of the companies, or the "appropriation or administration of the property or revenues thereof," respectively invite the attention of the officers of the companies to this part of the commission.

The Commissioners will be very glad to receive and consider any suggestions respecting this part of the Commission with which the officers of the companies may do the Commissioners the honour of favouring them.

The company have no measures of reform to suggest. The company with all respect wish to state distinctly that they are quite competent to conduct their own affairs and are entirely satisfied that those affairs could not be better conducted than they are now.

APPENDIX A.

This company furnished the Municipal Commissioners of 1834 with copies of their charters, ordinances, and byelaws, but gave no information respecting their property or expenditure.

APPENDIX B.

City of London Livery Companies' Commission,
2, Victoria Street, S.W.

Sir, February 15, 1880.

The Commissioners desire me to thank, on their behalf, the Court of the Worshipful Company of Broderers for the information which they have supplied to the Commissioners, but at the same time to state that that information is not in their judgment quite sufficient. I am therefore to draw attention to some points in the returns of the Broderers' Company, with regard to which the Commissioners must respectfully ask for further information. The points are mentioned in the Schedule hereto, and the Commissioners will be much obliged to the Court if they will let them have the additional particulars as soon as possible.

I am, &c.
H. D. Warr,
Secretary.

The Clerk of
The Worshipful Company of Broderers.

Schedule.

The Commissioners respectfully ask for further information with respect to the following points :—

Part IV., Circular of Aug. 14, 1880.

The Court has given the Commissioners no information as to the corporate property, the corporate income, and the corporate expenditure of the Company.

City of London Livery Companies' Commission.
2, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

Sir, June 19, 1882,

I must beg to remind the Court of the Worshipful Company of Broderers that the Commissioners have not yet received an answer to the circular addressed by them to the Company, dated the 15th February last.

I am, &c.
H. D. Warr,
Secretary.

C. E. Freeman, Esq.
Clerk to the Broderers' Company.

The Worshipful Company of Borderers.
(Clerk's Office), 20, Gutter Lane, Cheapside,

Sir, London, June, 30, 1882.

In answer to the circular of Her Majesty's Commissioners to enquire into the City of London Livery Companies, referred to in your letter of the 19th instant, I am instructed, on behalf of this Company, to inform you that the Company "anxiously considered "what answers it was their duty to make to the "interrogatories" of Her Majesty's Commissioners, dated 14th August last, when preparing these answers, and this fact is stated in the Company's remarks which preceded their answers; and they beg respectfully to intimate to Her Majesty's Commissioners that the Company have nothing to add to the answers already made, and the Company's remarks as to Part IV. of the enquiries, and the preliminary remarks there referred to.

I am, &c.
C. E. Freeman,
Clerk.

H. D. Warr, Esq.
&c. &c.

BUTCHERS' COMPANY.

The Returns of this Company were delivered under protest.

PART I.—FOUNDATION AND OBJECT.

A—H.

RETURN A.—A statement of the date, ascertained or probable, of the foundation of the Company, and of the circumstances, so far as they can be discovered from its documents of foundation or archives, in which the Company had its origin.

RETURN B.—A list of the charters, charters of inspeximus, and other instruments of a similar nature, whether originals or copies, which have been at any time in the possession of the Company, together with an abstract of the purport of each, regard being specially had to any evidence which it may contain as to the object of the foundation of the Company.

RETURN C.—A list of any trust deeds "founding, regulating, or affecting" the Company, with the date of each, the names of the parties thereto, and an abstract of the purport of each.

RETURN D.—A list with dates of any "decrees of court," whether of the Courts of Common Law or of Chancery, or of any Acts of the Courts of Aldermen or of Common Council, "regulating or affecting" the Company, with a statement of the effect of each decision.

RETURN E.—A list of any other documents, not included in the descriptions in the preceding returns, which "found, regulate, or affect" the Company, with dates and an abstract of the effect of each.

RETURN F.—A concise history of the Company from the time of its foundation to the present day, with special reference to the inquiry contained in the Commission as to "the objects for which the Company was founded," and "how far those objects are now being carried into effect."

RETURN G.—Has the Company a licence in mortmain? When was such licence granted (referring to the document by description)? What is its extent, and to what extent is it now unexhausted?

RETURN H.—Is there vested in the Company and how, whether by charter, statute, order of the Court of Aldermen, Act of Common Council, or otherwise, any right of exercising superintendence over, or any duty or discretion to encourage in any way, any and what art, trade, or business? State the nature and local limits of such control. In what manner, and to what extent, is such control now exercised? If such control is not now exercised, state the circumstances under which its exercise has fallen into desuetude.

A.—The date of the foundation of the Company is not known, but it was prior to 1180 (26 Henry II.), as in that year the fraternity or guild of Butchers of the City were fined in the King's Exchequer as "an adulterine guild," not being duly licensed.

The following is a list of the charters which have been at any time in the Company's possession:—

B.—Charters, 16th September, 3 James I. (Latin).
19th August 1608, 5 James I.
31st July 1638, 13 Charles I. (Latin).
7th November, 1 James II. (Latin).
10th October 1749, 23 George II.

The charters are all to be seen at the Public Record Office, Fetter Lane, and as different constructions may be put on them by different persons the Commissioners are respectfully referred to them at such office.

C.—The Company is not aware of any trust deeds founding, regulating, or affecting the Company.

D.—The Company is not aware of any decree, and of only one Act of Common Council, regulating or affecting the Company. That is an Act of Common Council, dated 20th June 1754, for compelling every person carrying on the trade of butcher, and not being already free of the city, to take upon himself the freedom of the company.

E.—The only other documents which found, regulate, or affect the Company are the byelaws dated 27th December 1752, but see answer to question 6, Part 2, Return A.

F.—The Company sent a printed history of the Butchers' Company, by Joseph Daw, from which the following is an extract:—

"WE find that the trade of butchers, so necessary for the due provision of food for man, had taken an important position within the old city of London at a very early period of our city's history, and in common with other trades had assumed the functions and constitution of a guild or gild. I suppose we may consider this as one of the consequences of living in troublesome times. Under an arbitrary or a disorganised government it was reasonable for men to seek protection in the society of their fellows, and especially with those who had a common interest, and so they banded together for purposes of mutual help, as well as of exercising a controlling power over those who practised their trade. This was largely done by the wardens and officers of the Associated Trade of Butchers, from the earliest periods, and their faithfulness in the discharge of this important duty to the community is shown from the few passages which follow, extracted from documents in the possession of the Corporation of London, and from the books of the Company:

"As early as the year 1180 (26 Henry II.) the fraternity or guild of Butchers of the City, then and long after called 'bochers,' were found to exist, but not by due legal right, and were accordingly fined in the King's Exchequer as an 'adulterine guild,' they not being duly licensed. William la Feite was then master, or, as then called, 'alderman' of the Company, which title continued to be so used down to the time of Edward III. Seventeen other companies were fined at the same time and for the same reason.

"The butchers of the city had, in those days, three markets whereat to sell their meat; one at 'Stokkes,' the site of which was near that of the present Mansion House; another in Eastcheap; and another at 'St. Nicholas' Shambles,' now called Newgate Street, and until lately Newgate Market. And in the year 1277 (5 Edward I.) the mayor, aldermen, &c. ordered 'that there shall not be 'kept a market on London Bridge, nor in any other place, 'except those appointed,' which seems to show that some had tried to form a market in other places.*

* "Order of mayor and aldermen, &c. (illustrative of the practice then), 1375:—*Foreign* (not free) poulterers who enter by Newgate and Aldrichesgate shall sell their poultry on the pavement before Friars Minors, near the Fountain. Freemen poulterers to stand before the church of Saint Nicholas' Fleshambles, and there sell their poultry, so as not to meddle with foreigners, *i.e.* (non-freemen) in selling and buying."

"In 1414 (1 Henry V.) inquisition was taken before the mayor and aldermen on the 14th March 'to enquire on 'oath as to the boundaries and limits where flesh meat was 'sold from of old—and ought to be sold in the street 'called Estchepe,'; and the decision was that the same was wont to be sold of old in the said street from north to south in breadth, on both sides of the street, from the house called the 'Pye on the Hope' straight to the tenement called the 'Sareshinshed,' and in length 'on both 'sides of the street from the east corner of Croked Lane to 'the tenement which William Ivor now inhabits on the 'west.'

"These markets probably consisted of a number of stalls and pents with places for slaughtering attached, and in some instances had dwellings for the owners. That slaughtering was done contiguous to these stalls is shown from the orders on that subject hereafter quoted. The refuse from 'East Chepe' passed down Pudding Lane, through ground assigned to the Butchers' Company by the Corporation of London, to the Thames; from 'Stokkes Market,' probably, by the 'Wallbrook,' then an open river; and from 'St. Nicholas' Shambles' to the Thames, by the Fleet river, and doubtless by the town moat or ditch, which was close to it, surrounding the city wall, which stretched across from the west end of the present Newgate Street to Ludgate, opposite the Old Bailey, and northwards to Aldersgate, by the site of the present Christ's Hospital and Little Britain. This part of the Town Ditch, extending from Ludgate to Cripplegate, is called (1371–2) in the city records 'the Foss of Houndsdiche.'

"Many orders and regulations for the conducting of their trade were made from time to time by the King, and by the mayor and aldermen of the city; and the offence of bringing to the city markets diseased or putrid meat was regarded with as much sense of the mischief that would arise from its sale to the health of the people as now; and offenders, upon conviction, were punished with peculiar severity. Thus, as early as 1266 (51 Henry III.) an Act of Parliament was passed for preventing the sale of infectious meat, or meat which had died of the murrain. The following extracts from the records of the Corporation will further illustrate this:—

"'1319. 13 Edward II. Nov. 1. The sworn wardens of flesh meat brought to the shambles called "Les Stokkes" seized two beef carcasses, putrid and poisonous, taken from William Sperlyng, of West Hamme, he intending to sell the same at the said shambles. The said Sperlyng, being taken before the mayor and aldermen, acknowledged he intended to sell the beef, but insisted that it was good, clean, and fit for human food, and demanded inquisition thereon. And a jury of twelve say on oath that the said carcasses are putrid and poisonous, and have died of disease.

"'The mayor and aldermen order the said Sperlyng to be put in the pillory, and the said carcasses to be burnt *beneath him.*

"'1320. 14 Edward II. July 25. One William le Clerk, of Higham Ferrers, was brought before the mayor and aldermen with certain putrid and poisonous meat unfit for human food, and the same being found to have died of disease, the said William le Clerk, in whose possession it was found, was sentenced to the same punishment as the above.

"'1320. 14 Edward II. Nov. 25. The pork and beef of certain *non*-freemen were seized, they having, against the custom of the city, exposed the same for sale by candle light at "Les Stokkes" after curfew rung at St. Martin's-le-Grand; it being enacted that no non-freeman at his stalls shall cut any meat after none rung at St. Paul's, and all meat he has cut before none* he may sell up to the hour of vespers,† without keeping any back or carrying any away. One of the accused proving he was free of the city had his meat returned to him.

"'1320. 14 Edward II. 10th August. One Nicholas Schyngal accusing another man of bringing putrid meat to market, and it being found that the accuser had himself committed the offence which he falsely charged on another, he was ordered to be put in the pillory, and the meat burnt beneath him.'

"The butchers of 'Stokkes Market' seem to have carried on their business with more care and attention as citizens than others. Thus we find the following course taken by them for the protection of their interests:—

"'1331. 5 Edward III. The butchers of 'Stokkes' presented a petition to the mayor and aldermen, asking that the trade of the market may be amended:—

"'1. That no butcher sell his wares after he has once or twice failed in his payment, until such time as he shall have paid up all that he is in arrear. This in order to destroy the bad repute of the trade.

"'2. That no "foreigner"* sell his wares there by retail.

"'3. That no one shall take another man into his employ until such man shall have accounted and paid up all his debts.

"'4. That many butchers who have bought their freedom and sworn of the franchise, do rent their houses at and around Stretforde, and never come at any summons, nor bear their part in the franchise of the city, but shut out the citizens in divers markets when they go out to buy their wares, so that through them no wares they can get, to the great undoing of the citizens. The petitioners ask that it may be ordained that such butchers must dwell within the city, &c.

"'5. And that such as infringe any one of the said points shall be bound to pay 40*s.* to the Chamber.'

"It does not appear what was done with this petition.

"But the traders appear to have been called to account for infractions of the laws and customs of the city, and obstructions in the city highways were even then regarded as grave offences. Thus we read:—

"'1345. 19 Edward III. It being represented by the common serjeant to the mayor and aldermen that the King's highway between "The Stokkes" and the Conduit in the Ward of Chepe was so occupied, *on flesh days*, by butchers and poulterers with their wares for sale—and fishmongers on *their* days—that persons could not pass through but with great hindrance, and he asked for some remedy to be applied.

"'It was ordered,—That, for the future, butchers should sell their meat on flesh days within the enclosed place called "The Stokkes" and not in the King's highway; and the fishmongers, on the fish days, within the like enclosure, and not on the King's highway, and on flesh days beneath the pent houses adjoining such enclosure, on pain of forfeiting their goods.'

"Thus early we see the right to seize things placed on the public way enforced, and thus it appears that the same market-places were used on different days for the different trades. As at this time the streets and lanes of the city were not paved—pipes from the gable roofs of the houses pouring water on to the roadways—and all the filth of a crowded town running on to the surface, we may fancy the condition of the markets under such circumstances. Indeed no serious attempts to pave the streets were made for nearly two centuries after this date.

"The following are matters of interest as illustrating the state of the trade at the time to which they refer:—

"'1363. 37 Edward III. Proclamation of prices by the mayor:—

"'Best goose shall be sold for 6*d.*
Best sucking pig, 8*d.*
„ capon, 6*d.*
„ hen, 4*d.*
„ rabbit, 4*d.*
Woodcok, 3*d.*
Perdriche, 5*d.*
Fesaunt, 2*d.*
Spaude or shoulder of roast mutton, 2½*d.*
Best carcass of mutton, 2*s.*
„ loigne of pork, 3*d.*
„ loigne of beef, 5*d.*
„ pestelle (leg) of ditto, 3*d.*'

"[Any one withholding victuals from sale was made liable to a fine, or to the pillory—'Forestalling.']

"'1363. 37 Edward III. In this year divers trades sent presents to our lord the King. The butchers of St. Nicholas sent 9*l.*, the butchers of the Stokkes 6*l.*, the butchers of Eastcheap 8*l.* (sums of no small importance in those days).

"'1378. 2 Richard II. Proclamation 19th November. No person coming to the city with lambs to sell shall sell the best lambs at a higher price than 6*d.* between now and the beginning of Lent. No one of the city shall go into the country to buy lambs but only those to whom the lambs belong.

"'All butchers, freemen, and foreigners in the city shall close their shops before candles are lighted, and shall sell no meat by light of candle.'

* "Query. The ninth hour of the ancient Church. About our 3 p.m."
† "About the sixth hour in the evening."

* "That is, one not free of the city."

"Most probably this latter order was made to prevent danger from fire; all pents, stalls, &c., and most houses being built of wood only.

"The non-removal of the refuse consequent on the slaughtering of cattle, sheep, &c. from the city seems to have been the cause of much complaint and difficulty, even in the early days we are considering; and from the frequent visitations of the plague and other terrible diseases, it is evident that a necessity existed for the enforcement of greater cleanliness.

"The butchers of Eastcheap used the lane leading therefrom to the Thames (now Pudding Lane) and a piece of ground leading down to the river, granted to them in the reign of King Henry IV., 12th May 1402, by John Shadworth, mayor, with leave to make a bridge or jetty therefrom to the Thames, as is shown in the following extract from the corporation records, which I find among the Company's papers, as a place down which the refuse of slaughtering, scalding hogs, &c. was to be carried by little and little at the rifting of the tide, and voided *to their dung boats on the Thames*, so says Stow. And not unfrequently came orders from the authorities for amending the same. It would seem, therefore, that considerable amount of accommodation for the butchers in the city of London was provided, even in these early days. And in this lane there were tenements for their use. This was no doubt the origin of the user of that piece of ground, which in late years, reduced to a very limited space by Fresh Wharf, is frequently mentioned in the Company's minutes:

"'1402. 3 Henry IV. To all Christian people by whom these our present letters shall be seen or read, John Shadworth, mayor, alderman, and citizen of the city of London greeting in the Lord, always know ye that we with unanimous assent and free will have granted, demised, and by this our present writing indented for us and our successors, have confirm'd to John Bromsbury, Henry Sampson, Thomas Martyn, jun., Henry Edwards, Elye Brown, Robert Edwards, Lawrence Bolde, and Richard Langford, citizens and butchers of Eastcheape, in the said city, and their successors butchers there a certain lane called Katherine Lane, situate in the parishes of Saint Magnus and Saint Botolph, London, between a tenement formerly belonging to Gilbert Maughfeilde on the part of the east, and a tenement of Henry Bosworthe on the part of the west, and the King's highway called Thames Street towards the north, and the River Thames towards the south, and contains in width two roods and one quarter, and in length forty-five roods and one half; and we also license the aforesaid John Bromsbury, Thomas Sampson, Thomas Martyn, jun., Henry Elye, Robert Lawrence, and Richard Langford, at the end of the said lane to make a bridge upon the Thames, and to build houses on the same, and the intestines of beasts, and the filth and offal of the said beasts, to carry by little and little at the reflux of the tide, and not otherwise, and there to throw the same into the river, according to the statute made at Winchester in the time of our Lord Richard the Second since the Conquest, late King of England, TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the aforesaid lane, with the bridge and the houses so as aforesaid to be built, to the aforesaid John Bromsbury, Thomas Sampson, Thomas Martyn, Henry Elye, Robert Lawrence, and Richard Langford, citizens and butchers, residing in Eastcheape aforesaid for ever, yielding and paying therefor annually in the chamber of the said city, which shall be for the time being to the use of the said city, thirteen shillings and fourpence sterling, at the feasts of the Nativity of our Lord and Saint John the Baptist, by equal portions, and if the aforesaid annual rent of thirteen shillings and fourpence shall not be paid at either of the periods aforesaid, then it shall be lawful for the chamberlain of the said city (for the time being) the aforesaid lane, with the bridge and houses built thereon, to retake into the hands of the said city, and the aforesaid John Bromsbury, Thomas Sampson, Thomas Martin, Henry Elye, Robert Lawrence, and Richard Langford, and their successors, making default to expell this present indenture notwithstanding in testimony whereof to our part in the possession of the said John Bromsbury, Thomas Sampson, Thomas Martyn, Henry Edwards, Elye Brown, Robert Edwards, Lawrence Bolde, and Richard Langford, butchers and citizens aforesaid, the common seal of the said mayor, aldermen, and citizens is affixed, and to another true part thereof in the possession of the said mayor, aldermen, and citizens, the aforesaid John Bromsbury, Thomas Sampson, Thomas Martyn, Henry Elye, Robert Lawrence, and Richard Langford have affixed their seals. Delivered in Guildhall Chamber, in the city aforesaid, the 12th day of the month of May, in the third year of the reign of King Henry the Fourth since the Conquest.

"'(Entered a true copy in the Guildhall Chamber, in the city of London, in the book (H.), folio 337.)'

"But the butchers of the shambles of St. Nicholas (Newgate) appear to have given the most annoyance in these respects, as the following extracts show:

"'1342. 17 Edward III. The mayor, aldermen, and commonalty, for "the deceney and cleanliness of the city," leased to the butchers, in the parish of St. Nicholas' Shambles, a piece of land in the lane called "Secollane" (Seacoal), near to the water of Fleete, for the purpose of there, in such water, cleansing the entrails of beasts. The said butchers were to repair a certain quay therein, and keep it in repair, and to pay to the mayor, &c., at the feast of our Lord's Nativity, yearly one boar's head.'

"Here we find the river 'Fleete,' then an important means of water conveyance for corn, &c. to the mills by 'Turnmill Brooke,' Clerkenwell, turned into a place for cleansing the entrails of beasts.

"The King again interferes:

"'1369. 43 Edward III. The King having received grievous complaints from divers prelates, nobles, and other persons of the city, having houses and buildings in the streets, lanes, and other places between the shambles of the butchers of St. Nicholas, near to the mansion of the Friars Manors of London, and banks of the water of Thames near to Baynard Castle, in the said city . . . . of the slaughtering of beasts in the said shambles, and the carrying of entrails and offal, &c. through the streets to the river, at the place called Bochersbrigge, so that no one, by reason of the corruption of the same and filth, can hardly venture to abide in his house. We considering, &c., &c., order the said brigge, before the feast of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin (15th August), to be entirely pulled down, and such slaughtering of beasts shall be done without the city, and this to be done on a penalty of 100*l.*'

"'1371. 45 Edward III. The King again issues similar orders against slaughtering in the city, carrying blood, offal, &c. through the streets; and directs that slaughtering of beasts, sheep, swine, and other large animals for the sustenance of the city, shall be taken to the village of "Stretteforde" on the one side, and of "Knightsbrigge" on the other, and the entrails of beasts shall there be cleansed, and any butcher offending against this was to forfeit the flesh and be imprisoned for one year.

"'Severe reproof of the mayor and sheriffs for their neglect in not enforcing his ordinance in this matter follows, having previously expressly excepted the butchers of Eastcheape and of Stokkes Market from the charge of this offensive practice.'

"It is singular to remark the orders by which the (now aristocratical) neighbourhood of Knightsbridge was proposed to be turned into a place for slaughtering and cleansing the entrails of animals.

"As to the market of 'St. Nicholas' Shambles,' which thus early caused so much excitement amongst the distinguished nobility, prelates, and gentry who then lived in its immediate vicinity, it deserves a little more attention; and especially as, after having long survived its brethren at 'Stokkes' and 'Eastcheape,' it has just, in our own day (1869), ceased to exist.

"'St. Nicholas' Shambles' seem to have been situate in Newgate Street (with stalls and pents in the middle of the street,—the country people using the centre of the roadway), and probably extended a little to the south, the natural incline of the ground to the Thames being convenient and attractive, and, as we have seen, affording means for getting rid of the filth, &c. into that river, and by 'Secollane' into the river 'Fleete.'

"In a map of the city of London, date 1560, Newgate Market is marked as being on the same site as at present, or near about the same. 'St. Nicholas' Shambles' are marked as running down the centre of Newgate Street. Adjoining north to the old monastic church of St. Nicholas is shown a quadrangular building with a courtyard or garden in the centre—which, or part of which, was probably the 'Mansyon House' mentioned in the lease hereafter described.

"The Shambles derived their name from the above church of St. Nicholas, contiguous to or forming a part of a very large monastic institution settled on the north side of Newgate Street, called the 'Grey Friars,' originally on land given 'for the goode of his soule,' by John Iwyn, or

Ewin, a physician* of London, who became a lay brother of the Order.

"Afterwards this monastery was much enlarged by the Mayor and other citizens of London, and by Margaret, the queen of Edward I., in 1306. At the dissolution of monasteries in 1538, by Henry VIII., it fell, with others, into the hands of persons who appear to have applied the buildings to very different purposes; but for some years after the church continued to be used as a parish church (named St. Nicholas' Shambles, St. Ewin, &c.), and subsequently, after the Fire of London, on the destruction of the ancient building, the present 'Christ Church' was erected thereon, though it is said that, large as the area of this existing parish church is, it only covers the site of the nave of the former church.

"Prior to the period of the Reformation, the members of the Butchers' Gild appear to have held their meetings in their house at 'Scalding Lane,' on or about the site of their present hall, although it is not certain whether they had any hall, in the modern meaning of the word, at that period.

"In the year 1548 (2nd of Edward VI.) a lease was granted by the governors of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, then newly founded in West Smithfield, in the then suburbs of the city, to the wardens of the craft and fellowship of Butchers, of a 'Mansyon House' in this place, from which the following is an extract:—

"'Indenture made betwen Thom^s Hayes, goldsmith, chambleyn of the cytie of London, and Augustyne Hynde, and as^t Will^m Garrarde, aldren. and Will^m Rawlyns, grocer, and Thom^s Barthelett Stacyon, cytezens of y^e said cytie, and foure of y^e governors of the house of the poore lately called Saint Barthylmewes Spyttle, sett and being in the West Smithfield, in the suburbs of ye said cytie, according to an order by the Lorde Mayre and Aldren. of the cytie aforesaid, lately taken for the same, on the one parte. Benedict Jackson, Roger Norris, Will^m Herde, Thomas Jeffryes, and John Dodge, cytezens and bochers of London, and Wardeins of the crafte, occupacon or felowship of the bochers of the said cytie on the other parte Witnesseth that by the assent, consent and agreement of the Ryght Honorable Syr John Gresh^m Knyght, Lord Mayer, &c. . . . . they do dymyse, grante, and to ferme lette unto the said wardeins, &c., all that the Mansyon house with cellers, solers, and all other thappleines, called the psonage. or dwellg. house, of late belonging to the poore of the late pyshe church of Saint Nichas in the flesh shambles . . . . beng nere unto the late desolved house somtyme called the Greyfryers, nowe called Crystchurche w^n Newgate, together w^t all scytuacon, enfrees, cloyster and pambulacons being right under and beneth the edyfycacon or buyldinge of the said mansyon house or psonage. and also a pcell. of grounde taken oute of the late churchyarde of the said pyshe of Saint Nychas, containing from the stone wall on the south to the garden toward the northe 38 feet 9 inches of assyse [here follow other dimensions] to have and to hold, &c., &c., for the terme of fourscore yeares from the feast of Saint Michael the Archangel last past. Yelding and paying therefore yerely unto the said Chamblein and Governors of the poore and their successors sixe pounde of good and lawful money of England [here follows leave to the lessees to pull down the said mansion house, &c., &c.], or of new to erect edyfie, buyld, and to sett up such edyfacacons or houses as to them, from tyme to tyme shall be thought meete and convenyante. [Other covenants follow.] In witness, &c., dated 4th October, in y^e yere of our Lorde God, 1548, in the 2^d yere of the reygne of our most dread sovaygn Lorde Edward the syxth by y^e gce. of God Kyng of England, France and Ireland, Defender of the Feythe and of the Churche of England, and also of Ireland, on erthe the supme. hed. Signed and Sealed.'

"This 'Mansyon House' then became the Butchers' Hall, and the suggestive but disagreeable name of 'Stinking Lane' was dropped, and the place became known as Butcher Lane, or Butcher Hall Lane—although the sense of annoyances and injury to health, from the consequences of slaughtering, still continued; and Stow tells us that in the reign of Elizabeth, on occasion of the plague, an Italian physician considered the smells from the blood and garbage of butchers killing of cattle one great cause of it—and this chiefly in Eastcheap and St. Nicholas' Flesh Shambles. He suggested that the Queen should build slaughter-houses in the suburbs—specially there being an Act of Henry VII. for this purpose.

"This Act 4 Henry VII. cap. 3, recites a petition from the parishioners of St. Faith's and St. Gregory's by St. Paul's Cathedral, complaining of 'corrupt airs' engendered in the vicinity of that cathedral by reason of the slaughter of beasts, &c. at St. Nicholas' Shambles—and 'whose 'corruption and foul ordure, &c., is borne down through the 'said parishes and compasseth the palace (Baynard's Castle, 'I presume) where the King's most royal person is wont to 'abide when he cometh to the cathedral, to the jeapordous 'abiding of his most noble person'—on which it is enacted that no beast shall be slain within the walls of London upon certain penalties—and this law is to be observed in every walled city or town in England.

"I have been at some trouble to ascertain certainly whether the Company retained possession of this hall in Butcher Hall Lane, after the Fire of London.

"It is clear that the lease above referred to must have expired in 1628. It is equally clear that it must have been renewed by the Governors of Bartholomew Hospital, as I find the master, wardens, and commonalty granting, on the 20th June 1655, a lease to one Michael Shipway, of 'all that roome or chamber situate and being underneath 'the Common Hall of the said Company, in the parish of 'Christ Church, and now in the occupation of one John 'Mitchell, for the term of 15 years,' &c., &c.

"And in an endorsement allusion is made to a lease dated 2nd September, 1651,* by president and governors of Bartholomew Hospital to the Company, in which is a covenant binding the lessee to do certain things 'in case 'the said master, wardens, and company, or their successors, 'shall have occasion to take another lease of *the old Hall* '*called Butchers' Hall*, whereof the within mentioned pre-'mises are parcel.'†

"In 1674 the Court of Common Council prohibited stalls being placed in the streets, and would not allow meat or other provisions to be sold anywhere but in the markets, or in market houses. Newgate, Honey Lane, and 'Woolchurch Market' are mentioned at this period by Maitland. The latter, I conclude, must have been identical with 'Stokkes.' Leadenhall was originally a place for public weighing of wool and other wares, and in the early part of the 14th century was occasionally used as a court of justice. But the vicinity appears to have been from an early period used as a place for the sale of poultry—as an order of the Mayor as early as 1357 is to be seen regulating the place whereat persons who are free may sell their poultry, and requiring those vendors who did not stay within their own houses to sell them 'along the wall towards the west of the church of St. Michael, in Cornhill.' After the Fire of London it became used as a market for provisions, meat, &c., as well as poultry, and shortly after for hides and tanned leather. 'Stocke's Market' is mentioned in the Court Minutes as late as 1702, and about the same date the Court sought to suppress all 'bye-day' markets, and to put the laws in force against all persons keeping markets on Tuesday and Thursday in the city.

"The clerk being ordered (23rd June, 1702) to take steps accordingly and 'the Court engaging to stand by and justify him in so doing.'

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* "Maitland calls him a mercer. Probably this was the company of which he was a member."

* "Through the kindness of the clerk of Saint Bartholomew Hospital, I am favoured with the annexed extract from their Journal on this point:—

"'Curia tenta 22d die Junii, Anno Dni, 1650.

"'It is thought fitt and ordered upon the petition of the M^r. and Wardens of the Company of the Art or Mistery of the Butchers, London, that they shall have a Lease of their Hall, situate in Butcher's Lane, for 21 yeares from Midsomer Day next, for the ffine of lxx^li to be paid in manner and forme following, viz^t.:—xx^li thereof before Michas. next at their sealing of the Lease: xxv^li at Xmas then next and imediatly following and xxv^li at Midsomer Anno dni, 1651; and for the yearely rent of vi^li now paid. And to be bound to p.forme such covenn^ts as are used.'"

† "Since the above was set up in type, the clerk has obligingly sent me the further extract from the books of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, which settles the question:—

"'Curia tenta 22d die January, Anno Dni, 1668.

"'Wardens of Butcher Remissed for Rent vi^li x^s—Whereas the Wardens of the Company of Butchers, late tennants to this Hospital for theire Hall, which was lately burned down in Butchers' Hall Lane, in the p'ish of Christ Church, made theire request to be remitted the rent they owe in arreare, due since the ffire, for that they had paid all the rent untill the ffire, and had surrendered theire lease for several yeares in being, and they alledging that the Company was in very great povertie, thereupon it was ffurther taken into consideration by this Court, that the said ground is leased to a good tennant, who hath already built, and will p.forme his agreement with this Hospital, and that the yearely rent of vi^li formerly paid is improved to ix^li. Hereupon it is ordered that all the rent the said Company owe and in arrear shall be forgiven and remitted, and that Mr. Tre'r. shall be discharged thereof in his accompte for the same.'"

"It would seem, however, that the endeavour of the Court to put down hawkers of meat, and all attempts at suppressing what was then called 'forestalling the markets,' were met by great opposition (as might be expected as the population of the city and suburbs increased) and caused the Company great expenses, so that in 1711 the Court being applied to by residents to prosecute such offenders, informed the applicants that 'if they will pay 'all costs the Company will prosecute such offenders; and 'on the same conditions will prosecute all persons carrying 'on trade as butchers in the markets on *bye days*.'

"The oldest book of records in the possession of the Company, rescued with others from the disastrous fires which have destroyed their premises and property, dates from 1592. It is a book of accounts, and I quote here the following headings of one year's accounts.

"'The accompte of Gamaliel Pye, Richard Bingham and others, Wardens of the Mistery of Butchers w^n the Citty of London for one hole year (that is to say), from the then ffeast of St. Luke, anno. D^m 1592, until the same ffeast next following, William Rowe, then Lord Mayer of the s^d Citty, John Everard and Robert Taylor, then Sheriffs of the same, as well of all the Receipts in the s^d year by them had and received, as also of all the payments w^n the time afores^d by them layed out payed and disbursed as hereafter more at large it may and doth playnley appeare.

"'Imprimis.'

(Receipts) FYNES OF COURT.
(here follow the various fines)

BARGE MONEY.

NOTE. There was no Barge Money collected this yeare for that the Lord M. took his othe at the Tower Gate, and went not to Westminster, and so no barge used.*

Quarteridge of the Wardens and Assistants.
_____Livery.
_____Yomanrye. (Freemen.)
_____Journeymen in the Shambles.
_____Eastchepe.
Arrearyes of Quarteridge and Barge Money.
Presentements of Indentures.
Ingress Money.
Scantling Money.
Rentayne.

"'(Payments—consisting of all sorts of items, including costs for repairing furnaces, providing wood, &c., for scalding hogs, repairing barrow houses, &c.)'

"This account book is continued down to December 1646.

"From the above we find that the Company had wardens, assistants, livery, and yeomanry or freemen, from whom they took 'quarteridge,' as well also from the journeymen of their trade.

"It will be convenient here to say a few words on the

"ORIGIN OF THE LIVERY.

"At an early period of our history subsequent to the Conquest, the city of London necessarily became the great centre of the national commerce. Situate as it is, most advantageously for that purpose, on a great tidal river of easy access to the sea and its very shores affording the most tempting advantages to all persons to engage in shipping pursuits, we are not surprised that historians tell us of the great wealth of our London merchants even in the early periods of civic history. But then, as now, this great wealth was centered in a comparatively few individuals—the whole of the foreign and wholesale trade was confined to a few; but they were the founders of many of the noble families of the land—indeed more, for we find that Queen Elizabeth's great grandfather by her mother's side was Geoffrey Boleyn, a mercer in the Old Jewry, and Lord Mayor in 1457,† Anne Boleyn, the Queen's mother, being a descendant from that Lord Mayor.

"Hence it is easy to understand that in the various civic guilds in those days there would arise a desire to form a separate class of citizens, who might assume a superior station and position, and should be distinguished from the commonalty, as was then the fashion, by their dress or robe.* Thus these merchants, associated in their companies, had considerable influence; and the Corporation of London, who from an early period exercised a ruling power over them, appointed unto certain of them an authority to grant a livery to such of their members as they selected, and required of such companies that, upon all civic solemnities, such members should appear in their proper livery,† which custom is, indeed, continued even to the present day, in the forms and notices issued from the Town Clerk's Office, convening common halls, &c.

"In Herbert's History, we read of a circumstance that occurred illustrating the spirit which actuated the citizens in the early days of their existence.

"'In 1226, a great quarrel had arisen between the Goldsmiths' and the Merchant Taylors' Companies. They met at night to the number of 500, completely armed, and proceeded to settle it by blows. Many were killed and wounded, and they were ultimately separated only by the interference of the sheriffs and the *posse comitatus*.'

"In the year 1415, 3rd Henry V., an order of the mayor and aldermen is found to this effect; it appearing that it had long been the 'venerable usage' for the mayor, aldermen, and other officers, 'in support of the honour of 'the city, to receive either a hood or a vestment each year 'from the different crafts of this city, the custom is hardly 'now able to get a good word even said in its behalf.' It was ordered 'that no mayor, alderman, or sheriff, or any 'other officer or servant of the said city, shall take any 'livery or vestments from any craft or fraternity within the 'said city, save only that one craft of which he has been 'made free, on penalty of 100s. from any mayor, alderman, 'or sheriff, and any other officer of loss of office.'

"Many of the companies, there is reason to believe, instituted their body of livery of their own will and authority; and there is no doubt that the Butchers' Company have had their livery from a very early date, and that without any special order or decree of the Court of Aldermen. Formerly the Common Council were elected by the livery companies, and in 50 Edward III. the Butchers' Company sent four members.

"The position of the Company, in relation to the other companies, may be judged of by the following circumstance. In a precept by the 'maior' (1573), the various companies were called on to pay certain sums to buy corn with, to lay up in store at the Bridge House, for use, fearing much want in consequence of 'perceiving by the harvest past and the unkind season of the year.' In this list the Butchers' Company are assessed at 25*l.* 10*s.*, the highest being 500*l.*, the lowest 6*l.* 5*s.*

"In the early charges there are entries of fines being paid by members of the Company for not attending at 'Paule's' on special occasions, and on Lord Mayor's Day in their place. Barge money was also levied, which seems to have been a fixed charge on every member to pay the costs of hiring a barge and attendants to accompany the Lord Mayor on the river to Westminster to be sworn, a custom began in 1451.‡

"I find from the records of the Company that they had 'a stande' for their use on occasion of civic pageants, which was accustomed to be placed in the main line of street through which processions passed. Thus—November 15th, 1697, the livery are ordered to be at their 'standes' in Cheapside by 9 o'clock the next morning, on occasion of the King coming through the city from Flanders. Again, in 1714, I find a charge made for the Company's expenses on occasion of King George entering the city, 69*l.* 17*s.* 6½*d.* And in 1726, the Company's like expenses on Lord Mayor's Day, including the stand, were 69*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.* And in 1763, March 28, a new livery stand and trappings are ordered to be ready for the next Lord Mayor's Day; 50*l.* was subscribed by the members toward the cost, which amounted

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* "This appears to have been the practice if the Court of Exchequer were not sitting."

† "Stow quoted by Norton in p. 183 of his *Commentaries*.
"See also Pedigree in Orridge's *Citizens of London*, &c., p. 186. Many other of our existing aristocracy will find herein their pedigrees traced from old citizens of London."

* "5 Richard II., A.D. 1382. A curious illustration of this is given in the case of one John Sely, alderman of Wallbrook, who, on the Feast of Pentecost, attended the mayor and aldermen to Divine Service at St. Paul's, without being habited in the robes which the mayor or aldermen had agreed they 'for the dignity of the city should be arrayed in, viz., a cloak of green lined with green taffeta' (or thin silk). He being a man, I suppose, of no taste for dress, appeared 'in a cloak that was single without a lining.' Whereupon, by advice of the mayor and aldermen, it was adjudged and assented to that *they should all dine with the offender at his house, at his proper cost*, on the Thursday following: and ordered him also to have a proper cloak made at once. And moreover this punishment was to be inflicted on all aldermen hereafter who should have the temerity to act in like manner."

† "Norton, Book I., ch. xvi., page 183."

‡ "In 1685, 1 Oct., the Court finding that some disaffected members objected to pay these charges on the ground there was no bye-law to compel the same, 'which orders (says the minute) being lost or burnt amongst divers other books of orders in the late dreadful fire of this city of London,' it was accordingly ordered that such charges should be paid on penalty."

to 60*l.* This stand existed until the year 1805, when it was ordered to be sold for 20*l.*

"The Lord Mayor, it is to be remarked, was chosen from one or other of the 12 chief livery companies. This custom continued till the year 1742, when Sir Robert Wilmot, a cooper by company, was elected Lord Mayor.

"THE FIRST CHARTER—JAMES I.

"The time was now come when the butchers of London assumed their proper position in the city, and, applying to the Sovereign for a charter, they obtained one from King James I. (16th September 1606), who thereby incorporated all the freemen of the art or mystery of Butchers, and gave to the Company powers of controlling all persons exercising the trade living in the city or within one mile thereof.

"It was during the reign of James I. that the connection of the Corporation and the municipal companies of London with the estates in the north of Ireland was formed, which merits a brief outline of the proceedings. The King was desirous to tranquillise the turbulent and lately rebellious people in that country, and after the defeat of their leaders whose lands were forfeited to the Crown, James applied to the Corporation of the city of London to help him in his difficulty by raising money to colonise these lands with Protestants from London, hoping thereby to bring them into cultivation, to extend the Protestant religion, and so promote the general interests of the nation.

"The Corporation were induced to accede to this request of His Majesty, and they appear to have raised about 20,000*l.* out of the city funds for this purpose; this sum, however, not being sufficient, they applied to the 12 chief companies to assist, who again applied to the minor companies for subscriptions; the result was that among them a further sum of 40,000*l.* was raised in equal sums of 3,333*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*—(Anno 1612.)

"Of these the Grocers' and Merchant Taylors' Companies raised the required quota without aid, the other companies were assisted by the minor companies in various proportions.

"The Butchers' Company appear to have subscribed the sum of 150*l.*, and joined the Clothworkers in their contribution. This is distinctly stated in the published history of the Irish Society, wherein it is set forth that the Clothworkers' Company subscribed 2,260*l.*, and the rest of their quota was contributed by six other companies.

"Thus the Irish Society of London was formed, their style and title being 'The Society of the Governor and 'Assistants of London of the new plantation in Ulster, 'within the realm of Ireland.'

"The society was the means of procuring large numbers of English to emigrate to the north of Ireland (thence called Londonderry) on the lands assigned to them by the King, which appear to have included an area of about 20 miles in length, bounded on the north by the sea, on the east by the River Bann, on the west by the River Derry or Lough Foyle.

"This proceeding of the King, however, appears to have produced considerable jealousy in the minds of many persons in Ireland and at home, and the complaints of people brought the matter before the Court of Chancery (1618—1637); and, after considerable disquietude, a new charter appears to have been granted by Charles II. in 1662.

"The 12 companies of London at this time, as is well known, derive considerable revenues from their Irish estates, largely increased in value as they are from the enterprise and industry of their tenantry, aided by the judicious management of the landlords.* But I do not find that the Butchers' Company have ever derived any benefit, in any shape, from their investment of 150*l.* in the adventure of the Clothworkers' Company. The destruction of their books and papers by fire has left us in doubt and ignorance upon this as on many other matters.

"THE SECOND CHARTER—CHARLES I.

"The powers granted by the first charter of King James were soon found ineffectual, as divers persons (so runs the preamble of the charter of George II.) exercising the art aforesaid did resist and oppose the said master and wardens in their inspections and examinations, and exposed to sale unwholesome and corrupt flesh fraudulently and basely butchered and deceitfully dressed, which said offenders escaped with impunity because the said master and wardens could not by virtue of the said letters patent proceed according to law against such offenders, &c., &c. and the company applied for and obtained another charter (31st July, 1637) from King Charles I., giving them extended powers of jurisdiction to all persons exercising the trade, and living within two miles of the city: and 'they for 'many years exercised the powers so granted to them, to 'the great advantage of all persons residing in or near the 'said city;' and thus the Company remained incorporated, and acting under the authority of their charters.

"Among the numerous orders made by the Company under the charter of Charles I., and approved by the lord keeper and judges—is one for raising a tax from every butcher towards the maintenance of the 'two Barrow-'houses,' situate on the Thames, belonging to the Company —to which by Act of Parliament they were bound to have all such garbage and offal of all beasts as were killed within the city carried; and it appears from the same order that the beadles of the Company had 'time out of 'mind' been accustomed to carry their offal to these houses in the night time. Many other orders were also made, by which the Company sought to put down forestalling, 'discommending other men's meat,' conspiring together of men not to sell meat under a certain price, and other practices, which orders must of necessity have been in many cases altogether neglected, and from the altered state of society have long since become obsolete.

"After the Fire of London the lane in which their old hall was situate became improved, and we are told that 'many faire houses were built therein;' but the Butchers' Company had found it necessary or expedient to remove their residence from Butcher Hall Lane to its present site,* the ground (formerly called 'Scalding Yard,' from their practice of scalding hogs there) having long been their property.

"I have shown that one of their markets was in Eastcheap, and hence the use to which this ground was applied. Frequent mention is made in old books of this. Maitland says, 'It was anciently called "Rother Lane" or "Red 'Road Lane," from such a sign there.' Stow says, 'It was 'afterwards called "Pudding Lane," because the butchers 'of Eastchepe had their scalding house for hogs there, 'and their puddings, with other filth of beasts, were voided 'down that way to their dung boats on the Thames.'

"It appears that the Company built their hall by subscription, and by loans raised on bonds or other securities. At a court held on 16th August 1688 a subscription list of the members of the Company was opened to pay off a balance of the cost due.

"Among the remarkable things of his time existing in Billingsgate Ward, Maitland mentions Butchers' Hall, in which he says are three handsome rooms finely adorned with fretwork and wainscot, viz., an upper and lower hall and a parlour.

"About this time I find the following entry in the Company's minutes of the name of one very familiar to all of us from our childhood, the author of 'Robinson 'Crusoe,' who was the son of a butcher living in Fore Street:—

"'12th January 1687. At this court Daniel ffoe, son of James Foe, a member of this Company, came desiring to be admitted a member by virtue of his father's freedom, which was granted; and he further desired to pay a fine to this Company, and be discharged from all offices, which was also granted—he paying 10*l.* 15*s.* fine for that purpose.

"'5th March 1687. A great commotion in the city by the interference of the King (James II.) with the rights and privileges of the city. An order from the Lord Mayor to the Company, consequent upon an order of the King in Council, directing certain members of the court and livery who had been removed from their office to be restored, and others displaced.

"'15th October 1688. The King (James II.) revokes the proceedings in quo warranto, and orders the various members to be replaced. He having restored the city charters on the news of William's intended landing, the Court of Common Council had met on the 7th October, and made an order to all the companies to the above effect.'

"The Company continued to act on their old powers until the year 1749, when difficulties occurred which resulted in the

* "At a court of the Clothworkers' Company in 1769, their estate in the county of Londonderry was let by public auction on lease of 61 years and three lives, for a premium of 28,000*l.*, and an annual rent of 600*l.* (Herbert's 'Livery Companies, vol. 2, page 648.)"

* "See page 2 10."

"CHARTER OF GEORGE II.

"The Company again applied to the Crown in the year 1749-50 for fresh powers, and the King George II., in the latter year granted them a new charter, which, however, is essentially to the same effect as the preceding one. The preamble of this charter recites, *inter alia*: 'And whereas 'the said body corporate and politick, for many years after 'the making the said letters patent, exercised the powers 'granted to them to the great advantage of all persons 'residing in or near the said city.'

"BAD MEAT.

"The Company had continued to exercise the powers of seizing and destroying unwholesome meat, as the following proceedings show:—

"In 1672, three cases are mentioned in which the Company appear to have seized 'casualty and unwholesome 'meat and carried the same before a magistrate, and in 'one case Mr. Justice Quarrile is stated to have ordered 'the same to be burnt as near to the house where it was 'seized as possible,' which appears to have been done; but, in 1764, I find in similar cases the meat seized was cut in pieces and thrown into the Thames.

"These and like proceedings from time to time taken by the court caused very large costs to be incurred, which induced the Company in 1774, Feb. 3, to present a petition to the Court of Aldermen, 'to pay their costs for seizing and 'destroying unwholesome meat, and for carrying on pro-'secutions for selling unwholesome and corrupt meat 'within the city of London and two miles thereof, as it is 'for the public service of the city; and as such prosecu-'tions are too great for the Company as a private body to 'support, and without a continuance of which there will 'be no end to such wicked and evil practices now daily 'carried on in the city of London, the liberties and 'suburbs thereof, to the great damage and prejudice of 'His Majesty's subjects, &c.'

"I do not find any note of how this petition was received, if the court presented the same. However, they seem to have discovered their want of more distinct legal powers to enforce their orders therein, as in 1776 they agreed, January 4, to present a petition to the House of Commons praying for leave to introduce a bill into Parliament to give them further powers to enforce payment of costs incurred from persons so offending. In the following year a bill was introduced to the House accordingly, but was negatived on its second reading, and the Company had to pay the parliamentary costs, amounting to nearly 100*l.*"

G.—The Commissioners are respectfully referred to the charters.

H.—There is vested in the Company by their charters a right of exercising control and superintendence over the trade or business of a butcher within the City of London and two miles thereof. And by 48 Geo. III. c. 71 (27th May 1808), commonly called the Flaying Act, the Company in concert with the Cordwainers' and Curriers' Companies was empowered to impose and recover fines from persons wilfully, negligently, or carelessly gashing hides or skins in the flaying thereof, and the surplus moneys after payment of expenses of carrying Act into execution were to be paid one-fourth to the master of the Butchers' Company to be applied to the use of the poor of the said Company as should be directed by the master, wardens, and court of assistants of the said Company. The Act was repealed in 1824.

By the 18 & 19 Victoria, cap. 121 (the Nuisances Removal Act for England, 1855), and the 26 & 27 Victoria, cap. 117 (the Nuisances Removal Act for England (Amendment) Act, 1863), the Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London are authorised to inspect and examine any animal, carcase, meat, or flesh exposed for sale, and, in case of same being diseased or unsound or unwholesome or unfit for the food of man, to seize it in order to have it dealt by a justice.

PART I.—I.

RETURN I.—A list of the charities, eleemosynary, educational or otherwise, which are under the management of the Company, stating in each case the name of the founder, the date and nature of the benefaction, its original and its present value as regards both capital and income, and the purposes to which the funds have been applied for each of the last preceding 10 years.

I.—The following is a list of the charities which are under the management of the Company:—

1. The poor fund.
2. Miss Bayley's fund.

1. THE POOR FUND.

Founder.	Date.	Nature of Benefaction.
James Leverett -	1662	A small copyhold estate held of the manor of Lambeth. The rents are devoted to the relief of poor freemen and widows of freemen of the Company. The estate was enfranchised partly 15th December 1870 and remainder 24th April 1873 out of private funds of Company. The original value is unknown. The present value is 150*l.* a year. The funds have been strictly applied for each of last preceding 10 years to the relief of poor freemen of the Company and their widows.
The Flaying Act -	48 Geo. III. c. 71. (1808)	One-fourth of the fines recovered under the Act after payment of expenses of carrying Act into execution. The fund gradually grew. The sum now in the hands of the Company is 2,969*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.* new 3 %. The income for each of the last preceding 10 years has been strictly applied to the use of the poor of the Company.

2. MISS BAYLEY'S FUND.

Founder.	Date.	Nature of Benefaction.
Ruth Bayley -	Will dated 23rd March 1839. Testatrix died 25th June 1840.	Residue of property, which consisted of 11,674*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.* originally invested in 12,935*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* reduced 3 % annuities, and 1,000*l.* 3 % consols, set aside to meet annuities under will. The residue was given to the master, wardens, and court of assistants of the Worshipful Company of Butchers in trust for the benefit of the poor widows and freemen of the said worshipful Company for ever. "My wish is, that each "widow or freeman that may "hereafter partake of the same "may be allowed 15*l.* per annum "according to the discretion of "the said Worshipful Company "of Butchers." The income for each of the last preceding 10 years has been strictly applied to the relief of poor freemen of the the company and their widows.

PART II.—CONSTITUTION AND PRIVILEGES OF MEMBERSHIP.

RETURN A.—Governing Body.

1. State the present constitution of the governing body of the Company, whether such constitution is according to the charter, and if not, in what respects such constitution varies therefrom, and when and how such alteration was made.
2. State the qualifications for membership of the governing body of the Company, the times and methods of election, and the qualifications of the voters at elections to the governing body.
3. State the functions of the governing body, and of the different members of the same respectively, and whether the members of the governing body pay any, and what, fees or fines on admission thereto, and whether they are paid any, and what, salaries or amounts in respect of their services respectively.
4. State the nature of the business which comes before the governing body of the Company, the method adopted in transacting it, the times at which the governing body meets for business purposes, the way in which the opinions of the members are taken, and whether the resolutions and decisions of the governing body are published or are otherwise accessible to all or any, and which, of the members of the Company.
5. State whether the members of the governing body are liable to suspension, or removal, on any and what grounds, and by what method such suspension or removal is effected.
6. Has the Company any byelaws sanctioned by the Courts of Law, or by the Courts of Aldermen or of Common Council, or otherwise. State the effect of such byelaws.

1. The present governing body of the Company is constituted of the master, 5 wardens, and 15 assistants. The constitution is according to the charter.

2. The only qualification in each case is to be a liveryman of the Company. The usual time of election is the first Monday in September in every year when the governing body is elected. In the case of the death of a member a special court is held to elect a liveryman in his place. The court nominate a liveryman to the livery, and the election is made or not by show of hands or poll if demanded.

3. The functions of the governing body are to admit to the freedom and livery of the Company and bind apprentices. To elect pensioners upon the charity funds, and pay the pensions. To manage the charity property and private property of the Company. The renter assistant receives the income of the Company and expends so much of it as he may be ordered, and is the treasurer of the Company. The providitor manages the food department, and the wine warden manages the cellar. The members of the governing body pay a fine of 40 guineas on admission thereto. They are not paid any salaries, amounts, or remuneration of any description in respect of their services.

4. The business which comes before the governing body is admission to the freedom and livery and binding of apprentices. The election of pensioners, applications for assistance, the management of the charity, and private property of the Company. Notice of the business to be transacted is contained in the notice convening the court.

The governing body meets as a rule on the first Thursday in each month, but occasionally special courts are called. The opinions of the members are taken by show of hands. The resolutions and decisions of the governing body are recorded in a private minute book, but are not published or accessible to any members of the Company other than the governing body.

5. The charter of 10th October 23 Geo. II. provides that the master, wardens, and assistants shall be removable for malgovernment or any other reasonable cause by the master, wardens, and commonalty, but the method of such removal is not defined. As the election takes place annually the question of removal has not arisen.

6. The Company has byelaws dated 27th December 1752, sanctioned by the Lord Chancellor and the Lords Chief Justices of the Queen's Bench and Common Pleas. The following is the effect:—

1. The first Monday in September in every year to be called election day.
2. The livery in common hall to give their voices, votes, and lots who shall be master, wardens, and assistants for ensuing year.
3. Master, &c. to appear in court with livery gown and hood.
4. Master and wardens' oath.
5. Assistants' oath.
6. Election of renter assistant.
7. Renter assistant to give security, and to render his accounts as therein required.
8. Renter assistant to receive rents, &c.
9. Master, &c. to choose stewards.
10. To choose clerk.
11. To choose beadle.
12. Forfeit on master refusing to act.
13. Forfeit on wardens refusing to act.
14. Forfeit on assistants refusing to act.
15. Master's fine.
16. Warden's fine.
17. Assistant's fine.
18. Election of livery.
19. Livery not attending to forfeit.
20. Master, &c. dying.
21. Master to appoint deputy.
22. Master or deputy to have a casting vote.
23. No leases, &c. to pass under seal but by order of a majority.
24. Not to sell lands or lease for longer than 21 years.
25. Old master, &c. to account within 10 days.
26. Forfeit for abusing the Company.
27. Forfeit for ill-behaviour at the court.
28. Freemen to bind apprentices within six weeks.
29. Apprentices to be turned over by the clerk.
30. Apprentices to be bound to the real master.
31. Masters to bring apprentices to take up freedom.
32. Forfeit on apprentice neglecting to take up his freedom.
33. Freeman admission fee and oath.
34. Admission by redemption.
35. Non-inrolment.
36. Forfeit on hawkers of flesh.
37. Forfeit on killing mainlings.
38. Forfeit on combination to fix prices.
39. Forfeit on regrating.
40. Forfeit on cutting hydes.
41. Forfeit on killing calves under five weeks old.
42. Forfeit for selling ewe or wether for lamb.
43. Forfeit for selling flesh on Sunday.
44. Forfeit for driving or killing on Sunday.
45. Forfeit for buying of engrosser.
46. Forfeit for selling stinking victuals.
47. Forfeit for selling pork between 20th May and 24th August.
48. Master, &c. to inspect weights.
49. Master, &c. to view slaughterhouses.
50. All butchers to be entered as yeomanry.
51. Quarterage.
52. When courts to be held.
53. Forfeit on members not attending.
54. Not to come into court with apron, &c.
55. Forfeit for non-attendance when summoned.
56. Forfeit on refusal to pay assessments by the Company.
57. Forfeits to be to the use of the Company.
58. Monies received by master, &c. to be for Company's use and for defraying their costs.
59. Penalties recoverable by action in courts at Westminster.
60. Quakers', &c. affirmation.
61. Orders to be read four times a year.

RETURN B.—Admission to membership.

1. State the qualifications for membership of the Company, the several grades of membership of the Company, and whether women are admitted to membership.

2. State the several modes in which the freedom of the Company may be obtained, the circumstances entitling an applicant to admission under each mode respectively, and the fees payable in respect of admission under each mode respectively.

3. State whether persons exercising any particular trade are required by statute or otherwise to become free of the Company. Is there any process for compelling such persons to procure admission, or any process by which such persons are enabled themselves to procure admission, and are such processes enforced respectively, and to what extent? Do persons exercising any particular trade commonly become members of the Company?—If so, how many members of such trade are at present members of the Company? State also (if the Company bears the name of any existing trade) how many members of such trade are members of the Company.

4. Are freemen liable to disfranchisement, and if so, for what reasons, and what is the mode of disfranchisement?

5. Is the livery of the Company limited or unlimited in number? What are the qualifications for election to the livery, who are the electors thereto, and how do the elections thereto take place, and what fees are payable on election? Are liverymen liable to removal from the livery, and for what reasons?

6. State the number of apprentices bound at the Company's hall or otherwise under the auspices of the Company during each of the last 10 years, and state how many of such apprentices have been bound to members following the trade, if any, the name of which is borne by the Company. Has the Company in any, and what, cases paid the fees or premiums of such apprentices, and what has been the amount, if any, so expended in each of the last 10 years?

7. Is the freedom of the City of London in any way a condition, precedent or subsequent, of membership of the Company? Are there any, and how many, members of the Company who are not free of the City of London?

1. The grades of membership of the Company are (1) freemen, (2) liverymen. No qualification is necessary for freedom, but only freemen can be admitted to the livery. The daughters of freemen of the Company born in wedlock after the father was made free are admitted to membership.

2. *Freedom may be obtained by servitude, patrimony, redemption, and gift.*

By servitude by being bound for seven years to a freeman and duly serving the time.

By patrimony by being the child of a freeman and born in wedlock after the father was made free.

By redemption by purchasing the freedom.

By gift by the vote of the master, wardens, and court of assistants.

The fees payable are:—

	£	s.	d.
Freedom by servitude - -	3	4	2
Patrimony - - -	3	4	2
Redemption - - -	9	17	6

3. By Act of Common Council, dated 20th June, 1754, it was provided, that every person carrying on the trade of a butcher and not being already free of the City should take upon himself the freedom of the Company, and that any person carrying on the trade and not being free of the Company should forfeit 5*l.* for every such offence, and that the forfeitures should be recovered by action of debt in the name of the Chamberlain of the City of London in the Lord Mayor's Court. The process for compelling persons carrying on the trade of a butcher to procure admission is not now enforced, and there is no process by which such persons are enabled themselves to procure admission. Persons exercising a particular trade do not commonly become members of the Company, but the members of the Company are usually butchers, cattle or meat commission salesmen, or hide and skin salesmen, and the sons or other relations of persons who carry on or have carried on such trades. There are about 115 members of such trades at present members of the Company.

4. The Company is not aware that freemen are liable to disfranchisement.

5. The livery is unlimited in number; the qualification for election to the livery is possession of the freedom of the Company. The electors are the master, wardens, and assistants at a court. The elections take place as follows: A member of the court gives notice of his intention to move that a particular person be admitted to the livery of the Company. If the motion be carried in the affirmative the person attends at the next court and makes and subscribes a declaration in the terms of the ancient oath, and is clothed with the livery gown. The fee on election to the livery is 42*l.*

The Company is not aware that liverymen are liable to removal.

6. The number of apprentices bound at the Company's hall or otherwise under the auspices of the Company during each of the last 10 years is three.

And the Company has not paid the fees or premiums of such apprentices.

7. The freedom of the City of London is not in any way a condition precedent or subsequent of membership of the Company, it is believed that the liverymen are all free of the City, but it is not known whether all the freemen of the Company are free of the City.

RETURN C.—Number of members.

State (1) the present number of freemen, (2) the present number of the livery, (3) the present number of other members, (4) the number of admissions to the freedom by each mode respectively, and (5) the number of calls to the livery which have respectively taken place during each of the last preceding 10 years.

(1.) The present number of freemen is 228.
(2.) The present number of the livery is 145.
(3.) There are not other members.

(4.) The number of admissions to the freedom by each mode during each of the last preceding 10 years is as follows:—

—	By Servitude.	Patrimony.	Redemption.	Gift.	Total.
1871	—	5	2	—	7
1872	—	1	4	—	5
1873	—	4	8	—	12
1874	1	6	2	—	9
1875	—	3	8	—	11
1876	—	2	6	—	8
1877	—	3	—	—	3
1878	—	2	2	1	5
1879	—	2	5	—	7
1880	—	3	7	—	10
					77

(5.) The number of admissions to the livery during each of the last preceding 10 years is as follows. No calls to the livery have been made during the period:—

1871	2
1872	4
1873	12
1874	6
1875	8
1876	7
1877	0
1878	3
1879	6
1880	9

Return D.—Profits and privileges.

1. State with fulness what are the advantages, pecuniary or otherwise, incident to the position of a member of the Company in each grade of membership, as (1) a freeman, (2) a liveryman, (3) master, warden, or otherwise a member of the governing body.
2. State the sums paid on an average annually for the preceding 10 years by the Company to the members according to the grades of membership mentioned above, and of what such sums consisted, whether (1) fees, and of what nature, (2) pensions, or (3) other payments, specifying the nature of the same respectively.
3. What circumstances are in practice held to constitute a claim to a pension or donation? State the number of present pensioners and donees respectively, and the amounts paid to them as such respectively, and the number of present pensioners and donees respectively who are members of the trade, if any, the name of which is borne by the Company.
4. (1) What is the average standing of a member of the Company when he is made a member of the governing body, and (2) for what number of years on an average does a member remain on the governing body?
5. Does the Company carry on any, and what, trade or manufacture with which its title is directly or indirectly connected? In such case state out of what funds the capital is raised, the amount of capital, the profits, if any, for each of the last 10 years, and how such profits, if any, have been divided or otherwise dealt with during each of the last 10 years.

1. There are no pecuniary advantages incident to the position of a member of the Company. And the freemen have no advantages whatever beyond being eligible, if in distressed circumstances, for election as pensioners upon the charities of the Company.

The liverymen, if free of the City, have the advantage of being entitled to vote at all elections of Members of Parliament for the City of London, and of the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and Chamberlain.

The master, wardens, and assistants have no advantages.

2. The Company has not for the preceding 10 years or at any time prior paid any fees to the members. It has on an annual average for that period paid pensions to the poor of the Company and their widows amounting to 675*l.*

3. The circumstances which constitute a claim to a pension are being a freeman or freewoman or widow of a freeman of the Company, and being aged and in distress, and unable to get a living; and with respect to a donation, being a freeman or freewoman or widow or child of a freeman, and being in distress. The number of present pensioners are:—

On the poor fund	18
On Miss Bayley's fund	31

The amount paid to each of the poor fund pensioners is 15*l.* per year, and that to each of Miss Bayley's pensioners is 15*l.* per year.

Each pensioner upon Miss Bayley's fund, who is a liveryman or widow of a liveryman, receives 5*l.* a year in addition out of the general funds of the Company.

The Company makes donations from time to time, but there are no donees receiving fixed sums at fixed periods.

The number of present pensioners who are members of the butchers' trade, or connected therewith, is 49.

4. (1.) The average standing of a member of the Company when he is made a member of the governing body is about 15 years upon the livery.

(2.) And the number of years on an average for which he remains on the governing body is about 20.

5. The Company does not carry on any trade or manufacture with which its title is directly or indirectly connected.

PART III.—OFFICERS AND SERVANTS.

A, B, and C.

Return A.—A list of the officers of the Company, with a statement of the duties of each, the amount of his salary and other emoluments, and whether or not he is a member of the Company.

Return B.—A list of the servants of the Company, with a statement of the duties of each, and of the amounts of their wages and other emoluments.

Return C.—A statement as to the mode in which the officers and servants of the Company are respectively appointed.

A. The officers are the clerk and beadle.

The duties of the clerk are:—To personally attend every meeting of the court, livery, and committee, keep minutes of proceedings, and enter them in minute books. To prepare lists of the livery entitled to vote in elections of Members of Parliament for the City of London. To attend before the revising barrister in support of such lists. To administer the declaration in the terms of the ancient oath, and to discharge all secretarial duties in connection with the business of the Company.

The clerk's salary is 75*l.* a year. He has no other emoluments, and he is not a member of the Company.

The duties of the beadle are:—To summon the court, and every committee of it, and the livery when directed by the court, and personally to attend every meeting. To attend upon the revising barrister, and at the Guildhall upon all elections of Members of Parliament for the City, and of the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs.

To prepare and post notices of elections of pensioners. To collect the quarterage. To report names of deceased liverymen, and generally to do all such things as the master or court directs.

The beadle's salary is 30*l.* a year, and he is entitled to a commission of 5*l.* per cent. upon the quarterage collected by him, and to the following fees, viz., 6*s.* 6*d.* for every liveryman admitted; 5*s.* 4*d.* for every freeman admitted; 2*s.* 6*d.* for every apprentice bound.

He is a freeman of the Company.

B. The Company has only one servant, who acts as housekeeper. Her duties are to look after the Company's hall and furniture. Her wages are 40*l.* a year, with coals, gas, and candles, and residence at the hall. She is not a member of the Company, but is the widow of a liveryman.

C. The officers and servant of the Company are appointed by the court.

PART IV.—EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL SOURCES OF INCOME, VALUE OF PROPERTY, ADMINISTRATION, AND EXPENDITURE.

RETURN A.—Landed property.

The landed property of the Company consists of the hall and two houses in Pudding Lane hereinafter referred to.

2. The Company has no estates let at rack rent besides the small freehold property (formerly copyhold) referred to in the answer to Return I., Part I., the legal estate in which is vested in the official trustee of charity lands, and the accounts relating to which are sent by the Company every year to the Charity Commissioners.

4. The Company has the following houses let at rack rent:—

No. 33, PUDDING LANE.

It has no garden or orchard. It is used as a grocer's, and is let to Messrs. Newman and Uphill, as quarterly tenants.

The rent reserved is 30*l.* a quarter.

The fixed deductions are: police, ward, consolidated, sewers, Board of Works, and water rates, and they are all paid by the Company and amount to about 24*l.* a year.

The poor rate valuation is *l.* gross estimated rental, and 75*l.* rateable value.

The present tenants are not members of the Company.

No. 35, PUDDING LANE.

It has no garden or orchard. It is used as business offices which are let to Messrs. Church and Son, Tatham and Co., and William Byford as quarterly tenants.

The gross rents reserved amount in the aggregate to 195*l.* a year.

The fixed deductions are police, ward, consolidated, sewers, Board of Works, and water rates, and they are paid by the Company and amount to about 50*l.* a year.

The poor rate valuation is *l.* gross estimated rental, and 125*l.* rateable value.

The present tenants are not members of the Company.

RETURN B.—Personal property.

B 1. A list of moneys invested in Government or other stocks, funds, shares, or securities, showing in each case—

a. The amount of stock, &c.
b. The description of the stock, &c.
c. The sources from whence the stock, &c. arises (*i.e.*, a statement of the manner in which the Company became possessed of the moneys invested).
d. The name in which the stock, &c. is standing, whether that of the Company or some other person.
e. The account (if any) to which the stock, &c. belongs.
f. The net annual receipts.

B 1.—The Company has—

9,000*l.* 3*l.* % consols standing in the name of the Company.

11,633*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.* India 4*l.* % standing in the name of the Company.

The Company received 1,000*l.* under the will of Peter Mellish, who died on the 19th day of December 1803.

The following is an extract from his will:—

"I give to the master, wardens, and Company of the Corporation of Butchers of the City of London the sum of 1,000*l.* to be applied by the master, wardens, and court of assistants of the said corporation or their successors for the time being in and for the benefit of the said corporation."

And 11,666*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* consols, 5,000*l.* sterling, and 4,246*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.* sterling under the will of William Bayley, dated the 4th day of July 1846, and proved the 24th day of December 1851.

The following is an extract from the will:—

"And as to all the rest, residue, and remainder of my personal estate and effects, not hereinbefore disposed of, I give and bequeath the same unto the master, wardens, and court of assistants of the worshipful Company of Butchers of the City of London for the time being. In trust to apply the same, and the interest, dividends, and annual produce to arise therefrom, for the general purposes of the said Company."

These moneys are now represented by the 9,000*l.* consols, and 11,633*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.* India 4 %.

The stock belongs to the Company's private account.

B 2. A return of the balance of moneys in the hands of the Company unappropriated in their accounts on the 31st December in each of the last preceding 10 years.

B 3. A return of the estimated value of the plate, pictures, furniture, and other property at present on the premises of the Company or in their possession elsewhere.

B 2. The Company's accounts are made up to the first Monday in September in each year.

The following is a statement of the balance of moneys in the hands of the Company on the first Monday in September in each of the last 10 years:—

Company's Private Account.

		£	s.	d.
September	1871	350	18	6
,,	1872	542	5	6
,,	1873	203	8	3
,,	1874	363	17	6
,,	1875	657	18	0
,,	1876	300	13	10
,,	1877	115	18	7
,,	1878	52	15	5
,,	1879	54	19	4
,,	1880 deficient	15	10	4

BUTCHERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

B 3. No valuation of the plate, pictures, furniture, and other property at present on the premises of the Company has ever been made.

The Company has no property elsewhere.

PART IV.—C.

RETURN C.—(1.) A list of any properties of which the Company is trustee, with the names of the *cestui que trust* in each instance, the nature of the trust, the nature and description of the property, and a statement of the sums received by the Company in respect of the same, and of the manner in which such sums have been expended or disposed of during each of the last 10 years.

RETURN C.—(2.) A list of any properties of which the Company is *cestui que trust*, with the names of the trustees in each instance, the nature of the trust, the nature and description of the property, and a statement of the sums received by the Company in respect of the same, during each of the preceding 10 years.

C (1.) The Company is not trustee of any properties besides the charity properties, particulars of which have been already given.

C (2.) The Company is not cestui que trust of any property whatever.

PART IV.— D.

RETURN D.—A list of properties of any other description than those included in the preceding classes, together with a statement of the incomes derived therefrom by the Company during each of the preceding 10 years.

The Company has no property of any other description.

PART IV.—E.

RETURN E.—Internal Sources of Income.

A list of the annual amounts received in each of the last 10 years in respect of (1) fees paid on admission to the freedom of the Company, specifying the amounts paid in respect of each mode of admission thereto; (2) fines or fees paid on admission to the livery of the Company; (3) fines or fees paid by members on coming on the court of the Company; (4) fines or fees paid on promotion to the offices of warden, &c.; (5) any other internal sources of income, specifying the same.

The following is a list of the annual amounts received in each of the last 10 years in respect of fees paid on admission to the freedom of the Company: —

——	Servitude.	Patrimony.	Redemption.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1871	—	14 7 6	19 15 0
1872	—	2 17 6	39 10 0
1873	—	11 10 0	79 0 0
1874	2 17 6	17 5 0	19 15 0
1875	—	8 12 6	79 0 0
1876	—	5 15 0	59 5 0
1877	—	8 12 6	—
1878	—	5 15 0	19 15 0
1879	—	5 15 0	49 7 6
1880	—	8 12 6	69 2 6

2. Fees paid on Admission to Livery.

	£ s. d.
1871	63 0 0
1872	126 0 0
1873	378 0 0
1874	189 0 0
1875	252 0 0
1876	220 10 0
1877	—
1878	94 10 0
1879	231 0 0
1880	378 0 0

3. Fees paid by Members coming on the Court.

1872	None.
1873	94 10 0
1874	None.
1875	63 0 0
1876	63 0 0
1877	63 0 0
1878	31 10 0
1879	None.
1880	84 0 0
1881	42 0 0

4. No fines or fees have been paid or are payable on promotion to the offices of warden, &c.

5. The Company receives quarterage of 4*s.* a year from each freeman, but no amounts have been received from any other internal source of income.

PART IV.—F.

RETURN F.—(1.) The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them what has been the increase or decrease from year to year of the Company's income during the last 10 years; and whether there is reason to expect any, and what, increase or decrease during the next 10 years, together with a statement of the reasons for such expectation.

RETURN F.—(2.) The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them whether there is reason to expect any permanent increase or decrease in value in any of the estates or properties of the Company, and if so, to what extent, together with a statement of the reasons for such expectation.

F 1. There has been no appreciable increase or decrease from year to year of the Company's income during the last 10 years, and there is no reason to expect any appreciable increase or decrease during the next 10 years.

F 2. The Company has no reason to expect any permanent increase or decrease in value in any of its estates or properties.

PART IV.—G.

RETURN G.—The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them—

1. What is the system of management of the Company's estates and property?
2. In what way, and by whom, the several receipts and payments are taken, and made, and under what control.

3. In what way the Company's accounts are audited.
4. Whether the Company's accounts are published, or are accessible to all or any, and which, of the members of the Company.

1 and 2. All receipts are taken by the renter assistant, and all payments are made by him, in pursuance of resolutions or with the sanction of the court, and that is the system of management.

3. The Company's accounts are audited annually by three members of the court.

4. The Company's accounts are not published, and are not accessible to any of the members of the Company besides those on the court, in accordance with the byelaws; but on election day in each year a statement of the Company's property is read to the livery.

Part IV.—H.

Return H.—A detailed statement of the income from all sources of the Company during each of the preceding 10 years, a detailed statement of the Company's expenditure during each of such 10 years, and a detailed statement of the assets and liabilities of the Company at the end of each of such 10 years.

A statement of the income from all sources of the Company has been already set out.

The Company has not any liabilities except the annual rates and taxes incident to the hall.

Part IV.—K.

Return K.—Position in relation to Universities.

Has the Company any relation with the universities, or with any of the colleges in them? State the nature and extent of such relations. Has the Company any scholarships or exhibitions tenable at any of the universities in its gift? Give a list of such scholarships or exhibitions, with their respective values, and the periods for which they are respectively tenable; and state how the same are awarded, whether the competition is limited to relations of members, or whether persons so related have any preference.

The Company has not any relation with the universities or with any of the colleges in them. The Company has not any scholarships or exhibitions.

Part IV.—L.

Return L.—Church Patronage.

1. Are there any ecclesiastical benefices in the gift of the Company?
2. Give a list of such benefices, stating—
   a. The county where situated.
   b. The name of the parish or place.
   c. The net annual value of such benefice, so near as it can be given, together with any other particulars affecting the value, present or prospective, of such benefice.
3. Has the Company granted any augmentations of income to the incumbents of such benefices, and, if so, to what extent and out of what funds?
4. Has the Company during the last 10 years built or contributed, and to what extent, to the building of any churches or chapels, and when and out of what funds in each case respectively?

1. There are not any ecclesiastical benefices in the gift of the Company.

4. The Company has not during the last 10 years built or contributed to the building of any churches or chapels.

Part IV.—M.

Return M.—General and Technical Education.

A statement as to whether the Company does anything to subsidise or encourage education, whether general or technical, and a return of the means (if any) so employed, and of the amount expended on such objects during each of the last preceding 10 years.

The Company does not do anything to subsidise or encourage education.

PART V.—REFORM.

The Commissioners being bound to report to Her Majesty "what measures (if any) are, in their "judgment, expedient and necessary for improving or altering the constitution of the companies, or the "appropriation or administration of the property or revenues thereof," respectfully invite the attention of the officers of the Companies to this part of the Commission.

The Commissioners will be very glad to receive and consider any suggestions respecting this part of the Commission with which the officers of the Companies may do the Commissioners the honour of favouring them.

The Company has no suggestions to make.

The Company respectfully intimates to the Royal Commissioners of the City of London Livery Companies Commission that the above answers are given in confidence, and not for publication.

The seal of the Butchers' Company was affixed (pursuant to a resolution of the court) on the 20th day of May 1881, in the presence of

JAMES KILLBY, Master.
ALBERT BANISTER, Warden.
WILLIAM COLLINGWOOD, Warden.
H. T. V. PHILPOTT, Clerk.

APPENDIX A.

The Company, at the time when the Municipal Commissioners reported, was very large. It contained 1,600 members, including women, all of whom were apparently butchers. No statement was made as to the landed estate of the Company, but the income arising from fees and fines was said to have varied during the past 20 years from 150*l.* to 450*l.*

APPENDIX B.

City of London Livery Companies' Commission,
2, Victoria Street, S.W.,
February 15th, 1882.

Sir,

The Commissioners desire me to thank, on their behalf, the Court of the Worshipful Company of Butchers for the information which they have supplied to the Commissioners; but at the same time to state that that information is not, in their judgment, sufficient. I am, therefore, to draw attention to some points in the returns of the Butchers' Company, with regard to which the Commissioners must respectfully ask for further information. The points are mentioned in the Schedule hereto, and the Commissioners will be much obliged to the Court if they will let them have the additional particulars as soon as possible.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
H. D. Warr,
Secretary.

The Clerk of
The Worshipful Company of Butchers.

Schedule.

The Commissioners respectfully ask for further information with regard to the following point:—

Part IV. Circular, August 14th, 1880.
The return contains no detailed statement of the expenditure of the Company.

Butchers' Hall, Eastcheap,
6th March 1882.

Sir,

I have been instructed by the Court of the Worshipful Company of Butchers to inform you respectfully that they feel themselves legally bound not to give any answers to the questions as to the expenditure of the Company's own funds.

I am, &c.
H. J. V. Philpott,
Clerk.

H. D. Warr, Esq.,
Secretary,
City of London
Livery Companies' Commission.

City of London Livery Companies' Commission,
2, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.,
June 20th, 1882.

Sir,

Notwithstanding your letter of the 6th March, the Commissioners venture to hope that the Court of the Worshipful Company of Butchers will so far assist the Commissioners as themselves to state (1) what was the total amount of the corporate income of the Company for the financial year ending September 1879; (2) what was the total amount of the trust income of the Company for the same period?

The Commissioners acknowledge that both points are dealt with in the Company's return; but they would be much obliged to the Court and to yourself for a definite statement.

I am, &c.
H. D. Warr,
Secretary.

H. J. V. Philpott, Esq.,
Butchers' Hall.

2, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.,
Butchers' Hall, Eastcheap,
July 8th, 1882.

Sir,

Referring to your letter of the 20th June last, I have been instructed to inform you (1) that the total amount of the corporate income of the Company for the financial year ending September 1879 was 1,389*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*; (2) that the total amount of the trust income of the Company for the same period was 632*l.* 4*s.*

I am, &c.
H. J. V. Philpott.

H. D. Warr, Esq.,
Secretary,
City of London
Livery Companies' Commission.

CARMEN'S COMPANY.

City of London Livery Companies'
Commission,
2, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.,
15th February 1882.

SIR,

The Commissioners desire me to request you to draw the attention of the Court of the Worshipful Company of Carmen to the fact that, though about a year and a half has now elapsed since the date at which the Commissioners requested the Court to furnish them with information, the Commissioners have not as yet had the honour to receive any information from the Court.

The Commissioners desire me to add that they regret this delay, and that they must beg that they may be informed definitely within a month from this date whether the Court of the Carmen's Company intends to send in returns, and at what date the Commissioners may expect to receive them.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
H. D. WARR,
Secretary.

The Clerk to
The Worshipful Company of Carmen.

To this letter no answer was returned.

CARPENTERS' COMPANY.

The returns were accompanied with the following protest:—

The Carpenters' Company, in rendering to the Royal Commissioners the information requested in their communication of the 14th August last, desire, with all respect, formally to enter their protest against the unconstitutional and inquisitorial enquiries made by them regarding that part of their property which is not subject to any charitable or public trust.

They therefore consider it their duty, most distinctly to state, that their readiness to answer these enquiries, is not to be taken now or hereafter as any admission of the right of the Crown or any other jurisdiction to insist on such information, or in any way to deal with the property of the company.

PART I.—FOUNDATION AND OBJECT.

RETURN A.—A statement of the date, ascertained or probable, of the foundation of the company, and of the circumstances, so far as they can be discovered from its documents of foundation or archives, in which the company had its origin.

RETURN B.—A list of the charters, charters of inspeximus, and other instruments of a similar nature, whether originals or copies, which have been at any time in the possession of the company, together with an abstract of the purport of each, regard being specially had to any evidence which it may contain as to the object of the foundation of the company.

RETURN C.—A list of any trust deeds "founding, regulating, or affecting" the company, with the date of each, the names of the parties thereto, and an abstract of the purport of each.

RETURN D.—A list with dates of any "decrees of court," whether of the Courts of Common Law or of Chancery, or of any Acts of the Courts of Aldermen or of Common Council, "regulating or affecting" the company, with a statement of the effect of each decision.

RETURN E.—A list of any other documents, not included in the descriptions in the preceding returns, which "found, regulate, or affect" the company, with dates and an abstract of the effect of each.

RETURN F.—A concise history of the company from the time of its foundation to the present day, with special reference to the inquiry contained in the Commission as to the "objects for which the company was founded," and "how far those objects are now being carried into effect."

RETURN G.—Has the company a licence in mortmain? When was such licence granted (referring to the document by description)? What is its extent, and to what extent is it now unexhausted?

RETURN H.—Is there vested in the company, and how, whether by charter, statute, order of the Court of Aldermen, Act of Common Council, or otherwise, any right of exercising superintendence over, or any duty or discretion to encourage in any way, any and what art, trade, or business? State the nature and local limits of such control. In what manner and to what extent is such control now exercised? If such control is not now exercised, state the circumstances under which its exercise has fallen into desuetude.

A.—A brotherhood or guild of carpenters is believed to have existed in London about 1350, but under what circumstances we have no information. The first charter to the present company was granted in 1477, 17th Edward IV.

B.—Edward IV., by charter (dated 7th July 1477), granted to certain freemen of the mystery of carpentry of the City of London, that they or any of them might establish a brotherhood or guild within the city to remain for ever, to consist of one master, three wardens, and commonalty of freemen of the mystery of carpentry abiding in the City of London, and the suburbs and precincts of the same, and of the brethren and sisters of the freemen of the said mystery, and of all others who of their devotion will be of the same brotherhood or guild; and that the same master, wardens, and commonalty should be one body and one commonalty, incorporated by the name of Master, Wardens, and Commonalty of the Mystery of Freemen of the Carpentry of the City of London.

And further, that the said commonalty, that is to say, the freemen of the mystery, might, whensoever they would, choose and make of themselves, according to the ordinance by them to be made, one master and three wardens, to transact the business of the mystery, brotherhood, and guild, and to oversee, rule, and govern the same, and all persons appertaining to the mystery within the City of London; and the wardens and commonalty were authorised to make ordinances for the good rule and government of the same mystery.

This charter was exemplified, ratified, and confirmed by Philip and Mary (a Charter of Inspeximus), and also by Elizabeth; the latter exemplification being dated 8th November, 2nd Elizabeth.

James I., by charter (dated 15th July, 5 James I.), granted to the master, wardens, and commonalty of the mystery of freemen of the carpentry of the City of London, that they should exercise the powers of search, correction, and government of all the freemen of the art or mystery of Carpenters of the City, or using or exercising the said art or mystery within the said City or the suburbs of the same, or within two miles thereof, together with powers for the inspection of timber, and regulation of matters relating to the trade.

Charles I., by charter (dated 17th July, 16 Charles I.), reciting the preceding charters, and that various frauds and deceptions were practised in the trade, granted to the master, wardens, and commonalty of the company, that the master, wardens, and assistants for the time being, to the number of 12 or more, of which the master and wardens for the time being to be four, being met together upon summons to be made for that purpose, should have full power and authority to appoint, constitute, and make ordinances, decrees, and constitutions in writing for the good rule and government of the master, wardens, and commonalty of the mystery, and of all other persons being free of the art or mystery, or using the same art or mystery within the City of London, or liberties of the same, and for declaring in what manner the master, wardens, and commonalty, and all such persons as aforesaid, should behave themselves, and use the occupation of the said art or mystery.

Charles II., by charter (dated 20th October, 26 Charles II.), reciting and confirming the preceding charters, granted, upon the humble petition of the master and wardens of the company, the oversight and government of all and singular persons, whether freemen of the said mystery, or using or occupying the same within the City of London, or within four miles of the same, together with very extensive powers and privileges for exercising the oversight, search, and measurement of all and all manner of timber, timber stuff, and materials, and the works and workmanship thereto within the before-mentioned limits.

These powers had been already restricted by Act of Parliament, 1666; for, besides a renewal of the prohibition of timber buildings, backed by such a convincing argument as the Great Fire afforded of its necessity, the City were to appoint surveyors to inspect the buildings; whereas all buildings, at least as far as concerned the timber used in their construction, had previously been under the surveillance of the Carpenters' Company.

James II., by charter (dated 19th March, 2 James II.), granted to the Carpenters' Company upon the surrender of all their powers of nominating and electing the masters, keepers, or wardens, and assistants, and clerk of the company.

It re-incorporated them by the name of Masters, Keepers, and Wardens and Commonalty of the Freemen of the Mystery or Art of Carpentry of the City of London. One master and four wardens were appointed to hold office until the second Tuesday in the month of August then next, and from thence until others should be elected, pursuant to the power therein contained. And it also granted that they should have 22 assistants, named and appointed to continue in office during their natural lives, or until removed for lawful cause. And it is declared that whensoever any masters, keepers, wardens, or assistants should die or be removed from office, that then and in such case another fit person or persons should be elected and chosen into or to the place or places of the person or persons so dying or being removed or displaced by such person and in such manner and form as thereinbefore were used in the company for the space of seven years then past.

The charter is entered in the books of the company, but with a memorandum of its having been revoked by the Statute 2 William and Mary.

C.—The Carpenters' Company have no list of trust deeds "founding, regulating, or affecting" the company other than those before mentioned.

D.—In 1666 an Act of Parliament was passed ordering brick buildings in place of wood, and all carpenters, &c., not freemen of the City employed in the building were, for the space of seven years, to be allowed the liberty of working as freemen, and all who should so help for seven years were to enjoy the same liberty for their lives. In 1693 an Act of Common Council was passed by which all persons carrying on the trade of carpentry in the City of London were compelled to bind their apprentices to the Carpenters' Company.

E.—The company have no documents other than those above enumerated.

F.—In its origin the Carpenters' Company was a brotherhood or friendly society, and gradually became a trades guild for the protection of the trade, and by its charters had committed to it the overlooking of buildings in the City of London and suburbs in order to prevent bad workmanship and the use of bad materials. In the early part of the 17th century viewers were chosen from the Carpenters' Company for that purpose; but after the Fire of London, in 1666, it was supposed that a bricklayer would be a better judge of buildings then erected than a carpenter, and though others were afterwards appointed, the Building Act of 1774 removed the duties of the viewers to district surveyors, who now do the work originally entrusted to the Carpenters' Company, though as a friendly society or guild it still continues and exercises its functions, and fulfils the trusts committed to its charge.

G.—The company have a licence to hold property in mortmain, "dated the one and thirtyeth day of July, "in the two and thirtyeth year of the reign of Charles "the 2nd." The licence provides that all lands then held were to be considered the property of the company, and they were empowered to acquire land of the additional value of 200*l.* per annum. These powers have not been exceeded.

H.—The company possesses no right of exercising superintendence over, nor has any duty or discretion to encourage in any way, any art, trade, or business. As stated in Return F., the Act of 1774 invested all supervision and control of buildings in the City of London and its suburbs in the hands of district surveyors, and deprived the company of all control it formerly enjoyed in such matters.

PART I.—CHARITIES.

RETURN I.—A list of the charities, eleemosynary, educational, or otherwise, which are under the management of the company, stating in each case the name of the founder, the date and nature of the benefaction, its original and its present value as regards both capital and income, and the purposes to which the funds have been applied for each of the last preceding 10 years.

1. Thomas Gittins, citizen and carpenter, by his Will dated 30th July 1587, left two messuages, five cottages, and one garden in London Wall to the Carpenters' Company, on condition that they should annually pay to three poor freemen of the company 3*s.* 8*d.* each, which condition has been always complied with. Part of this land has now been thrown into the public roadway.

2. Richard Wyatt, three times Master of the company, by his Will dated 12th March 1618, left a small house, with slip of garden, at Henley-on-Thames, to the Carpenters' Company, they giving annually to 13 poor widows of freemen of the company 10*s.* each and a dinner. The house then let at 7*l.* per annum, but has been recently let at 40*l.* The 10*s.* and 1*s.* for dinner are given annually at Christmas.

3. John Day, citizen and carpenter, by his Will dated 27th February 1629, left one messuage in the parish of St. Botolph, Without Bishopsgate, let on a ground rent of 6*l.* per annum to the Carpenters' Company on condition that they pay annually to 10 poor widows of the company 10*s.* each, and expend 20*s.* on a dinner. This property has been sold, and out of the proceeds 200*l.* have been invested in 3*l.* per cent. Consolidated Bank Annuities, yielding 6*l.* per annum, and is given 10*s.* to 10 poor widows and 2*s.* each in lieu of dinner.

4. John Read, citizen and carpenter, by his Will dated 31st March 1651, left to the Carpenters' Company all his messuages in Naked Boy Alley, Bermondsey Street, in the parish of St. Olave's, Southwark, they disposing of the rents as follows:—

Ten pounds yearly to his brother for life.

To 10 poor freemen of the company or their widows, 10*s.* each yearly and their dinners.

Five pounds yearly to the master, wardens, and assistants to buy gloves.

Fourteen shillings to the clerk, 6*s.* to the beadle annually.

Four pounds to a poor Cambridge scholar.

After decease of brother, 9*l.* to the churchwardens of Penton yearly.

Out of the proceeds of the sale of the above property land was purchased at Stratford. With the exception of

the gloves, which have not been given for many years, the above payments are made, but the Cambridge Exhibition has been increased from time to time, and is now 25*l.* a year, tenable for three years.

5. William Pope, citizen and carpenter, by his Will about 1678, charged certain tenements in Coleman Street, with the yearly payment of 3*l.* 10*s.*, to be distributed by 10*s*, each to seven poor members of the company or their widows.

This property was sold, and 116*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* New 3 per Cents. purchased with the proceeds of sale, and payment of the trust made with the dividends.

6. Samuel Burgin (master of the company), in 1736 gave 100*l.* for the poor of the company, and at the same time Colonel John Williams (warden of the company) gave 60*l.* for the use of the poor. These sums are invested in 213*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* New 3 per Cents., and the dividend, 6*l.* 8*s.* per annum, is divided among 16 poor freemen or their widows.

7. William Reynolds, citizen and carpenter, 9th August 1768, gave the company 300*l.* 3 per Cent. South Sea Annuities, now invested in 300*l.* New 3 per Cents., to give nine poor freemen 1*l.* a year each, which payment is always made.

8. Edward Fennor, citizen and carpenter, by his Will dated 29th September 1603, gave a messuage in Bishopsgate Street, after certain life estates, to the minister and churchwardens of the parish church of St. Helen's, and the master and wardens of the Carpenters' Company, to divide the rent in two equal parts, one half for the poor of the parish of St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, and the other amongst the poor of the Company of Carpenters. The original rent was 34*l.* The house is now let on lease at 200*l.* per annum, and the Carpenters' Company expend the half, 100*l.*, in paying their pensioners. The remaining half is received by the parish of St. Helen's.

9. Three messuages in or near the Great Almonry, Westminster, were left in trust, first to pay to the master and wardens and commonalty of the Carpenters' Company 145*l.*, which they had laid out in repairs of the said houses, and then to employ the residue of profits for the use of the poor of the company. The property was sold, and about 2 roods 4 perches of land at Stratford were bought, the company charging themselves annually with 26*l.* 4*s.*, which is more than they receive, but which is added to the pension list money.

10. William Higgins, citizen and carpenter, by his Will dated 8th March 1801, bequeathed 100*l.* 5 per Cent. Navy Annuities, now invested in 105*l.* New 3 per Cents., the dividend of which, 3*l.* 3*s.*, forms part of the general charity fund of the company, and is annually distributed.

11. Ann Bowyer, a gift of 2*l.* 10*s.*, paid annually, to the churchwardens of All Hallows, London Wall.

12. Thomas Warham, citizen and carpenter, by his Will dated 15th November 1477, left a charge upon an estate in Lime Street of 10*s.* each, payable yearly to the parishes of St. Dionis Backchurch and St. Andrew Undershaft.

13. Twickenham Almshouses, erected and chiefly endowed by the voluntary subscriptions of members of the Carpenters' Company in 1840 on land purchased by the company for the benefit of decayed liverymen or freemen, or their widows. Ten are in residence, receiving 12*s.* per week each, with coals and medical attendance. The yearly expense borne by the company is about 500*l.*, as reported to Charity Commissioners.

14. Richard Wyatt, three times master of the company, by his Will dated 12th March 1618, devised in trust to the Carpenters' Company 10 almshouses at Godalming, in the county of Surrey, for poor men of that and some neighbouring parishes. The revenue to be derived from the rent of a farm at Shackelford, then let at 70*l.* per annum, now let for 160*l.* This, with other gifts, amounts to 182*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.* yearly income, but the annual expenditure on this charity exceeds the income, and the balance owing to the company at Christmas, 1880, was 321*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.* Full returns sent to the Charity Commissioners.

NORTON FOLGATE ESTATE.

15. 4,420*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* 3 per Cent. Reduced, purchased with 4,023*l.* received from the North London Railway for property in Norton Folgate. The dividend is 129*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.*

4,301*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* 3 per Cent. Bank Annuities, purchased with 4,000*l.* received from the same for other property in Worship Street, Norton Folgate. The dividend is 126*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.*

8,556*l.* 3*s.* New 3 per Cent., purchased with 8,000*l.* received from the Great Eastern Railway for other property in Norton Folgate and Worship Street. The dividend is 251*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

5,806*l.* 9*s.* 1*d.* 3 per Cent., purchased with 5,400*l.* received from the same for premises in Norton Folgate. The dividend is 170*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.*

2,013*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* 3 per Cent. Reduced, purchased with 1,850*l.* received from London and North-Western Railway for other property in Worship Street, Norton Folgate. The dividend is 59*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.*

All the property included in the Norton Folgate Estate was left in the 17th century to the master, wardens, and commonalty of the Carpenters' Company in consideration of a payment of 660*l.* out of the general funds of the company in trust that the net rents be expended for the relief of the poor of the company, and the dividends are returned to the Charity Commissioners as part of the general charity funds of the company. Prior to the aforesaid sales the rents amounted to 489*l.* 1*s.* per annum.

16. Mrs. Buhl, widow of John Frederick Buhl, citizen and carpenter, by Will in 1845 left 500*l.* for the poor of the company, with which was purchased 511*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.* 3 per Cent. Reduced, yielding 15*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.* yearly, and included in the general charity funds of the company.

ROBINSON'S CHARITY.

17. The Carpenters' Company in 1634, in consideration of 500*l.* paid by them, acquired a messuage in Crutched Friars subject to the annual payment to the churchwardens of the parish of St. Helen's of 5*l.* 4*s.*, which payment has always been made.

COPY of ACCOUNT furnished by the CARPENTERS' COMPANY to CHARITY COMMISSIONERS in the year 1880.

Receipts.

	£	s.	d.
Edward Fennor's Charity, half of a house in Bishopsgate Street - applicable for the poor of the company	100	0	0
Stratford, formerly Great Almonry Charity - "	26	4	0
Mr. Higgins's Charity, dividend on 105*l.* New 3 per Cents. - - "	3	3	0
Mrs. Buhl's Charity, dividend on 511*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.* Reduced 3 per Cents. - "	15	6	10
Norton Folgate and Worship Street property - "			
Dividend on 4,420*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* Reduced 3 per Cents. - - -	129	17	4
Dividend on 4,301*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* Bank Annuities - - -	126	6	10
Dividend on 8,556*l.* 3*s.* New 3 per Cents. - - - - -	251	6	8
Dividend on 5,806*l.* 9*s.* 1*d.* Bank Annuities - - - - -	170	11	4
Dividend on 2,013*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* Reduced 3 per Cents. - - - -	59	3	2
	881	19	2
Ann Bowyer's Gift - - - -			
Warham's Gift - - - -	1	0	0
Gittins's Gift - - - -	0	11	0
Day's Charity - - - -	6	0	0
Wyatt's Charity - - - -	7	3	0
John Read's Charity - - -	19	0	0
Robinson's Charity - - -	5	4	0
Pope's Charity - - - -	3	10	0
Burgin's Charity - - - -	4	0	0
Williams's Charity - - - -	2	8	0
Reynolds's Charity - - - -	9	0	0
	939	15	2
Excess of expenditure from the funds of the company in 1879, as returned to the Commissioners - - - -	526	16	5
	£1,466	11	7

	£	s.	d.
The total due from the charity to the Carpenters' Company for the last 10 years is	4,990	14	8
The total due from the Godalming Trust to the Carpenters' Company is - -	321	1	10

(The company pays in addition to various educational and philanthropic institutions about 340*l.* per annum.)

CARPENTERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

Payments.

	£	s.	d.
To 41 pensioners	866	10	0
To allowances to the almsfolk at Twickenham, and the general expenses incurred there	513	15	7
To special donations to necessitous liverymen and freemen or their widows	26	0	0
	1,406	5	7
To the churchwardens of All Hallows, London Wall	2	10	0
To the parishes of St. Dionis Backchurch and St. Andrew Undershaft	1	0	0
To three poor freemen	0	11	0
To 10 poor widows and freemen of the company and dinners	6	0	0
To 13 poor widows and meat	7	3	0
To 10 poor widows and freemen and dinners — £6 0 0			
To schools at Penton — £9 0 0	19	0	0
To poor Cambridge scholar — £4 0 0			
(This exhibition has been raised from time to time and is now 25*l.* a year).			
To the parish of St. Helen's	5	4	0
To seven poor freemen and widows	3	10	0
To 16 poor freemen and widows	4	0	0
To 16 poor freemen and widows	2	8	0
To nine poor freemen	9	0	0
	£1,466	11	7

PART II.

CONSTITUTION AND PRIVILEGES OF MEMBERSHIP.

RETURN A.—Governing Body.

1. State the present constitution of the governing body of the company, whether such constitution is according to the charter, and, if not, in what respects such constitution varies therefrom, and when and how such alteration was made.
2. State the qualifications for membership of the governing body of the company, the times and methods of election, and the qualifications of the voters at elections to the governing body.
3. State the functions of the governing body, and of the different members of the same respectively, and whether the members of the governing body pay any and what fees or fines on admission thereto, and whether they are paid any and what salaries or amounts in respect of their services respectively.
4. State the nature of the business which comes before the governing body of the company, the method adopted in transacting it, the times at which the governing body meets for business purposes, the way in which the opinions of the members are taken, and whether the resolutions and decisions of the governing body are published, or are otherwise accessible to all or any, and which of, the members of the company.
5. State whether the members of the governing body are liable to suspension or removal on any and what grounds, and by what method such suspension or removal is effected.
6. Has the company any byelaws sanctioned by the Courts of Law, or by the Courts of Aldermen, or of Common Council, or otherwise? State the effect of such byelaws.

1. The governing body of the Carpenters' Company consists of a master, three wardens, and court of assistants, all of whom have served previously the office of master or warden in accordance with the charters, and according to byelaws and ordinances approved by the lord treasurer and justices of either bench on the petition of the master and wardens.

2. The master and wardens are elected by the livery of the company annually on the second Tuesday in August, having been first nominated by the court. The qualifications are, that those nominated must be liverymen of reputable character, and have always paid 20*s.* in the pound to their creditors. In almost every case, if otherwise eligible, the senior warden is elected to be master, the middle or renter warden becomes senior warden, the junior warden becomes middle warden, and the senior liveryman, if eligible, is elected to the office of junior warden.

3. The master presides at all the meetings of the court, and pronounces their decision on all matters which are brought before them and on which a vote is taken. The wardens assist the master in the general business of the company, all of them attending to pay the pensioners. The two junior wardens also attend to receive the rents quarterly, check the vouchers of expenditure, visit the almshouses, and make due inquiries about applicants for relief and for admission to the freedom and livery of the company. No fine is taken on admission to the court; the members are paid no salary, but receive fees for attendance. The master and wardens receive no extra fees for their services, but are only paid the same as the other members of the court.

4. The ordinary business of the court is attending to bind apprentices, admit to the freedom and the livery, to order pensions or relief to poor members or their widows, to discuss all questions as to the letting and management of the property, and to give such orders as may be necessary for the management of the charities committed to their care. They also view the estates periodically, and annually visit the almshouses, both at Twickenham and Godalming, for which attendances no fees are given.

The court meets on the first Tuesday in every month, except September, and at such other times specially as may be necessary from press of business. The votes of the members are taken by show of hands, and minutes of the proceedings are taken and kept by the clerk, which are

read at the succeeding court, and are always accessible to ny member of the court.

5. In one of the ordinances, signed by the Lord Chancellor and others, power is given to the master and wardens to expel from the fellowship, but no case of suspension or removal is recorded as having taken place for the last 80 years.

6. There are no byelaws sanctioned by the courts of law, but all orders are made by the governing body, who have full powers to regulate, in all respects, the affairs of the company.

RETURN B.—Admission to membership.

1. State the qualifications for membership of the company, the several grades of membership of the company, and whether women are admitted to membership.
2. State the several modes in which the freedom of the company may be obtained, the circumstances entitling an applicant to admission under each mode respectively, and the fees payable in respect of admission under each mode respectively.
3. State whether persons exercising any particular trade are required by statute or otherwise to become free of the company. Is there any process for compelling such persons to procure admission, or any process by which such persons are enabled themselves to procure admission, and are such processes enforced respectively, and to what extent? Do persons exercising any particular trade commonly become members of the company? If so, how many members of such trade are at present members of the company? State also (if the company bears the name of any existing trade) how many members of such trade are members of the company?
4. Are freemen liable to disfranchisement, and if so, for what reasons, and what is the mode of disfranchisement?
5. Is the livery of the company limited or unlimited in number? What are the qualifications for election to the livery, who are the electors thereto, and how do the elections thereto take place and what fees are payable on election? Are liverymen liable to removal from the livery, and for what reasons?
6. State the number of apprentices bound at the company's hall or otherwise under the auspices of the company during each of the last 10 years, and state how many of such apprentices have been bound to members following the trade, if any, the name of which is borne by the company. Has the company in any and what cases paid the fees or premiums of such apprentices, and what has been the amount, if any, so expended in each of the last 10 years?
7. Is the freedom of the City of London in any way a condition precedent or subsequent of membership of the company? Are there any and how many members of the company who are not free of the City of London?

1. There are two classes of members, viz., liverymen and freemen. Females are entitled to the freedom either as widows or daughters of freemen.

2. The freedom may be obtained by patrimony, by servitude, or by redemption. In the two former cases the fee to be paid is 3*l.*, the stamp duty being 1*l.* If admitted by redemption the fee is 15*l.* 15*s.*, the stamp duty being 3*l.* In this latter case a form of application has to be filled up, signed by two householders; inquiries are made by the wardens. The candidate must be proposed by a member of the court and balloted for, and a majority of two-thirds is necessary for election.

3. The company have no power to compel persons using the art or mystery of carpentry in the City of London and suburbs to become free of the company. Anyone entitled, either by patrimony or servitude, can claim the freedom. There are, and always have been, members of the company who are carpenters, and many others indirectly connected with the trade. At the present time the number would be probably nearly one-fourth of the members.

4. There is no rule or process at present in existence for the disfranchisement of freemen.

5. The number of the livery is limited to 150 by an order of the court of assistants. All applicants for the livery have to get a form signed by two householders, similar to that for the freedom. If the warden is satisfied as to the respectability of the candidate, he is proposed by a member of the court and balloted for. The election rests with the master, wardens, and court of assistants, and a majority of two-thirds is required. A liveryman may be removed for gross misconduct. If a liveryman fall into reduced circumstances and petition the court, his livery fine is returned, and he is struck off the list of the livery and becomes eligible for a pension. The fee for admission of a freeman to the livery by patrimony or servitude is 35*l.*, and by redemption 52*l.* 10*s.*

6. In 1871 - - - 1 apprentice bound.
„ 1873 - - - 2 „
„ 1877 - - - 1 „
„ 1878 - - - 1 „
„ 1879 - - - 1 „
„ 1880 - - - 1 „

No premiums are paid by the company.

7. The freedom of the City of London is not a condition precedent to becoming a freeman of the company, but all freemen of the company must be free of the City of London before they can become liverymen.

RETURN C.—Number of members.

State (1) the present number of freemen, (2) the present number of the livery, (3) the present number of other members, (4) the number of admissions to the freedom by each mode respectively, and (5) the number of calls to the livery which have respectively taken place during each of the last preceding 10 years.

1. There are no means of estimating the number of freemen; possibly from 150 to 200.
2. The present number of liverymen is 134.
3. No other members.

The following table will show the admissions to the company:—

Year.	Liverymen.	Freemen.			Total Number of Freemen.
		Patrimony.	Servitude.	Redemption.	
1871	5	3	—	2	5
1872	5	2	—	4	6
1873	2	—	—	2	2
1874	2	2	—	3	5
1875	13	5	—	10	15
1876	8	4	—	5	9
1877	12	6	—	10	16
1878	6	2	—	6	8
1879	3	1	1	1	3
1880	13	4	—	9	13

RETURN D.—Profits and privileges.

1. State, with fulness, what are the advantages, pecuniary or otherwise, incident to the position of a member of the company in each grade of membership, as (1) a freeman, (2) a liveryman, (3) master, warden, or otherwise a member of the governing body.

2. State the sums paid on an average annually for the preceding 10 years by the company to the members according to the grades of membership mentioned above, and of what such sums consisted, whether (1) fees, and of what nature, (2) pensions, or (3) other payments, specifying the nature of the same respectively.

3. What circumstances are in practice held to constitute a claim to a pension or donation? State the number of present pensioners and donees respectively, and the amounts paid to them as such respectively, and the number of present pensioners and donees respectively who are members of the trade, if any, the name of which is borne by the company.

4. (1) What is the average standing of a member of the company when he is made a member of the governing body, and (2) for what number of years on an average does a member remain on the governing body?

5. Does the company carry on any and what trade or manufacture with which its title is directly or indirectly connected? In such case state out of what funds the capital is raised, the amount of capital, the profits, if any, for each of the last 10 years, and how such profits, if any, have been divided or otherwise dealt with during each of the last 10 years.

1. In the event of a freeman or his widow or children falling into necessitous circumstances, and applying for assistance, the case is considered and enquired into, and if found deserving, the freeman or his widow is granted 14*l.* per annum, or (if both be dead) his children 10*l.* each per annum. They are also eligible for admission into the almshouses at Twickenham.

A liveryman is usually invited to be present at three entertainments given by the court during the year. If a liveryman fall into necessitous circumstances, his livery fine is returned, and he, or (in case of his death) his widow, would be placed on the pension list at 40*l.* per annum, or his children, if necessitous, at 20*l.* per annum each.

The master, wardens, and court of assistants have a fee of three guineas for attendance at the business courts, which usually occupy three to four hours. A fee of one guinea is given for attendance on any special committee, and the warden, on his monthly visits to the almshouses, receives 8*s.* for his expenses, but no fee for his services.

2. The average amount for the last 10 years paid to the court in fees for managing the affairs of the company has been 807*l.*

	£
To freemen pensioners	238
„ livery	512
„ almshouse	300
Total	1,050
„ gifts to poor members	19
„ expenses of almshouses	200
Total	219
„ donations to educational and philanthropic institutions	160
„ Godalming Almshouses and other special gifts	200
Total	360
	1,629

3. The court must be satisfied that the applicants' circumstances are such that the pensions granted to them are

of great assistance. The present number of pensioners and donees is 52, exclusive of the Godalming almsfolk.

Members, when elected on the court, have ordinarily been members of the company about 33 or 34 years.

They are elected for life, and the average number of years that they remain on the court is 17.

The company does not and never has, from its foundation, carried on any trade or manufacture, and was not founded for that purpose.

PART III.

OFFICERS AND SERVANTS.

RETURN A.—A list of the officers of the company, with a statement of the duties of each, the amount of his salary and other emoluments, and whether or not he is a member of the company.

RETURN B.—A list of the servants of the company, with a statement of the duties of each, and of the amounts of their wages and other emoluments.

RETURN C.—A statement as to the mode in which the officers and servants of the company are respectively appointed.

A.—A clerk who is a liveryman. His duties are as follows:—To attend daily at the hall, and be present at all courts and committees, and take minutes of their proceedings, and enter them fairly in books kept for the purpose; to assist in all admissions to the livery and freedom, and binding of apprentices, and to enter all such admissions in the proper books; to make arrangements for and attend with the master and wardens at their annual visits to the estates, to the almshouses at Twickenham and Godalming, and to assist generally in the management of the almshouses; to receive the rents from the various tenants, giving receipts signed by the wardens and countersigned by himself; to keep a rent book, cash book, and petty cash book, also a duplicate bankers' book, such books to be made up and presented to the court at their monthly meetings; to prepare in detail the annual accounts of the charity estates of the company, and furnish same to the Charity Commissioners every year; to countersign all cheques on the company's bankers as vouching for their correctness; to prepare the quarterly lists of the pensioners; and to attend the middle and junior wardens on the days appointed for the payments; and to be ready to assist in all the general business of the company, which fully occupies his time. Salary, 500*l.* per annum and no fees.

A solicitor who is a liveryman receives no salary, but is paid the usual professional charges for work done. He attends all courts to advise them professionally on their proceedings, and to receive instructions, and his fee for each attendance is two guineas.

An architect and surveyor, also a liveryman, who is paid in the same manner as the solicitor. His duties are to look after the development of the estates, the making of roads, and keeping the properties in repair, and to attend the court on their view days of the estates.

B.—A beadle, a freeman of the company, who resides at the hall as caretaker, and is found in gas, coals, &c. His duties are to assist the clerk in sending out summonses for all meetings, and to be in attendance at all courts and committees. His salary is 105*l.* per annum, and fees about 10*l.*

A housekeeper, also living in the hall, with gas, coals, &c., with a salary of 50*l.* a year, whose duty it is to see to the rooms being kept clean, and to take charge of all the furniture, &c.

A hall porter, who receives 21*s.* per week, and—

A female servant, who receives 10*s.* per week.

The present establishment is found not to be sufficient for the requirements of the hall, and will have to be materially increased.

C.—The clerk, solicitor, architect, and beadle are elected by the court annually at their first meeting in the year.

PART IV.

EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL SOURCES OF INCOME, VALUE OF PROPERTY, ADMINISTRATION AND EXPENDITURE.

RETURN A.—Landed property.

Estates on Beneficial Leases.

A. 1. A list of estates let on beneficial leases, showing in each case—

a. The county where situated.
b. The name of the parish.
c. The acreage.
d. The description of buildings (if any), such as mansion, dwelling-house, farmhouse, cottage, &c.
e. The name of the lessee.
f. The date of the last valuation.
g. The annual value then reported.
h. The commencement of the existing lease.
i. The term of years of the existing lease.
k. The amount of the reserved rent.
l. The fine on the last renewal.
m. The number of years of the previous lease which were then unexpired.
n. The fixed deductions, such as land tax, insurances against fire, quit-rents, and by whom paid.
o. The estimated net annual value for letting at rack-rent.
p. The poor-rate valuation, as regards both the gross estimated rental and the rateable value.
q. Whether or not the present lessee is a member of the company.
r. How and when the company acquired the land in each case, and on what conditions, referring the Commissioners to any deeds or documents.

EXTERNAL and INTERNAL SOURCES of INCOME, VALUE of PROPERTY, ADMINISTRATION and EXPENDITURE.

A. 1.—ESTATES LET ON GROUND RENTS.

LIME STREET ESTATE.

a. City of London.
b. St. Dionis Backchurch and St. Andrew's Undershaft.
c. About half an acre.
d. Offices (buildings erected for).
e. Messrs. Thomas Hale and Son.
Sir J. G. Tollemache Sinclair, Bart., M.P.
Messrs. W. A. and J. H. Colls.
Messrs. Sandilands, Humphrey, and Co.
f. No valuation made.
g. Ditto.

h. Messrs. Hale and Son. Christmas 1876.
Sir J. G. T. Sinclair. Midsummer 1877.
Messrs. Colls. Christmas 1877.
Messrs. Sandilands. Michaelmas 1877.
i. Eighty years' building lease. First year a peppercorn.
k. 3,501*l.* per annum.
l. None.
m. None.
n. Land tax redeemed. No quit-rents. Insurance paid by tenants.
o. Not known.
p. Ditto.
q. None of the present lessees are or ever have been members of the company.
r. A small portion having been left to the Master, Wardens, and Commonalty of the Carpenters' Company, the 15th November 1477, by Thomas Warham, a member of the Company, on condition that they paid for ever to the poor of St. Dionis Backchurch and St. Andrew Undershaft the sum of 20*s.* yearly. The larger portion was afterwards purchased, by the Carpenters' Company, of P. Lewis.

LONDON WALL ESTATE.

a. City of London.
b. Allhallows, London Wall.
c. About one acre.
d. The hall of the company, built near the site of their old hall. Also buildings for public companies and offices.
e. A. J. Waterlow, Esq.
Submarine Telegraph Company.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.
T. Gooch.
A. Morris.
Mocatta and Goldsmid.
f. No valuation made.
g. Ditto.
h. A. J. Waterlow. Lady day 1876.
Submarine Telegraph Company. Michaelmas 1878.
Provincial Bank of Ireland. Midsummer 1879.
A. Morris. Christmas 1879.
T. Gooch. Midsummer 1880.
Mocatta and Goldsmid. Midsummer 1880.
i. Eighty years' building lease. First year a peppercorn.
k. 5,338*l.* per annum.
l. None.
m. None.
n. Land tax redeemed. No quit-rents. Insurance paid by tenants.
o. Not known.
p. Ditto.
q. None of the present lessees are or ever have been members of the company.
The hall is occupied for the uses of the company.
r. The larger portion of this estate was purchased, in the 15th century, of the hospital of St. Mary Spital, having been previously held on lease from the year 1428. Another portion was left to the Carpenters' Company and their successors for ever by William Cony, citizen and carpenter, 1st September 1517, and a small portion was left to the company for ever by Thomas Gittins, citizen and carpenter, 30th July 1587, they paying to three poor freemen the sum of 11*s.*, viz., 3*s.* 8*d.* each annually.

STRATFORD ESTATE.

Part let on ground rents, part on leases, on which no premium has been paid to the company, and part yearly tenancy.

a. Essex.
b. West Ham.
c. About 63 acres, including roads.
d. Factories and cottages and some shops.
e. *See* list on following sheet.
f. No valuation made.
g. None.
h. *See* list on following sheet.
i. *See* list ditto.
k. 1,907*l.* 5*s.* per annum.
l. None.
m. None.
n. Land tax redeemed. No quit-rents. Insurances paid by tenants.
o. Not known.
p. Not known.

STRATFORD ESTATE (GROUND) RENTS.

Name of Lessee.	Numbers.	Name of Road.	Commencement of Lease.	Term.	Rent. £	s.	d.
Wm. Ritchie & Son	Factory	Carpenters and Warton Road.	Christmas, 1863	99 years	170	0	0
Runtz and Goddard	Do.	Carpenters Road	Lady Day, 1874	69½ „	103	10	0
Johnson and O'Neill	Do.	Do.	„ 1876	80 „	170	0	0
S. H. Johnson	Do.	Do.	Michaelmas, 1870	73 „	65	0	0
„	Do.	Do.	Christmas, 1877	- - -	40	0	0
S. Salmon	1, 2, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23	Blyth Road	Lady Day, 1866	80 years	30	0	0
T. de Levante	1 and 2	Carpenters Road	Christmas, 1866	96 „	2	0	0
J. Price	45 and 47	Rosher Road	Lady Day, 1868	78 „	6	0	0
Charles Bales	3 and 4	Carpenters Road	Midsummer, 1865	97½ „	6	10	0
E. Whyte	5	Do.	Do.	97½ „	3	0	0
O. Andrews	6 and 7	Do.	Do.	97½ „	6	10	0
B. Weir	8 to 16	Do.	Christmas, 1865	97 „	9	0	0
„	32 to 36	Do.	Lady Day, 1866	96¼ „	1	10	0
Holt and Co.	17	Do.	Christmas, 1864	98 „	20	0	0
J. Brabner	18 to 23	Do.	„ 1865	97 „	14	10	0
B. T. Fowler	24 to 31 and 37 to 41	Do.	Lady Day, 1866	96¼ „	7	0	0
Jenson and Nicholson	Factory	Warton Road	Christmas, 1869	50 „	20	0	0
O. Schleicher	Do.	Do.	„ 1871	53¼ „	60	0	0
Victoria Stone Co.	Do.	Lett Road	Lady Day, 1872	21 „	60	0	0
F. S. Watkinson	Shop	Do.	„ 1870	76 „	10	0	0
J. W Smith	17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31	Do.	Michaelmas, 1869	76½ „	24	0	0

CARPENTERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

Name of Lessee.	Numbers	Name of Road.	Commencement of Lease.	Term.	Rent.
					£ s. d.
H. Brown	Land	Blyth Road	Lady Day, 1866	80 years	3 10 0
Kemp and Sons	6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24	Do.	Do.	80 „	24 0 0
J. K. Baird	29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43	Rosher Road	Lady Day, 1868	78 „	24 0 0
M. Pound	3 and 4	Blyth Road	„ 1866	80 „	5 0 0
C. Gates	61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71	Rosher Road	Midsummer, 1874	80 „	18 0 0
T. Kendrick	49, 51, 55, 57, 59	Do.	Christmas, 1873	80 „	18 0 0
G. Threadwell	288	High Street	„ 1869	57 „	10 0 0
Wm. Gregar	Land	Warton Road	-	-	50 0 0
F. S. Moll	Factory	Carpenters Road	Lady Day, 1880	80 „	35 0 0
F. Stone	56 to 63	Do.	Christmas, 1877	80 „	32 0 0
E. Fenton	1, 3, 5, 7	Lett Road	Do.	80 „	17 0 0
S. Darley	9 and 11	Do.	Do.	80 „	8 0 0
H. Loader	13 and 15	Do.	Do.	80 „	8 0 0
E. Wright	32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46	Do.	Michaelmas, 1877	80 „	24 0 0
W. H. Ashton	35, 37, 39, 41, 47, 49	Do.	Christmas, 1877	80 „	24 0 0
D. R. Lovett	43 and 45	Do.	Do.	80 „	9 5 0
D. Gass	48	Do.	Do.	80 „	4 0 0
T. J. Lane	50	Do.	Do.	80 „	4 0 0
J. L. Lane	52	Do.	Do.	80 „	4 0 0
H. P. Steil	51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63	Do.	Do.	80 „	26 5 0
A. Gladman	54	Do.	Do.	80 „	4 0 0
S. L. Lewis	56	Do.	Do.	80 „	4 0 0
W. Wilson	58 and 60	Do.	Do.	80 „	8 0 0
J. Elliott	50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64	Rosher Road	Do.	80 „	31 4 0
E. Martin	64	Lett Road	Do.	80 „	4 0 0
G. Enser	65 and 67	Do.	Do.	80 „	9 5 0
J. W. Plumb	66, 68, 70, 72	Do.	Do.	80 „	16 0 0
G. T. Eastwood	69	Do.	Do.	80 „	4 0 0
A. J. Gill	71, 73, 75	Do.	Do.	80 „	11 5 0
B. W. Webb	74 and 76 and 62	Do.	Do.	80 „	2 0 0
E. Hawthorn	77, 79, 81, 83, 85	Do.	Do.	80 „	19 15 0
J. B. Haines	87 and 89	Do.	Do.	80 „	6 10 0
E. Wright	6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48.	Rosher Road	Michaelmas, 1877	80 „	56 0 0
E. Osborne	9	Do.	Christmas, 1877	80 „	4 0 0
J. Barrett	11 and 13	Do.	Do.	80 „	8 0 0
H. Summers	15	Do.	Do.	80 „	4 0 0
A. Moores	17	Do.	Do.	80 „	4 0 0
J. and J. Goodman	19, 25, 27	Do.	Do.	80 „	2 0 0
J. H. Geeves	21, 23	Do.	Do.	80 „	8 0 0
F. L. Flint	66, 68, 70, 80, 82, 88, 90	Do.	Do.	80 „	28 0 0
J. Graves	72, 74, 76, 78	Do.	Do.	80 „	16 0 0
A. D. Green	73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 95, 97, 99, 101, 103.	Do.	Do.	80 „	56 0 0
S. Kay	84	Do.	Do.	80 „	4 0 0
A. Symes	105, 107, 109, 111, 113	Do.	Do.	80 „	17 10 0
W. H. Gunn	25	Blyth Road	Do.	80 „	4 0 0
A. D. Green	38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48	Do.	Do.	80 „	21 0 0
W. B. Moore	27, 29, 31, 33	Do.	Do.	80 „	16 0 0
E. Merry	30	Do.	Do.	80 „	3 10 0
M. Bumby	26, 28	Do.	Do.	80 „	7 0 0
G. Seale	32	Do.	Do.	80 „	3 10 0
C. Commander	34, 46	Do.	Do.	80 „	7 0 0
A. Hardie	73	Do.	Do.	80 „	7 0 0
J. T. Carpenter	1, 2, 3	Warton Road	Do.	80 „	13 6 0
E. A. Burridge	4, 5, 6, 7	Do.	Do.	80 „	16 0 0
W. Schutz	8, 9, 10, 11	Do.	Do.	80 „	13 6 0
W. Marrable	12	Do.	Do.	80 „	6 0 0
J. Schoeneck	13, 14, 20, 21, 22, 23	Do.	Do.	80 „	24 0 0

CARPENTERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

Name of Lessee.	Numbers.	Name of Road.	Commencement of Lease.	Term.	Rent.
					£ s. d.
M. A. Bradshaw	15, 16, 17, 18, 19	Warton Road	Christmas, 1877	80 years	16 0 0
P. W. Sacker	25, 27, 29	Preston Road	Do.	80 „	12 12 0
J. Bates	28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42	Do.	Do.	80 „	33 12 0
W. Ward	31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43	Do.	Do.	80 „	1 10 0
E. Wright	1 and 2	Ward Road	Michaelmas, 1877	80 „	6 0 0
B. Buchner	3 and 4	Do.	Do.	80 „	8 0 0
M. Moses	5 and 6	Do.	Do.	80 „	8 0 0
R. Baldry	7, 8, 9, 10	Do.	Do.	80 „	14 0 0
E. Tyer	11, 12, 13	Do.	Do.	80 „	13 0 0
W. Milne	1, 3, 5, 7	Grace Road	Christmas, 1877	80 „	16 0 0
S. Darley	6 and 8	Do.	Do.	80 „	8 0 0
J. Mitchell	9 and 11	Do.	Do.	80 „	8 0 0
G. W. Siggers	10, 12, 14, 16	Do.	Do.	80 „	16 0 0
M. Gerson	18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32	Do.	Do.	80 „	32 0 0
W. H. Foster	27	Do.	Do.	80 „	4 0 0
J. Ilott	1 and 3	Gibbins Road	Do.	80 „	8 0 0
J. G. Creed	5 and 7	Do.	Do.	80 „	8 0 0
S. L. Jenking	9 and 11	Do.	Do.	80 „	8 0 0
S. M. Clark	13 and 15	Do.	Do.	80 „	8 0 0
E. Gwinnell	21	Do.	Do.	80 „	4 0 0

q. None of the present lessees are or ever have been members of the company.

r. These lands at Stratford were marsh lands, bought by the company in 1768 for the sum of 2,970*l.* 15*s.* Three acres were left by Mr. Lett, a member of the company, and about three acres more were obtained, in 1846, in exchange for the property left by Mr. Read, in Bermondsey, (*see* page 222, par. 4), and the gross rental of the whole, at that time, was under 200*l.* per annum.

Estates at Rack-rent.

A. 2. A list of estates let at rack-rent, showing in each case—

a. The county where situated.
b. The name of the parish.
c. The acreage.
d. The description of buildings (if any).
e. The name of the tenant.
f. The date of the last valuation.
g. The commencement of the existing lease (if any).
h. The term of years of the lease.
i. The rent.
k. The fixed deductions (if any).
l. The poor-rate valuation, as regards both the gross estimated rental and the rateable value.
m. Whether or not the present lessee is a member of the company.
n. How and when the company acquired the land in each case, and on what conditions, referring the Commissioners to any deeds or documents.

ESTATES LET ON LEASES ON WHICH NO PREMIUM HAS BEEN PAID TO THE COMPANY.

A. 2.—Godalming Estate.

a. Surrey.
b. Godalming (Shackleford Division).
c. About 150 acres.
d. Farm land, barns, and cottage.
e. Messrs. Roker.
f. 25th November 1878.
g. Milchaelmas, 1862.
h. 21 years.
i. 160*l.* per annum.
k. Quit rent 13*s.* 6*d.* Tithe rent 21*s.*
l. Not known.
m. The lessee is not connected with the company.
n. Left to the Carpenters' Company by Richard Wyatt in 1618, for the purpose of supporting 10 almsmen of the parishes of Godalming, Putnam, Hambledon, Compton, and Dunfold in 10 almshouses at Godalming. The expenses of this charity since 1871 have been 321*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.* in excess of rent received by the company. *See* Report to Charity Commissioners.

TWICKENHAM ESTATE.

a. Middlesex.
b. Twickenham.
c. About 10 acres.
d. 10 almshouses.
e. The pasture land adjoining is let to Mr. Withers, of Twickenham, on a yearly tenancy.
f. None made.
g. Christmas, 1860.
h. Yearly tenancy.
i. 25*l.* 4*s.* per annum.
k. Fee farm rent of 16*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* to Earl of Aylesford.
l. Poor rate, 68*l.* This includes the almshouses.
m. The tenant is not a member of the company.
n. This estate was purchased in 1840 for the purpose of erecting almshouses, and the almshouses were erected and chiefly endowed by the voluntary subscriptions of members of the Carpenters' Company.

CARPENTERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

Houses on Beneficial Leases.

A. 3. A list of houses let on beneficial leases, showing in each case—

a. The place where situated.
b. The name of the street and the number of the house.
c. The area of garden, orchard, &c. (if any).
d. The description of the house.
e. The name of the lessee.
f. The date of the last valuation.
g. The annual net value then reported.
h. The commencement of the existing lease.
i. The term of the existing lease.
k. The amount of the reserved rent.
l. The fine on the last renewal.
m. The number of years of the previous lease which were then unexpired.
n. The fixed deductions (if any), and by whom paid.
o. The estimated net annual value for letting at rack-rent.
p. The poor-rate valuation, as before.
q. Whether or not the present lessee is a member of the company.
r. How and when the company acquired the land in each case, and on what conditions, referring the Commissioners to any deeds or documents.

HOUSES LET ON GROUND RENTS.

A. 3.

a. Fulham.
b. 1, 2, and 3, Victoria Place; 1, 2, 3, and 4, 11, Victoria Grove.
c. None.
d. Dwelling houses.
e. James Lawrence, 1, Victoria Place.
John Barratt, 2, 3, Victoria Place; 1, 2, 4, Victoria Grove.
Mr. Clements, 3, Victoria Grove.
Francis Godrich, 11, Victoria Grove.
f. None made.
g. do.
h. and *i.* 1, Victoria Place, Lady Day, 1850. 81 years.
2 and 3, Victoria Place, Michaelmas, 1852. 78½ years.
1 and 2, Victoria Grove, Michaelmas, 1849. 76¾ years.
3 and 4, Victoria Grove, Christmas, 1849. 76½ years.
11, Victoria Grove, Michaelmas, 1850. 75¾ years.
k. 51*l.* per annum.
l. None.
m. None.
n. None.
o. Not known.
p. do.
q. None of the lessees are members of the company.
r. Exchanged with the late Mr. Justice Erle in 1856 for some land in Brampshott, Hants, which was left to the Carpenters' Company by Richard Wyatt to defray the expenses of the annual visit of the master and wardens, &c. to the almshouses at Godalming.

Houses let at Rack-rent.

A. 4. A list of houses let at rack-rent, showing in each case—

a. The place where situated.
b. The name of the street and the number of the house.
c. The area of garden, orchard, &c. (if any).
d. The description of the house.
e. The name of the lessee.
f. The commencement of the existing lease.
g. The term of the lease.
h. The amount of the reserved rent.
i. The fixed deductions (if any), and by whom paid.
k. The poor-rate valuation as before.
l. Whether or not the present lessee is a member of the company.
m. How and when the company acquired the land in each case, and on what conditions, referring the Commissioners to any deeds or documents.

HOUSES LET ON LEASES FOR WHICH NO PREMIUM HAS BEEN PAID TO THE COMPANY.

A. 4.

a. Bishopsgate Street Within.
b. 40.
c. None.
d. A shop and dwelling-house.
e. Mr. Bratton.
f. Lady Day, 1876.
g. 21 years.
h. 200*l.* per annum, of which the Carpenters' Company has one half and the parish of St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, the other half.
i. All taxes and insurance paid by tenant.
k. Not known.
l. The lessee is not a member of the company.
m. The half share of the house was left to the Carpenters' Company by Edward Fennor, citizen and carpenter, in 1603, for the use of the poor of the company, and is returned in the account sent to the Charity Commissioners.

---

a. City of London.
b. Crutched Friars.
c. None.
d. Part of a warehouse.
e. The East and West India Dock Company.
f. 1792.

g. 999 years.
h. 60*l.* per annum.
i. Not known.
k. Not known.
l. No connexion with the Carpenters' Company.
m. Purchased by the Carpenters' Company on 16th June 1634, subject to a yearly payment of 5*l.* 4*s.* to the parson and churchwardens of St. Helen's under the will of John Robinson, 12th July 1599.

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a. Henley-on-Thames.
b. The market-place.
c. Small strip of garden and outhouses.
d. A shop and dwelling-house.
e. William Perrin.
f. Michaelmas, 1878.
g. 21 years.
h. 40*l.* per annum.
i. All paid by tenant.
k. Not known.
l. Not a member of the company.
m. Left to the Carpenters' Company by Richard Wyatt 12th March 1618 on condition that they give annually to 13 poor widows 10*s.* each and a dinner.

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a. Stratford.
b. 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 290, High Street.
2, Norris Place, High Street.
Cottage in Park Place.
c. None.
d. Those in High Street, shops and dwelling-houses.
Norris Place, a dwelling-house.
Park Place, a cottage.
e. Mr. Joy, Mr. Newland, Mr. Bensted, Mr. Frith, Mrs. Bales, Messrs. Caddy and Oliver, Mr. Clapp, Mr. Reeve, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Ewins.

					£ *s.* *d.*
f.	No. 200	Christmas 1880	1 year		50 0 0
f.	202	Lady Day 1880	21	„	65 0 0
g.	204	Michaelmas 1879	21	„	75 0 0
	206	Christmas 1879	42	„	117 7 0
	208	Lady Day 1880	21	„	65 0 0
h.	210, 212	Midsummer 1880	21	„	130 0 0
	214	Lady Day 1880	21	„	65 0 0
	290	Midsummer 1869	21	„	60 0 0
	2, Norris Place	Yearly tenancy	-		30 0 0
	Park Place	Weekly	„		- 4*s.* per week

i. Taxes and insurance paid by tenants, except Park Place, the
k. Poor rate valuation of which is 5*l.*
l. None of the lessees are members of the company.
m. All bought by the company from time to time, generally copyhold and rebuilt by them, with the exception of Norris Place and Park Place. The above property consisted of very old dilapidated houses, immediately adjoining and forming a portion of the frontage to the Stratford Estate.

Leaseholds held by Company.

A. 8. A list of leaseholds held by the company, showing in each case—
a. The county where situated.
b. The name of the parish.
c. The acreage.
d. The name of the lessor.
e. The description of the estate in lease and of the buildings (if any).
f. The commencement of the existing lease.
g. The term of years of the lease.
h. The estimated annual value for letting at rack-rent.
i. The annual payment to the lessor.
k. The fixed deductions (if any).
l. The net annual receipt by the company.
m. The poor-rate valuation as before.
n. How and when the company acquired the estate in each instance, and on what conditions, referring the Commissioners to any deeds or documents.

A. 8.
a. Essex.
b. West Ham.
c. About three acres.
d. Wm. Hy. Dean.
e. Was pasture land, now cottages, on a ground rent.
f., *g.* Lease will expire February, 2112.
i. Bought of Dean in 1850 (Aug.)
k. 4*l.* per annum paid to the poor of parish of West Ham.
l. About 175*l.* per annum.
m. Unknown.
n. Lease bought of W. H. Dean in August 1850, subject to the payment of 4*l.* per annum.

CARPENTERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

RETURN B.—Personal property.

B. 1. A list of moneys invested in Government or other stocks, funds, shares, or securities, showing in each case—

a. The amount of stock, &c.
b. The description of the stock, &c.
c. The sources from whence the stock, &c. arises, (*i.e.*, a statement of the manner in which the company became possessed of the moneys invested).
d. The name in which the stock, &c. is standing, whether that of the company or some other person.
e. The account (if any) to which the stock, &c. belongs.
f. The net annual receipts.

B. 1.

a.	*b.*	*c.*	*d.*	*f.*
£ s. d.				£ s. d.
200 0 0	3 per Cent.	John Day	Charity Commissioners.	6 0 0
691 19 6	Consols	Various	Do.	20 6 8
637 1 11	Reduced	Do.	Do.	18 13 6
735 0 0	New 3 per Cents.	Do.	Do.	21 10 11
4,420 17 6	3 per Cents. Reduced.	Norton Folgate.	Carpenters' Company.	129 17 4
4,301 1 6	3 per Cent.	Worship Street.	Do.	126 6 10
8,556 3 0	New 3 per Cents.	Norton Folgate.	Do.	251 6 8
5,806 9 1	3 per Cent.	Do.	Do.	170 11 4
2,013 19 6	3 per Cents. Reduced.	Worship Street.	Do.	59 3 2

All the above are fully set out in Part I., Return I.

B. 2. A return of the balance of moneys in the hands of the company unappropriated in their accounts on the 31st December in each of the last preceding 10 years.

B. 3. A return of the estimated value of the plate, pictures, furniture, and other property at present on the premises of the company, or in their possession elsewhere.

B. 2.—Balances in hand on 31st December in each of following years :—

	£	s.	d.
1871	857	7	3
1872	300	4	8
1873	386	12	5
1874	377	17	7
1875	1,553	10	2
1876	3,422	12	11
1877	1,542	2	9
1878	1,784	5	8
1879	1,320	18	11
1880	1,722	14	5

B. 3. Estimated value of plate, pictures, and furniture, 3,500*l.*

RETURN C. (1).—A list of any properties of which the company is trustee, with the names of the *cestui que trust* in each instance, the nature of the trust, the nature and description of the property, and a statement of the sums received by the company in respect of the same, and of the manner in which such sums have been expended or disposed of during each of the last 10 years.

RETURN C. (2).—A list of any properties of which the company is *cestui que trust*, with the names of the trustees in each instance, the nature of the trust, the nature and description of the property, and a statement of the sums received by the company in respect of the same during each of the preceding 10 years.

C. 1.—None.

C. 2.—One-sixteenth share of an estate in the province of Ulster, in the county of Londonderry, held by the Ironmongers' Company, as to which that company is trustee, and the Carpenters' Company being *cestui que trust* or equitable or beneficial owner of such one-sixteenth. The rents received for the last 10 years as follows :—

	£
1871	180
1872	180
1873	180
1874	240
1875	240
1876	240
1877	240
1878	270
1879	210
1880	168

The Carpenters' Company is also entitled to a similar share of the surplus income and reversionary interest in the property in Ireland under the management of the Irish Society.

RETURN E.—Internal sources of income.

A list of the annual amounts received in each of the last 10 years in respect of (1) fees paid on admission to the freedom of the company, specifying the amounts paid in respect of each mode of admission thereto; (2) fines or fees paid on admission to the livery of the company; (3) fines or fees paid by members on coming on the court of the company; (4) fines or fees paid on promotion to the offices of warden, &c.; (5) any other internal sources of income, specifying the same.

1 and 2.

FEES ON ADMISSION TO FREEDOM AND LIVERY.

Year.	Patrimony or Servitude.	Redemption.	Livery.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1871	6 0 0	14 14 0	157 10 0
1872	4 0 0	29 8 0	126 0 0
1873	—	14 14 0	63 0 0
1874	4 0 0	22 1 0	63 0 0
1875	10 0 0	73 10 0	409 10 0
1876	8 0 0	36 15 0	252 0 0
1877	12 0 0	90 6 0	399 0 0
1878	4 0 0	76 10 0	315 0 0
1879	4 0 0	12 15 0	140 0 0
1880	8 0 0	114 15 0	612 10 0

3. None.

4. None.

		£ s. d.
5. 1871	Quarterage and apprentice fees	12 13 4
1872	Quarterage	5 19 0
1873	Do.	11 4 0
1874	Do.	8 15 6
1875	Do.	13 9 9
1876	Do.	12 0 0
1877	Do.	2 12 0
1878	Do. and apprentice fees	9 11 6
1879	Quarterage	7 19 0
„	Fine for not serving office	25 0 0
1880	Quarterage and apprentice fees	17 14 6
		£126 18 7

RETURN F. (1).—The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them what has been the increase or decrease from year to year of the company's income during the last 10 years; and whether there is reason to expect any and what increase or decrease during the next 10 years, together with a statement of the reasons for such expectation.

RETURN F. (2).—The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them whether there is reason to expect any permanent increase or decrease in value in any of the estates or properties of the company, and if so, to what extent, together with a statement of the reasons for such expectation.

F. 1.

	Increase.	Decrease.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1871	—	2 2 0
1872	—	201 17 9
1873	132 15 1	—
1874	1,042 8 2	—
1875	467 9 1	—
1876	—	2,668 8 9
1877	1,332 8 0	—
1878	544 10 3	—
1879	2,457 14 6	—
1880	2,807 17 11	—

F. 2.—If the estates in London Wall, Lime Street, and Stratford, which the company have developed at a very considerable cost, let well, there is every reason to suppose that during the next 10 years there will be an increase of rental which will enable the company to reduce their liabilities.

The principal estates of the company being let on long leases there is no probability of any change till the expiration of those leases, but the company cannot venture to say to what extent that change will be.

RETURN G.—The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them—

1. What is the system of management of the company's estates and property?
2. In what way, and by whom, the several receipts and payments are taken and made, and under what control?
3. In what way the company's accounts are audited?
4. Whether the company's accounts are published, or are accessible to all or any and which of the members of the company?

1. There is an estates committee before whom the surveyor brings forward all details respecting the estates. These are considered, and the question is brought before the whole court, the surveyor being present, and the court determines as to the letting or laying out the estates.

2. The wardens attend every quarter to receive the rents, and the receipts are signed by two of them and countersigned by the clerk. Payments are made by order of the court, the bills having been checked by the clerk and audited by two members of the court. All cheques are signed by the master and one warden and countersigned by the clerk. The wardens attend also periodically to check all receipts and payments as shown by the clerk in the company's books. No fees are paid to the wardens for such attendances.

3. A professional auditor audits the whole of the accounts, and there is a special meeting of the court in January of each year to receive the report of the auditor.

4. The company's accounts are not published, but are at all times accessible to members of the court.

RETURN H.*—A detailed statement of the income from all sources of the company during each of the preceding 10 years; a detailed statement of the company's expenditure during each of such 10 years; and a detailed statement of the assets and liabilities of the company at the end of each of such 10 years.

INCOME.

Year.	Dividends.	Admission Fees.	Rents.	Sundries.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1871	531 0 0	193 16 0	4,658 6 11	10 12 0	5,393 14 11
1872	682 12 3	174 15 8	4,306 10 11	27 18 4	5,191 17 2
1873	864 8 9	93 8 8	4,337 1 8	29 13 2	5,324 12 3
1874	894 13 0	112 4 2	5,360 3 3	—	6,367 0 5
1875	894 13 0	494 9 9	5,423 1 3	22 5 6	6,834 9 6
1876	894 13 0	309 9 0	2,971 18 9	—	4,176 0 9
1877	820 17 8	493 8 6	4,148 12 1	45 10 6	5,508 8 9
1878	820 17 6	425 1 6	4,794 3 6	12 16 6	6,052 19 0
1879	820 17 4	170 6 6	7,485 15 2	33 14 6	8,510 13 6
1880	820 17 4	784 3 0	9,365 8 6	348 2 7	11,318 11 5

EXPENDITURE.

	1871.	1872.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Twickenham Almshouses	581 2 3	471 12 6
Godalming Almshouses	197 8 1	315 7 5
Gifts and charities	861 4 6	849 13 6
Stratford estate	266 19 7	1,179 8 0
Repairs	202 17 10	35 18 10
Rates and taxes	231 16 11	252 6 7
Salaries	609 7 6	686 0 0
Court fees	841 1 0	883 1 0
Law and surveying	315 9 6	290 0 10
Entertainments	813 11 10	937 2 0
Sundry charges	278 0 7	115 15 10

EXPENDITURE.

	1873.	1874.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Twickenham Almshouses	628 2 3	558 6 11
Godalming Almshouses	296 15 8	278 0 10
Gifts and charities	952 3 6	1,057 16 6
Stratford estate	1,252 2 7	368 5 6
Repairs	6 16 2	70 2 5
Rates and taxes	267 7 9	201 12 8
Salaries	686 0 0	686 0 0
Court fees	834 15 0	829 10 0
Law and surveying	231 4 6	692 3 4
Entertainments	1,012 10 11	1,059 4 7
Sundry charges	139 9 0	131 19 4
Interest	41 11 2	45 17 8

EXPENDITURE.

	1875.	1876.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Twickenham Almshouses	413 8 9	398 11 8
Godalming Almshouses	322 13 1	274 9 2
Gifts and charities	1,072 8 6	1,664 7 6
Stratford estate	236 7 9	618 15 7
Repairs	25 15 4	80 1 6
Rates and taxes	299 7 6	127 13 1
Salaries	728 0 0	707 15 0
Court fees	1,043 17 0	1,071 0 0
Law and surveying	381 19 0	727 15 10
Entertainments	1,183 10 7	1,330 13 7
Sundry charges	224 9 11	278 11 8
Interest	56 6 0	336 13 7

* The company gave the following abstract of their income and of its application to the Commissioners of 1834 :—

An ACCOUNT of the INCOME and EXPENDITURE of the CARPENTERS' COMPANY for one Year on an average of the Years 1831, 1832, 1833, and 1834, from Michaelmas to Michaelmas in each Year.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Rents of the whole estates of the company	2,033 10 0	
Received at the different courts for liverymen's and freemen's fees, bindings, &c.	154 7 6	
For quarterage	21 3 2	
	£2,209 0 8	
Salaries: clerk, 200*l.*; beadle, 81*l.*; chaplain, &c., 5*l.* 1*s.*	286 1 0	
For the gentlemen of the court for their attendance	201 17 0	
Insurances	34 13 0	
For dinners, 12 for the court of assistants, 23 in number; and three for the livery; at one dinner 135 are invited, and at the other two 120	527 17 2	
Mem.—All the dinners are at taverns, at 9*s.* per head, including desert; the only wines allowed are port, sherry, and bucellas; refreshments are also provided for the livery at their meeting in the morning at the hall, and occasionally a committee dines. All, however are included in this sum.		
Taxes, rates, &c.		140 18 6
Repairs of hall and premises, company's estates, and other incidental expenses		367 13 11
Charities, Godalming Almshouses	160 6 8	
Poor of the company	429 9 7	
		589 16 3
		£2,193 17 6

In addition to the above, about 25*l.* per annum has been given to the poor of the company from the poor's box.

The above account was accompanied with a list of the rental of their estates, which are mostly house property in London Wall, Carpenters Buildings, Bishopsgate Street Within and Without, Norton Folgate, Hog Lane, Lime Street, Crutched Friars, Fenchurch Street, Westminster, Southwark, Henley-on-Thames, Bramsholt, Hants, Godalming, Coleman Street, and Stratford in Essex.

CARPENTERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE.

	1877. £	s.	d.	1878. £	s.	d.
Twickenham Almshouses	492	1	10	517	12	9
Godalming Almshouses	275	17	4	275	12	8
Gifts and Charities	1,152	2	6	1,157	11	0
Stratford estate	502	7	0	1,034	0	11
Lime Street estate	—			77	5	0
Repairs	20	8	9	32	11	3
Rates and taxes	212	0	9	274	0	8
Salaries	707	0	0	767	10	0
Court fees	897	18	6	750	15	0
Law and surveying	515	7	1	727	8	1
Entertainments	1,213	16	4	1,170	4	2
Sundry charges	261	10	10	169	10	3
Interest	599	7	8	909	18	4

	1879. £	s.	d.	1880. £	s.	d.
Twickenham Almshouses	524	0	8	559	17	11
Godalming Almshouses	276	9	2	262	5	4
Gifts and charities	1,333	15	3	1,544	15	7
Stratford Estate	158	5	0	104	18	11
Lime Street Estate	13	2	2	147	13	5
Repairs	14	4	9	83	5	3
Rates and taxes	287	0	8	636	15	4
Salaries	638	2	0	690	12	0
Court fees	681	9	0	940	16	0
Law and surveying	201	19	0	170	19	2
Entertainments	1,160	19	5	1,289	8	4
Sundry charges	225	5	7	255	10	7
Interest	1,549	15	5	2,146	12	2

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF THE CARPENTERS' COMPANY ON 31ST DECEMBER.

	1871. £	s.	d.	1872. £	s.	d.	
New 3 per Cents	9,291	3	0	9,291	3	0	
Consols	891	19	6	10,999	10	1	
Reduced	7,517	0	6	9,531	0	0	Assets.
Rents due	2,250	11	11	2,039	7	11	
Cash in hand	857	7	3	300	4	8	
Tradesmen's and other accounts	543	12	0	603	14	2	Liabilities.

	1873. £	s.	d.	1874. £	s.	d.	
New 3 per Cents	9,291	3	0	9,291	3	0	
Consols	10,999	10	1	10,999	10	1	
Reduced	9,531	0	0	9,531	0	0	Assets.
Rents due	2,084	13	0	3,000	13	5	
Cash in hand	386	12	5	377	17	7	
Tradesmen's and other accounts	600	19	3	847	18	3	Liabilities.
Loans	1,341	11	2	1,827	10	3	

	1875. £	s.	d.	1876. £	s.	d.	
New 3 per Cents	9,291	3	0	9,291	3	0	
Consols	10,999	10	1	10,999	10	1	
Reduced	9,531	0	0	7,071	18	11	Assets.
Rents due	1,640	8	3	972	16	0	
Cash in hand	1,553	10	2	3,422	12	11	
Tradesmen's and other accounts	792	6	4	1,313	7	10	Liabilities.
Loans	1,260	0	0	12,000	0	0	

	1877. £	s.	d.	1878. £	s.	d.	
New 3 per Cents	9,291	3	0	9,291	3	0	
Consols	10,999	10	1	10,999	10	1	
Reduced	7,071	18	11	7,071	18	11	Assets.
Rents due	1,808	1	2	1,430	14	0	
Cash in hand	1,542	2	9	1,784	5	8	
Tradesmen's and other accounts	998	4	7	1,411	3	7	Liabilities.
Loans	16,800	0	0	28,800	0	0	

	1879. £	s.	d.	
New 3 per Cents.	9,291	3	0	
Consols	10,999	10	1	
Reduced	7,071	18	11	Assets.
Rents due	2,339	2	0	
Cash in hand	1,320	18	11	
Tradesmen's and other accounts	833	4	5	Liabilities.
Loans	45,000	0	0	

	1880. £	s.	d.	
New 3 per Cents.	9,291	3	0	
Consols	10,999	10	1	
Reduced	7,071	18	11	Assets.
Rents due	2,666	9	9	
Cash in hand	1,722	14	5	
Tradesmen's and other accounts	967	18	7	
Loans	61,000	0	0	
Balance due to builder on new hall, and estimated expense of finishings, furniture, and decoration	15,000	0	0	Liabilities.

RETURN K.—Position in relation to Universities.—Has the company any relation with the universities, or with any of the colleges in them? State the nature and extent of such relations. Has the company any scholarships or exhibitions tenable at any of the universities in its gift? Give a list of such scholarships or exhibitions, with their respective values, and the periods for which they are respectively tenable; and state how the same are awarded, whether the competition is limited to relations of members, or whether persons so related have any preference.

The company has one exhibition to Cambridge of 4*l.* per annum under the will of John Read, for a poor resident scholar, tenable for three years. In November 1858 this was increased by order of the court to 10*l.* per annum, and again in June 1872 to 25*l.* per annum. When a vacancy occurs public notice is given, and each case is taken entirely on its merits, no favour being shown. The present recipient elected last year was recommended by the Right Hon. H. Fawcett, M.P.

Return M.—General and Technical Education.—A statement as to whether the company does anything to subsidise or encourage education, whether general or technical, and a return of the means (if any) so employed, and of the amount expended on such objects during each of the last preceding 10 years.

The company engaged to contribute annually 150*l.* per annum to the City Guilds Association for promoting technical education, which they have since increased to 250*l.* They have also given several grants of 20 guineas to the Artisans' Institute in St. Martin's Lane.

PART V.—Reform.

The Commissioners being bound to report to Her Majesty "what measures (if any) are, in their judgment, "expedient and necessary for improving or altering the constitution of the companies, or the appropria- "tion or administration of the property or revenues thereof," respectfully invite the attention of the officers of the companies to this part of the Commission.

The Commissioners will be very glad to receive and consider any suggestions respecting this part of the Commission with which the officers of the companies may do the Commissioners the honour of favouring them.

The officers of the company are not prepared to suggest any measures for improving or altering the constitution of the company.

The necessitous members of the company, their widows and children, have been and are duly assisted and provided for, in conformity with one of the main objects for which the guild was originally established.

Every member of the court devotes much time and attention to the duties involved, and great advantage has been secured in the management of the estates and buildings from the fact of members of the court being connected with the building trade and the legal and architectural professions.

They respectfully beg to state that, having full power to make whatever alterations may be thought advisable in the interests of the company and to the advantage of technical education, they have made, and will continue to make, such improvements in the appropriation and administration of the funds of the company as may appear to them from time to time to be desirable.

APPENDIX A.

This company gave considerable information to the Municipal Commissioners of 1834. Some account of their property at this date is given under Part IV.—Return H.

APPENDIX B.

City of London Livery Companies' Commission,
2, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.,
16th July 1882.

Sir,

Referring to the circular sent by the Commissioners to the Worshipful Company of Carpenters, dated the 15th February, I am directed respectfully to request the Court of the Company to oblige the Commissioners by giving them answers to the following questions:—

1. What is the rateable value of the Company's almshouses, those at Twickenham and Godalming respectively, and what is that of any other buildings (if there are any such) similarly in the occupation of the Company, exclusive of the Company's hall?

2. In the statement of income and expenditure for 10 years, with which the Company has favoured the Commissioners, is the Company's trust income to any and what extent included?

3. The trust income of the Company for the year 1880 appears to have been 939*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.*, arising as follows; viz., from rents 126*l.* 4*s.* 0*d.*; from dividends (some of which represent the price of lands sold) 755*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.*; from charges on the general income of the Company 57*l.* 16*s.* 0*d.* The Commissioners will be glad to know if these figures are correct.

4. The total rental of the Carpenters' Company according to the tables furnished by the Company appears to exceed 11,000*l.* per annum. The amount given in the statement of income for 1880 is 9,365*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* Will you kindly explain this apparent discrepancy?

The Commissioners will be greatly obliged to the Court and to yourself for replies to these four questions.

I am, &c.
H. D. Warr,
Secretary.

S. W. Preston, Esq.,
Clerk to the Carpenters' Company.

Carpenters' Hall,
London Wall, E.C.,
9th October 1882.

Sir,

I now beg to forward you answers to four questions contained in your communication of 16th July last.

I am, &c.
Stanton Wm. Preston.

H. D. Warr, Esq.

1. The almshouses at Twickenham and Godalming are not rated at all, and the Carpenters' Company have no other property similarly in their occupation.

2. The statement of income and expenditure includes the trust property, full particulars of which appear in the returns.

3. The figures are correct. The 881*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* is left for the assistance of necessitous members of the Company, at the discretion of the Court. The 57*l.* 16*s.* 0*d.* is left for specific objects, as shown.

4. The difference arises from the fact that no rent was received from two of the tenants in the London Wall estate in the year 1880, the first year being a peppercorn. The amount of rent would be 1,718*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*

CLOCKMAKERS' COMPANY.

The returns sent by the Clockmakers' Company to the Commissioners were accompanied with the following letter :—

"This company begs to state that it claims its corporate property as absolutely its own, and not subject to any trust whatever.

"This company makes this return, so far as regards such corporate body, voluntarily, and contends that the Crown has no legal right to interfere in any way with the manner in which the company chooses to dispose of it.

"This company claims to have all questions having reference to its right to its corporate property tried and decided by the Courts of Law as established in this country, and by no other authority whatsoever."

PART I.—Foundation and Object.

A. to H.

Return A.—A statement of the date, ascertained or probable, of the foundation of the company, and of the circumstances, so far as they can be discovered from its documents of foundation or archives, in which the company had its origin.

Return B.—A list of the charters, charters of inspeximus, and other instruments of a similar nature, whether originals or copies, which have been at any time in the possession of the company, together with an abstract of the purport of each, regard being specially had to any evidence which it may contain as to the object of the foundation of the company.

Return C.—A list of any trust deeds "founding, regulating, or affecting" the company, with the date of each, the names of the parties thereto, and an abstract of the purport of each.

Return D.—A list with dates of any "decrees of Court," whether of the Courts of Common Law or of Chancery, or of any acts of the Court of Aldermen or of the Court of Common Council, "regulating or affecting" the company, with a statement of the effect of each decision.

Return E.—A list of any other documents, not included in the descriptions in the preceding returns, which "found, regulate, or affect" the company, with dates, and an abstract of the effect of each.

Return F.—A A concise history of the company, from the time of its foundation to the present day, with special reference to the inquiry contained in the Commission as to "the objects for which the company was founded," and "how far those objects are now being carried into effect."

Return G.—Has the company a licence in mortmain? When was such licence granted (referring to the document by description)? What is its extent, and to what extent is it now unexhausted?

Return H.—Is there vested in the company, and how, whether by charter, statute, order of the Court of Aldermen, act of Common Council, or otherwise, any right of exercising superintendence over, or any duty or discretion to encourage in any way, any and what art, trade, or business? State the nature and local limits of such control. In what manner and to what extent is such control now exercised? If such control is not now exercised, state the circumstances under which its exercise has fallen into desuetude.

A.—The company was incorporated by charter of King Charles I., dated 22nd August, in the seventh year of his reign (A.D. 1631.)

B.—The company possess the original charter of King Charles I. before mentioned. By it all persons using the art or mystery of clockmaking, freemen of London, or otherwise, within the City, its liberties or suburbs, or within 10 miles thereof, are incorporated by the name of the Master, Wardens, and Fellowship of the Art or Mystery of Clockmaking of the City of London, with power to make byelaws for the government of its own members and the regulation of the art, for the punishment of deceits and offences, to seek for, examine, and destroy faulty and deceitful work of clock and watchmakers or mathematical instrument makers within the same limits.

C.—Nil.

D.—Act of Common Council of the 15th October 1765, grounded on the charter, and also pursuant to the charter, so far as the compulsory clauses therein are legal and effectual, whereby all persons exercising the art or mystery of clockmaking within the City of London, or its liberties, are required to take up their freedom in the company, under a penalty of five pounds.

E.—Nil.

F.—*Concise History.*—The company have ever exerted their influence for the benefit of the craft with which they have maintained and still preserve a close and as they believe beneficial connection, and although in deference to the altered circumstances under which trade is now carried on they have ceased to exercise their compulsory powers, they have from time to time, when it has appeared desirable, or when appealed to, used their influence and prestige as a rallying point for the trade when it has been necessary to approach Parliament, or the Government, to protest against or explain objections to contemplated legislative enactments or imposts or other matters by which the industries with which they are identified have appeared to be prejudicially affected.

G.—The company have no special licence in mortmain, but by their charter are empowered to purchase manors, messuages, lands, tenements, liberties, privileges, jurisdictions, franchises, &c., in fee and perpetuity, or for terms of lives not held of the Crown in capite or by knight's service, and to sell and alienate the same. They have, however, neither lands nor tenements.

H.—*Vide B.*—The right of search and control has not been exercised for many years, and appears to have fallen gradually into desuetude.

CLOCKMAKERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

PART I.—RETURN I.—CHARITIES.

RETURN I.—A list of the charities, eleemosynary, educational or otherwise, which are under the management of the company, stating in each case the name of the founder, the date and nature of the benefaction, its original and its present value, and the purposes to which the funds have been applied for each of the last preceding ten years.

Founder's Name.	Date of Foundation.	Objects of Benefaction.	Endowments. Personalty. Stock.	Endowments. Personalty. Other Personalty.	Present Income.	Application of Income.	Remarks.
The charitier of the company, other than those specially mentioned below, are represented by a sum of 2,450*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.* Consols, producing net income of 73*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*, the following Bequests and Donations being therein included, viz.:—							
				£	£ s. d.		
Sampson Shelton	1632-50	Poor of the Company	—	50			
Edward East	1693	Ditto	—	100			
Henry Jones	1693	Ditto	—	100			
Charles Gretton	1701	Sons of deceased freemen, towards their apprenticeship.	—	50			
Richard Hutchinson	1736	Poor of the Company	—	100			
Benjamin Gibbons	1769	Ditto	Bank stock	110			
Sir Robert Darling	1770	Ditto	Ditto	100			
Nathaniel Styles	1770	Ditto	Ditto	10	73 10 2	Poor freemen and widows of freemen of the company.	
Devereux Bowley	1773	Poor freemen and widows of freemen.	4 per cent. Annuities.	500			
Benjamin Sidey	1795	Poor of the Company	—	300			
Robert Atchison	1819	Ditto	—	10			
Samuel Fenn	1828	Ditto	Bank stock	180			
Charles Rawlings	1861	A poor freeman or widow of a freeman.	—	100			
Ditto	1864	Poor of the Company	—	100			
William Henry Warre	1865	The Company	—	100			
OTHER CHARITIES.							
William James Frodsham.	1850	Decayed workmen, freemen of the company, and widows of freemen.	—	1,000 Invested in 1,033*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.* Consols.	31 0 0	Ditto.	
Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy.	1855	Poor of the Company	—	200	12 10 0	Ditto	Less income tax.
Ditto	1860			50			
Hon. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy.	1864	The Company	—	200	10 0 0	Ditto	Ditto.
William Rowlands	1864	Pensioners in Watch and Clockmakers' Asylum, Colney Hatch, &c.	1,000*l.* Imperial Ottoman Loan of 1882 now represented by 1,000*l.* Bombay and Baroda Stock, and 1,000*l.* Bond Imperial Ottoman Loan of 1882 producing no income.	—	50 0 0	Pensioners Clock and Watchmakers' Asylum, Colney Hatch, &c.	Ditto.

PART II.—CONSTITUTION AND PRIVILEGES OF MEMBERSHIP.

A.

A.—Governing Body.

1. State the present constitution of the governing body of the company, whether such constitution is according to the charter, and if not, in what respects such constitution varies therefrom, and when and how such alteration was made.
2. State the qualifications for membership of the governing body of the company, the time and periods of election, and the qualifications of the voters at elections to the governing body.
3. State the functions of the governing body, and of the different members of the same respectively, and whether the members of the governing body pay any and what fees or fines on admission thereto, and whether they are paid any and what salaries or amounts in respect of their services respectively.
4. State the nature of the business which comes before the governing body of the company, the method adopted in transacting it, the times at which the governing body meets for business purposes, the way in which the opinions of the members are taken, and whether the resolutions and decisions of the governing body are published, or are otherwise accessible to any or all, and which of the members of the company.

CLOCKMAKERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

5. State whether the members of the governing body are liable to suspension or removal on any, and what grounds, and by what method such suspension or removal is effected.

6. Has the company any byelaws sanctioned by the Courts of Law or Chancery, or by the Courts of Aldermen or of Common Council, or otherwise? State the effect of such byelaws.

A. 1.—The governing body consists, in accordance with the terms of the charter, of a master, three wardens, and 10 or more assistants, the present number of the latter being 12.

A. 2.—The governing body is composed of freemen who have been admitted to the livery. Freemen are eligible, but in practice liverymen only are chosen.

The master and wardens are elected from the court of assistants by show of hands annually on Michaelmas day, or, if it falls on a Sunday, on the day following. The assistants are similarly elected from time to time as vacancies are occasioned by death, resignation, or removal, the electors being the master, wardens, and remaining assistants.

A. 3.—The functions of the governing body comprise the general rule and government of the fellowship. The master or deputy master presides at the several courts; the wardens and assistants assist the master in deliberating on such business as may be brought before the court. The renter warden is the treasurer.

Every assistant pays on admission a fee or fine of 52*l.* 10*s.* A fee of 1*l.* is paid to the master, wardens, and each assistant attending at each of the ordinary courts of the company.

A. 4.—The usual business is the binding of apprentices, admitting to the freedom and livery, payment of pensions, &c., and the general regulation of the affairs of the fellowship. The court is convened by summons, on which the business to be transacted is stated. Four quarterly courts, of which every freeman has notice. An election court and an audit court are usually held. Other courts are held as occasion may require and the court or the master and wardens may appoint. The opinions of the members are usually taken by open voting unless otherwise determined.

The resolutions and decisions of the court are recorded in their journals, which are open to all the members of the court.

A. 5.—The master, wardens, or assistants are liable to removal for evil government or misbehaviour, or for any reasonable or just cause; the master, at the pleasure of the wardens and assistants, or the major part of them, whereof one of the wardens to be one; the wardens, at the pleasure of the master, wardens, and assistants, or the greater part of them; and the assistants, at the pleasure of the master, wardens, and assistants, or the greater part of them, whereof the master and one of the wardens to be two.

A. 6.—The company's byelaws were made under the provisions of the Act of Parliament of the 19th Henry VII. and were ratified in accordance with that statute on the 11th August 1632 by the Lord Keeper, the Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas; and an additional byelaw was made and ratified on the 4th April 1796 by the Lord Chancellor and the two Lord Chief Justices above mentioned.

The effect of such byelaws is to regulate the fellowship, and all persons using, exercising, or trading in the art or mystery of clockmaking within the City of London and liberties thereof, and 10 miles compass of the said city, in all things concerning the said art, trade, or mystery, and to declare after what manner, order, and form the master, wardens, and fellowship, and all persons using the art, trade, or mystery, shall behave, demean, carry, and use themselves in their offices, mysteries, and work for the public good and common profit of the fellowship and the rest of the Queen's subjects, with power to levy fines to their own use and punish offenders.

PART II.—B.

RETURN B.—Admission to Membership.

1. State the qualifications for membership of the company, the several grades of membership of the company, and whether women are admitted to membership.

2. State the several modes in which the freedom of the company may be obtained, the circumstances entitling an applicant to admission under each mode respectively, and the fees payable in respect of admission under each mode respectively.

3. State whether persons exercising any particular trade are required by statute or otherwise to become free of the company. Is there any process by which members of such trade can become members of the company, and is there any process for compelling such persons to procure admission, and are such processes enforced, and to what extent? Is the freedom of the City of London in any and what way a condition precedent or subsequent to membership? Are there any members who are not free of the City of London? Do persons exercising any particular trade commonly become members of the company? If so, how many members of such trade are at present members of the company? What is the number of the members of the trade (if any) the name of which is borne by the company, who are members of the company?

4. Are freemen liable to disfranchisement, and if so, for what reasons, and what is the mode of disfranchisement?

5. Is the livery of the company limited or unlimited in number? What are the qualifications for election to the livery, who are the electors thereto, and how do the elections thereto take place, and what fees are payable on election? Are liverymen liable to removal from the livery, and for what reasons?

B. 1.—Must be of good character, not subject to any legal incapacity, and of the age of 21 years or upwards.

Grades are freemen, liverymen, assistants, wardens, and master.

Unmarried women have been admitted to membership.

B. 2.—The freedom may be obtained by patrimony, servitude, or redemption.

Patrimony.—By right of birth in lawful wedlock after the admission of the father to the freedom of the company.

Servitude.—By an apprenticeship of seven years to a member of the company.

Redemption.—By purchase or gift.

The fees payable on admission are:—

—	Company.	Clerk.	Government Stamp Duty.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Patrimony	5 8 0	0 5 0	1 0 0
Servitude	4 18 0	0 5 0	1 0 0
Redemption	16 15 0	0 5 0	3 0 0
Bonâ fide workmen or persons engaged in the trade or occupation of a clock or watch maker may be admitted by redemption with the sanction of the court at the reduced fee of	4 15 0	0 5 0	3 0 0

B. 3.—*Vide* Part I., Return D.—No steps are now taken to compel persons to take up the freedom of the company.

The freedom of the City of London is not necessarily a condition precedent or subsequent to admission to membership of the company, but in practice members are admitted to the freedom of the City immediately after their admission to the freedom of the company; only three freemen of the company are known not to be free of the City.

Persons connected with the various branches of the trades embraced within the art or mystery of clockmaking do frequeetly procure admission to membership of the company, nearly half of the existing members being or having been engaged in those trades.

B. 4.—Freemen are liable to disfranchisement by vote of the court, but no modern instances are known.

B. 5.—The livery is limited by orders of the Court of Aldermen of July 1766, 5th December 1786, 15th May 1810, and 11th April 1827, to 250.

Freemen of good character and respectability are upon their applications usually admitted to the livery, the court of the company being the electors. Elections are made and liverymen admitted in open court, the fee on admission being 21*l.*, as fixed by the Court of Aldermen.

Admission to the livery is not granted as a matter of right, it being discretionary with the court to grant or refuse.

Liverymen are liable to removal by vote of the court for just and reasonable cause, but no modern instances are known.

Part II.—C.

Return C.—Number of Members.

State (1) the present number of freemen, (2) the present number of the livery, (3) the present number of other members, (4) the number of admissions to the freedom by each mode respectively, and (5) the number of calls to the livery which have respectively taken place during each of the last preceding ten years.

C. 1.—Number of freemen not accurately known, probably about 100.

C. 2.—Number of liverymen, 73.

C. 3.—No other members.

C. 4. C. 5.

Date.	Servitude.	Patrimony.	Redemption.	Calls to the Livery.
1870	1	2	—	3
1871	—	1	2	3
1872	1	—	1	2
1873	—	1	3	3
1874	1	—	7	6
1875	1	1	9	11
1876	—	—	3	3
1877	—	—	3	3
1878	2	—	2	2
1879	—	—	2	1

Part II.—D.

Return D.—(1) State the number of apprentices bound at the Company's Hall, or otherwise under the auspices of the company, during each of the last ten years. (2) State how many have been bound during each of the last ten years to members following the trade (if any) the name of which is borne by the company. (3) In what cases and to what extent have the fees or premiums of such apprentice been paid by the company?

D. 1. D. 2.

Date.	Number of Apprentices bound.	To Trades included under the Art and Mystery of Clockmaking.
1870	1	—
1871	4	4
1872	8	6
1873	4	4
1874	3	3
1875	2	2
1876	—	—
1877	—	—
1878	3	2
1879	2	1

D. 3.—No premiums were paid on either of the above apprenticeships.

Part II.—E.

Return E.—Profits and Privileges.

1. State with fulness what are the advantages, pecuniary or otherwise, incident to the position of a member of the company in each grade of membership, as (1) a freeman, (2) a liveryman, (3) master, warden, or otherwise a member of the governing body.
2. State the sums paid on an average annually for the preceding 10 years by the ompany to the members according to the grades of membership mentioned above, and of what such sums consisted, whether (1) fees, and of what nature, (2) pensions, or (3) other payments, specifying the nature of the same respectively.
3. What circumstances are in practice held to constitute a claim to a pension or donation? State the number of present pensioners and donees respectively, and the amounts paid to them as such respectively. How many pensioners and donees are connected with the trade (if any) the name of which is borne by the company?
4. (1) What is the average standing of a member when he becomes a member of the governing body, and (2) what is the average time for which a member continues on the governing body?
5. Does the company carry on any and what trade or manufacture with which its title is directly or indirectly connected? If so, what is the capital and from what sources is it derived, and how are the profits (if any) divided or deal with?

E. 1.—The only pecuniary payments made to members of the company, except the charities to decayed members and widows of members, mentioned in Return I., Part I, are the fees paid to members of the court of assistants for attendances, as stated in Return A. 3, Part II. Membership of the company confers electoral rights, both as regards the parliamentary and municipal franchise within the City of London.

E. 2.—(1.) The average of the sums paid for attendances to members of the court during the past 10 years, as above mentioned, is 66*l.* 4*s.*

(2.) It is assumed that these questions relate only to the company's corporate income and not to its charities. The company have during the last 10 years contributed out of their own funds an average of 79*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.* per annum in aid of their pensions from charitable sources, 20*l.* of this having been paid as pensions to necessitous unmarried daughters (upwards of 55 years of age) of deceased freemen of the company.

(3.) Other payments, none.

E. 3.—*Vide* Return E. 2, above.

E. 4.—The average standing of a member of the livery when elected on the court, as shown by the existing members, is 14 years; the mean average number of years the existing members have been on the court is 12 years.

E. 5.—The company do not carry on any trade.

PART III.—Officers and Servants.

Return A.—A list of the officers of the company, with a statement of the duties of each, the amount of his salary and emoluments, and whether or not he is a member of the company.

Return B.—A list of the servants of the company, with a statement of the duties of each, and of the amounts of their wages and other emoluments.

Return C.—A statement as to the mode in which the officers and servants of the company are respectively appointed.

A.—The officers of the company are the clerk, who attends all meetings of the court and its committees, and acts as secretary and legal adviser, and takes turnovers out of court.

His salary is 50*l.* per annum, with fees of the average value of about 3*l.* per annum, on the admission of members to the freedom, livery, and court of assistants, and on the binding of apprentices. The clerk is a freeman of the company.

The beadle attends all meetings of the company and acts as messenger or attendant, delivers all summons for meetings of the court and its committees, and also gives notices of all courts for general business to all the freemen and liverymen of the company. He also attends to identify liverymen of the company coming to vote at municipal and parliamentary elections within the City of London.

His salary is 25*l.* per annum, with fees on admissions to the livery and court of assistants of the average value of 1*l.* per annum.

The beadle is a freeman of the company.

B.—There are no other officers or servants of the Company.

C.—The clerk and beadle are annually elected by the court of assistants.

PART IV.—B.

Return B. 1.—List of Moneys belonging to the Clockmakers' Company, invested in Government or other Stocks, Shares, Funds, or Securities.

Amount of Stock, &c.	Description of Stock.	Source from whence arising, *e.g.*, Gift with Name of Donor, Bequest with Name of Testator, Sale of Lands, and which, &c.	In what Name standing—*e.g.*, Company, Chancery Division of High Court of Justice, &c.	To what Account belonging—*e.g.*, any particular Fund or Trust Account.	Net Annual Receipt, Income Tax deducted.	Remarks.
£ s. d.					£ s. d.	
2,450 6 11	3*l.* per Cent. Consols -	Charitable bequests and donations.	Company -	Company's charities -	73 10 2	
1,033 11 10	Ditto -	Bequest of William James Frodsham.	Ditto -	Parkinson and Frodsham's Charity.	31 0 0	
2,160 0 0	Bank stock - -	Company's investment of funds.	Ditto -	Company - -	226 16 0	
2,488 17 8	New 3*l.* per Cents -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	72 19 1	
574 16 3	3*l.* per Cent. Reduced -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	16 16 8	
6,400 0 0	4*l.* per Cent. Debenture Stock Great Indian Peninsular Railway.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	250 13 4	
2,330 0 0	6*l.* per Cent. Shrewsbury and Hereford Railway Stock.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	171 17 9	
1,000 0 0	6*l.* per Cent. Turkish Bonds, 1862.	William Rowland's bequest.	Ditto -	Rowland's Charity -	„ „	
1,000 0 0	5*l.* per Cent. Bombay and Baroda Railway Stock.	Sale of Turkish Bonds, &c.; Rowland's Charity.	Ditto -	Ditto - -	73 8 9	
250 0 0	Ditto -	Gifts from Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy.	Ditto -	Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy's Charity.		
200 0 0	Ditto -	Gifts of Hon. Rustomjee Jejeebhoy.	Ditto -	Hon. R. Jejeebhoy's Charity.		
50 0 0	Ditto -	Company's investment of funds.	Ditto -	Company - -		
1,975 0 0	5*l.* per Cent. Midland Railway Contingent Preference Stock.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	123 15 0	Less income tax.
500 0 0	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -		

B. 2.—A return of the balance of monyes in the hands of the company unappropriated in their accounts on the 31st December in each of the last preceding 10 years.

B. 3.—A return of the estimated value of the plate, pictures, furniture, and other property, at present on the premises of the company, or in their possession elsewhere.

B. 2.—No balances have remained unappropriated in the company's accounts at the end of either of the last preceding 10 years, the same having been from time to time either invested or carried to the account of the next ensuing year.

B. 3.—The company possesses but little plate; the value thereof is estimated at about 130*l.*

The library, museum, and pictures of the company are insured for the sum of 1,000*l.*

Part IV.—Return C.

Return C (1).—A list of any properties of which the company is trustee, with the names of the *cestui que trust* in each instance, the nature of the trust the nature and description of the property, and a statement of the sums received by the company in respect of the same, and of the manner in which such sums have been expended or disposed of during each of the last 10 years.

Return C (2).—A list of any properties of which the company is *cestui que trust*, with the names of the trustees in each instance, the nature of the trust, the nature and description of the property, and a statement of the sums received by the company in respect of the same during each of the last 10 years.

C. 1.—The company is not trustee of any property other than its charitable funds before mentioned and detailed.

C. 2.—Nil.

Part IV.—Return D.

Return D.—A list of properties of any other description than those included in the preceding classes, together with a statement of the incomes derived therefrom by the company during each of the preceding 10 years

D.—There are no properties of any other description.

Part IV.—Return E.

Return E.—Internal Sources of Income.

A list of the annual amounts received in each of the last ten years in respect of (1) fees paid on admission to the freedom of the company, specifying the amounts paid in respect of each mode of admission thereto; (2) fines or fees paid on admission to the livery of the company; (3) fines or fees paid by members on coming on the court of the company; (4) fines or fees paid on promotion to the offices of warden, &c.; (5) any other internal sources of income, specifying the same.

Fees received in each of the last ten years.

On admissions to the freedom, livery, and court, and on the binding of apprentices.

	E. 1.						E. 2.	E. 3.	
Date.	Freedom by						Livery Fines.	Court Fines.	Apprentices.
	Patrimony.	Less Government Stamps.	Servitude.	Less Government Stamps.	Redemption.	Less Government Stamps.			
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1870	12 16 0	2 0 0	5 18 0	1 0 0	Nil	—	60 0 0	—	0 17 6
1871	6 8 0	1 0 0	Nil	—	16 14 0	6 0 0	60 0 0	200 0 0	3 10 0
1872	Nil	—	2 16 6	1 0 0	8 7 0	3 0 0	40 0 0	50 0 0	7 0 0
1873	6 8 0	1 0 0	Nil	—	25 1 0	9 0 0	60 0 0	Nil	3 10 0
1874	Nil	—	5 18 0	1 0 0	58 9 0	21 0 0	120 0 0	Nil	2 12 6
1875	6 8 0	1 0 0	5 18 0	1 0 0	75 3 0	27 0 0	220 0 0	Nil	1 15 0
1876	Nil	—	Nil	—	59 5 0	9 0 0	60 0 0	50 0 0	Nil
1877	Nil	—	Nil	—	39 10 0	9 0 0	40 0 0	50 0 0	Nil
1878	Nil	—	8 16 0	2 0 0	19 15 0	6 0 0	20 0 0	50 0 0	2 12 6
1879	Nil	—	Nil	—	22 15 0	6 0 0	20 0 0	100 0 0	1 15 0

E. 4. and 5. No other fines or fees have been received during the last ten years.

Part IV.—Return F.

Return F.—(1.) The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them what has been the amount of the increase or decrease, from year to year, of the company's income during the last 10 years, and whether there is reason to expect any increase or decrease during the next 10 years, together with a statement of the reasons for such expectation.

Return F.—(2.) The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them whether there is reason to expect any permanent increase or decrease in value in any of the estates or properties of the company, and if so, to what extent, together with a statement for the reasons for such expectation.

F. 1.—This return is answered by the preceding as to the past, and the company have formed no expectations as to the future.

F. 2.—The company have no reason to anticipate any alteration in the income derived from their property other than such increase as may be occasioned by any additional investments they may be enabled to make.

Part IV.—Return G.

Return G.—The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them—

1. What is the system of management of the company's estates and property?
2. In what way, and by whom, the several receipts and payments are taken and made, and under what control?
3. In what way the company's accounts are audited?
4. Whether the company's accounts are published, or are accessible to all or any, and which of the members of the company?

G. 1.—The company have no real estate; their income is derived from funded property, which is under the management of the court of assistants.

G. 2.—Receipts are taken and payments made by the renter warden by the direction and under the control of the court of assistants, to whom he gives security for the due performance of his duties.

G. 3 and 4.—The accounts are audited by the court, and are duly entered in the journals of the company, which, as before stated, are open to all the members of the court.

Part IV.—Return H.

Return H.—A detailed statement of the income from all sources of the company during each of the preceding 10 years, a detailed statement of the company's expenditure during each of such 10 years, and a detailed statement of the assets and liabilities of the company at the end of each of the last 10 years.

	Receipts.	Payments (including Investments, Pensions, &c., &c.)	Liabilities.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1870	1,039 11 8	1,016 10 8	Nil.
1871	1,325 17 3	1,220 18 1	
1872	1,231 2 8	1,219 8 1	
1873	1,033 19 4	1,053 9 4	
1874	1,042 17 3	1,053 17 3	
1875	1,316 16 3	1,205 4 5	
1876	1,239 9 5	1,085 17 11	
1877	1,277 13 9	1,211 6 8	
1878	1,219 6 1	1,209 3 11	
1879	1,296 3 1	1,353 3 10	

Part IV.—Return M.

General and Technical Education.

Return M.—A statement as to whether the company does anything to subsidize or encourage education, whether general or technical, and a return of the means (if any) so employed, and of the amount expended on such objects during each of the last preceding 10 years.

M.—The company have founded a library, to which additions are from time to time made by them, and also by the gift of their members, containing a collection of works upon the theory and practice of the art of clock and watch making, or connected with horology and general science. To this they have added a museum, which is similarly augmented from time to time, containing a collection of specimens, many of them unique, of watches and watch and clock work, for the purpose of illustrating the progress of the art of watch and clock making from its commencement.

The library and museum have, with the permission of the Corporation of the City of London, been deposited in their free library at Guildhall, under the care of the librarian of the Corporation, and are at all times open to the inspection of the public. A catalogue has been printed and issued to the members of the company, copies of which are also available for the use of the public in the Guildhall Library.

They also contribute annually to the funds of the British Horological Institute, which has been established for the purpose of affording technical instruction by lectures and otherwise to the watch and clock making trade. They have recently, with a view to encourage the highest excellence in the production of the marine chronometer, on which navigation so largely depends, established prizes to be awarded annually to the makers of the two chronometers standing first and second (as testified and certified by the Astronomer Royal) at the annual trials for Government purchase at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich.

PART V.—Reform.

The Commissioners, being bound to report to Her Majesty "what measures (if any) are, in their judgment, "expedient and necessary for improving or altering the constitution of the companies, or the appropriation "or administration of the property or revenues thereof," respectfully invite the attention of the officers of the companies to this part of the Commission.

The Commissioners will be very glad to receive and consider any suggestions respecting this part of the Commission with which the officers of the companies may do the Commissioners the honour of favouring them.

The officers of the company have no suggestions to make to the Commissioners for the appropriation of its revenues, which are the private property of the members, and which have been chiefly the result of investments made during the lifetime of existing members to purposes other than such as the members deem expedient and proper.

COACH AND COACH-HARNESS MAKERS' COMPANY.

The Company annexed to their returns a protest against the legality of the inquiry.

PART I.—FOUNDATION AND OBJECT.

A. TO H.

RETURN A.—A statement of the date, ascertained or probable, of the foundation of the Company, and of the circumstances, so far as they can be discovered from its documents of foundation or archives, in which the Company had its origin.

RETURN B.—A list of the charters, charters of inspeximus, and other instruments of a similar nature, whether originals or copies, which have been at any time in the possession of the Company, together with an abstract of the purport of each, regard being specially had to any evidence which it may contain as to the object of the foundation of the Company.

RETURN C.—A list of any trust deeds "founding, regulating, or affecting" the Company, with the date of each, the names of the parties thereto, and an abstract of the purport of each.

RETURN D.—A list with dates of any "decrees of court," whether of the Courts of Common Law or of Chancery, or of any acts of the Court of Aldermen or of the Court of Common Council, "regulating or affecting" the Company, with a statement of the effect of each decision.

RETURN E.—A list of any other documents, not included in the descriptions in the preceding returns, which "found, regulate, or affect" the Company, with dates and an abstract of the effect of each.

RETURN F.—A concise history of the Company, from the time of its foundation to the present day, with special reference to the inquiry contained in the Commission as to "the objects for which the Company was founded," and "how far those objects are now being carried into effect."

RETURN G.—Has the Company a licence in mortmain? When was such licence granted (referring to the document by description)? What is its extent, and to what extent is it now unexhausted?

RETURN H.—Is there vested in the Company and how, whether by charter, statute, order of the Court of Aldermen, act of Common Council, or otherwise, any right of exercising superintendence over or any duty or discretion to encourage in any way any and what art, trade, or business? State the nature and local limits of such control. In what manner and to what extent is such control now exercised? If such control is not now exercised, state the circumstances under which its exercise has fallen into desuetude.

A. The date of charter is 31st May, 29 Charles II., 1677, and is for the general protection and supervision of the trade of coachmakers and coach-harness makers.

B. None but the above-named charter.

C. There are none.

D. 12th July 1687, and 13th November 1694, grants of livery by the Lord Mayor for the time being.

E. There are none.

F. In the early days of the Company, the master, wardens, and assistants used to visit all the workshops within the prescribed limits of the Company's sphere of action, but that seems to have engendered bad feelings among the various members of the trade, and so gradually fell into desuetude, but in 1864 the Company granted the free use of the hall for the operative Coachmakers Industrial Exhibition, which was opened under the auspices of the Marquis of Lansdowne and the Very Reverend Dean Milman, D.D. From that time to the present the Company have continuously offered prizes to those connected with the trade, and the following is an epitome, showing what the Company has expended during the last seven years towards technology and charities.

——	Technology.	Charity.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1873 and 1874 -	73 8 7	80 10 0
1874 and 1875 -	84 3 6	71 11 0
1875 and 1876 -	59 2 11	80 19 0
1876 and 1877 -	96 12 4	48 0 0
1877 and 1878 -	94 0 1	70 10 0
1878 and 1879 -	146 10 4	40 10 0
1879 and 1880 -	115 2 4	45 15 0
	668 1 1	437 15 0
	437 15 0	
Total - -	1,105 16 1	

G. The Company has, by the charter above referred to, namely, 31st May 1677, a license in mortmain to hold

freehold property of any description not exceeding 300*l.* per annum besides their hall, and which license they did not exceed.

H. By the charter power is given to the master, wardens, and assistants, or any three or more of them. The master or one of the wardens always to be one having previously obtained the warrant of the Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench to enter shops and to examine the coaches and harness, and to prosecute all offenders.

The jurisdiction of the Company seems to have extended to the cities of London and Westminster and the liberties thereof, and within 20 miles distance from the same. Formerly this jurisdiction seems to have been carried out, and the jurisdiction was divided into four walks, namely :— Middle Walk, Pickadilly Walk, Out Walk, and Low Land Walk, and to have been visited every quarter. Such control is not now exercised, it being now impossible to exercise same.

PART II.—A.—CONSTITUTION AND PRIVILEGES OF MEMBERSHIP.

Return A. Governing Body.

1. State the present constitution of the governing body of the Company, whether such constitution is according to the charter, and if not, in what respects such constitution varies therefrom, and when and how such alteration was made.
2. State the qualifications for membership of the governing body of the Company, the time and periods of election, and the qualifications of the voters at elections to the governing body.
3. State the functions of the governing body, and of the different members of the same respectively, and whether the members of the governing body pay any and what fees or fines on admission thereto, and whether they are paid any and what salaries or amounts in respect of their services respectively.
4. State the nature of the business which comes before the governing body of the Company, the method adopted in transacting it, the times at which the governing body meets for business purposes, the way in which the opinions of the members are taken, and whether the resolutions and decisions of the governing body are published, or are otherwise accessible to any or all, and which of, the members of the Company.
5. State whether the members of the governing body are liable to suspension or removal, on any and what grounds, and by what method such suspension or removal is effected.
6. Has the Company any byelaws sanctioned by the courts of law or Chancery, or by the courts of aldermen or of common council, or otherwise. State the effect of such byelaws.

1. The present constitution of the governing body of the Company consists of the master, the senior warden, the renter warden, and the junior warden, and 23 assistants, as provided by the charter. Formerly there were stewards of the Company who had at their expense to provide breakfast and dinners to the court, and after a time no one would continue to undertake such office ; it has fallen into desuetude. In all other respects the constitution of the Company and the working thereof is according to the charter.

2. A member of the governing body must be of the livery. The election of the master and wardens takes place on the 1st September in every year, unless that is on a Sunday, then on the following day. The election of such officers is with the general court, and from the members of such court; in case of a vacancy in the court such vacancy is supplied by the election of a liveryman, who is usually a senior liveryman.

3. The functions of the governing body are the general management of the affairs of the Company, the renter warden alone receiving and paying all moneys and accounting therefor to the court. An assistant on election to the court has to pay a fee of 30*l.* 7*s.* 0*d.* and 10*s.* to the clerk. Each member of the court is paid 21*s.* if he attends a meeting of the court.

4. The general management of the affairs of the Company, complicated questions of detail, are submitted to the standing committee, consisting of members elected from the court, but they receive no fees for serving on committee. The method adopted is by the vote of the majority. The court meets eight times a year and on election day, namely, 1st September. The opinions of members are taken by show of hands. The resolutions and decisions of the governing body are duly recorded in a book, which is not published, but is accessible to all the members of the court.

5. The members of the governing body are not liable to suspension or removal.

6. The Company has byelaws dated 17th July, 29 Charles II., 1677, approved by the then Lord Chancellor Finch, Earl Danby, Treasurer, and Sir Francis North, Knight, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and relate to the general management of the Company; such byelaws have been from time to time slightly varied, but in the main they now govern the management of the Company.

PART II.—B.—CONSTITUTION AND PRIVILEGES OF MEMBERSHIP.

Return B.—Admission to Membership.

1. State the qualifications for membership of the Company, the several grades of membership of the Company, and whether women are admitted to membership.
2. State the several modes in which the freedom of the Company may be obtained, the circumstances entitling an applicant to admission under each mode respectively, and the fees payable in respect of admission under each mode respectively.
3. State whether persons exercising any particular trade are required by statute or otherwise to become free of the Company. Is there any process by which members of such trade can become members of the Company, and is there any process for compelling such persons to procure admission, and are such processes enforced, and to what extent? Is the freedom of the City of London in any and what way a condition precedent or subsequent to membership? Are there any members who are not free of the City of London? Do persons exercising any particular trade commonly become members of the Company? If so, how many members of such trade are at present members of the Company? What is the number of the members of the trade (if any) the name of which is borne by the Company, who are members of the Company?
4. Are freemen liable to disfranchisement, and if so, for what reasons, and what is the mode of disfranchisement?
5. Is the livery of the Company limited or unlimited in number? What are the qualifications for election to the livery, who are the electors thereto, and how do the elections thereto take place, and what fees are payable on election? Are liverymen liable to removal from the livery, and for what reasons?

1. The qualification for membership of the Company, is good conduct only, and no one is allowed to enter the Company without being introduced by a member of the Company, and upon giving due notice to all members of the court. There are two grades of membership, freemen and liverymen. Women have never been admitted, but there seems to be nothing against admitting them.

2. The freedom may be obtained by patrimony, servitude, or redemption. In the two former cases the fee to be paid to the Company on taking up the freedom is

3*l.* 8*s.*; stamp 20*s.*, and clerk's fee 13*s.* 6*d*; and in the latter case the fee to be paid to the Company is 13*l.* 8*s.*; stamp 3*l.*, and clerk's fees 15*s.* 6*d.* To take up the livery in any case, beyond the above mentioned fees, there has to be paid to the Company 20*l.* 5*s.*, and clerk's fee 10*s.*

3. By the charter no one ought to carry on the trade of a coachmaker or coach-harness maker within the Cities of London and Westminster, and within the circuit of 20 miles, without being a member of the Company, and in early times it was sought to enforce the charter; and the result at first generally was that a person so carrying on trade did become a member of the Company, but ultimately the rights of the Company began to be resisted and having no funds for that purpose the Company did not seek to enforce their rights. Any coachmaker in England would, on application, and being elected, be allowed to take up his freedom and livery. The freedom of the City of London is not in any way a condition precedent. It is believed that all the members of the Company are free of the City of London. The coachmakers of London and some of those in the provinces do become members of the Company. There were on the 1st September 1881 126 members, out of whom 70 are or have been directly or indirectly connected with the trade of which the Company bears the name. The present master, renter warden, and junior warden are all master coachmakers.

4. No.

5. The livery of the Company is not limited in number; good character is the sole qualification, and due notice must be given to take up the livery. The applicant is proposed by a member of the court of assistants, and voted for. The election rests with the master, wardens, and court of assistants, and a majority is required. The fees payable on election to the livery amount to 20*l.* 5*s.*, and clerk's fee 10*s.*, as before stated. Liverymen are not liable to removal.

PART II.—C.—CONSTITUTION AND PRIVILEGES OF MEMBERSHIP.

RETURN C.—Number of members.

State (1) the present number of freemen, (2) the present number of livery, (3) the present number of other members, (4) the number of admissions to the freedom by each mode respectively, and (5) the number of calls to the livery which have respectively taken place during each of the last preceding 10 years.

1. and 2. The number of freemen on 1st September 1881 was 127, one of whom has not taken up his livery.
3. No other members.
4. and 5. The following tabular statement shows the admissions to the Company for the last 10 years :—

Freedom and Livery.

Year.	Patrimony.	Servitude.	Redemption.	Total.
1871	3	—	6	9
1872	—	—	2	2
1873	1	1	20*	22
1874	—	—	4	4
1875	—	—	4	4
1876	—	2	2	4
1877	1	2	1	4
1878	—	—	2	2
1879	—	—	2	2
1880	—	—	1	1
1881	—	—	1	1
General Total	5	5	45	55

* Two of these Honoris Causâ.

PART II.—D.—CONSTITUTION AND PRIVILEGES OF MEMBERSHIP.

RETURN D.—(1) State the number of apprentices bound at the Company's Hall, or otherwise under the auspices of the Company during each of the last 10 years. (2) State how many have been bound during each of the last 10 years to members following the trade (if any) the name of which is borne by the Company. (3) In what cases and to what extent have the fees or premiums of such apprentice been paid by the Company?

1. The following tabular statement answers this inquiry :—

Year.		Year.	
1871	None.	1876	Three apprentices bound.
1872	None.	1877	Two apprentices bound.
1873	None.	1878	Two apprentices bound.
1874	Three apprentices bound.	1879	Two apprentices bound.
1875	None.	1880	Two apprentices bound.

2. Six apprentices to members of the coach trade.
3. The Company has paid no fees or premiums.

PART II.—E.—CONSTITUTION AND PRIVILEGES OF MEMBERSHIP.

Return E.—Profits and privileges.

1. State with fulness what are the advantages, pecuniary or otherwise, incident to the position of a member of the Company in each grade of membership, as (1) a freeman, (2) a liveryman, (3) master, warden, or otherwise a member of the governing body.
2. State the sums paid on an average annually for the preceding 10 years by the Company to the members according to the grades of membership mentioned above, and of what such sums consisted, whether (1) fees, and of what nature, (2) pensions, or (3) other payments, specifying the nature of the same respectively.
3. What circumstances are in practice held to constitute a claim to a pension or donation? State the number of present pensioners and donees respectively, and the amounts paid to them as such respectively. How many pensioners and donees are connected with the trade (if any), the name of which is borne by the Company.
4. (1) What is the average standing of a member when he becomes a member of the governing body, and (2) what is the average time for which a member continues on the governing body?
5. Does the Company carry on any and what trade or manufacture with which its title is directly or indirectly connected? If so, what is the capital and from what sources is it derived, and how are the profits (if any) divided or dealt with?

1. A freeman has now no other advantage.
2. A liveryman is eligible for election on the court of assistants, and if free of the City of London is entitled to its franchise if he resides within the prescribed radius.
3. The master, wardens, and each member of the court receive 21*s.* for each court they attend, but are fined 20*s.* each if absent on election day.

2. On an average 200 guineas per annum in court fees. Each court occupies about two hours.

3. Pensions 43*l.* per annum to two aged members and no other payments. Each case is judged on its own merits; at present there is only one pensioner, who receives 30*l.* per annum, and who has received same for the last 12 years. He was formerly a master coach builder.

4. It is impossible to give an answer to this question. The court consists of 27 members, and they are elected for life. No election can take place unless a vacancy occurs on the court.

5. The Company does not carry on any trade.

PART III.—OFFICERS AND SERVANTS.

Return A.—A list of the Officers of the Company, with a statement of the duties of each, the amount of his salary and emoluments, and whether or not he is a member of the Company.

Return B.—A list of the servants of the Company, with a statement of the duties of each, and of the amounts of their wages and other emoluments.

Return C.—A statement as to the mode in which the officers and servants of the Company are respectively appointed.

A. The clerk. His salary is 60 guineas per annum and fees, as before stated. He has to keep the books, and generally superintends the management of the Company under the direction of the court, attends all the courts and committee meetings, and to be at the hall once every week. The honorary chaplain and honorary architect receive no payment or emolument. All three are liverymen of the Company.

B. The beadle, at a salary of 47*l.* 13*s.* per annum, with residence, coals, gas, &c. He has to keep the hall clean and to look after the premises generally, and to summon and attend all courts and committee meetings.

C. Election by the court annually.

PART I.—RETURN I.—CHARITIES.

Return I.—A list of the charities, eleemosynary, educational, or otherwise, which are under the management of the Company, stating in each case the name of the founder, the date and nature of the benefaction, its original and its present value, and the purposes to which the funds have been applied for each of the last preceding 10 years.

There are no charities of any description under the management of the Company. But see list of voluntary donations by the Company for educational purposes and charities, under Part I., Return F.

PART IV. RETURN A.—LANDED PROPERTY. (ENGLAND, WALES, AND IRELAND.)

RETURN A. 1.—List of Estates belonging to the Coach and Coach-harness Makers' Company in England and Wales.

County.	Parish, or if in Ireland, Barony.	Acreage.	Description of Buildings, if any.	Name of Lessee, and whether a Member.	Date of last Valuation.	Annual Value then reported.	Commencement of existing Lease.	Term of Years of existing Lease.	Amount of reserved Rent.	Fine on last Renewal.	How many Years of previous Lease then unexpired.	Fixed Deductions, if any, and by whom paid.	Poor Rate Valuation.		Estimated Value at Rack Rent.	How and when Land acquired.	Conditions.	Dates of Documents of Title and Parties.	Remarks.
													Gross estimated Rental.	Rateable Value.					
City of London.	St. Mary, Staining.		The Hall, Noble Street, London.	The upper floors are in the occupation of Company. The ground floor and basement are leased to Messrs. Hendry, White, and Strachan.	No valuation been made.		25 December 1878 -	6	£315	None	None	None	£315		£315	The whole of this property formerly belonged to the Scriveners' Company but was purchased by this Company in the year 1703, May 13th, for the sum of 1,000*l.*, but as the Company had no funds out of which to pay the purchase money, the same was raised by way of voluntary subscription from the members of the court and livery, who together subscribed 2,030*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, as may be seen by the list of donors, 100 in number, in the present hall. Another voluntary subscription was raised in the year 1843 to furnish the hall, when 257*l.* 10*s.* was subscribed, as appears by another list of donors in the hall. In the year 1867 it was resolved to pull down the old hall and erect the present hall, and to let off the remaining land in Oat Lane at ground rents. Accordingly the hall and premises were built by the Company, and to enable them to do so they had to borrow 5,000*l.* on the security of their real property, and such sum is still owing by the Company.			
			No. 11, Oat Lane -	William Braham -			„ 1869 -	80	£160	„	No previous lease.	Lessee pays all rates and taxes.							
			No. 10, „ -	Mr. Alderman Knight.			„ „	80	£150	„	„	„							
			No. 9, „ -	Mr. Alderman Knight.			„ „	80	£150	„	„	„							
			No. 8, „ -	Mr. Arthur Wells			„ „	80	£160	„	„	„							

RETURN A. 2 TO 14.

There is no other landed property belonging to the Company.

PART IV.—RETURN B.

Return B 1.—List of Moneys belonging to the Coach-makers and Coach-harness Makers' Company, invested in Government or other Stocks, Shares, Funds, or Securities.

Amount of Stock, &c.	Description of Stock.	Source from whence arising, *e.g.*, Gift, with Name of Donor, Bequest with Name of Testator, Sale of Lands and which, &c.	In what Name standing—*e.g.*, Company, Chancery Division of High Court of Justice, &c.	To what Account belonging—*e.g.*, any particular Fund or Trust Account.	Net Annual Receipt.	Remarks.
£ s. d. 1,212 13 11	New 3*l.* per Cent.	This fund arises from accumulated savings.	Charles James Bennett (1), James Heslop Powell, (2) and John Holland (3) as trustees for the Company.		Three per cent. per annum.	

PART IV.—RETURN B.

B 2. A return of the balance of moneys in the hands of the Company unappropriated in their accounts on the 31st December in each of the last preceding 10 years.

B 3. A return of the estimated value of the plate, pictures, furniture, and other property at present on the premises of the Company, or in their possession elsewhere.

B. 2. The Company's accounts are audited at the first court in September after election day in each year. The following are the respective balances on that day, namely, which was carried to the credit of the succeeding current year's audit.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1871	56 19 10	1877	328 5 5
1872	181 12 11	1878	323 10 5
1873	224 0 4	1879	232 5 6
1874	35 12 10	1880	100 4 5
1875	53 8 11	1881	26 17 10
1876	37 9 1		

B 3. 1,000*l.*

PART IV.—RETURN E.—INTERNAL SOURCES OF INCOME.

Return E.—Internal sources of income.

A list of the annual amounts received in each of the last 10 years in respect of (1) fees paid on admission to the freedom of the Company, specifying the amounts paid in respect of each mode of admission thereto; (2) fines or fees paid on admission to the livery of the Company; (3) fines or fees paid by members on coming on the Court of the Company; (4) fines or fees paid on promotion to the offices of warden, &c.; (5) any other internal sources of income, specifying the same.

Freedom.

Year.	Patrimony.	Servitude.	Redemption.	Livery.	Court.	Stamps and Fees.
	£ s. d	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1871	10 4 0	—	80 8 0	182 5 0	30 7 0	28 3 6
1872	—	—	26 16 0	40 10 0	30 7 0	9 1 0
1873	3 8 0	3 8 0	241 4 0	364 10 0	—	71 6 0
1874	—	—	53 12 0	81 0 0	—	17 2 0
1875	—	—	53 12 0	81 0 0	60 14 0	18 2 0
1876	—	6 16 0	26 16 0	81 0 0	—	11 18 0
1877	3 8 0	6 16 0	13 8 0	81 0 0	—	10 16 0
1878	—	—	26 16 0	40 10 0	30 7 0	9 1 0
1879	—	—	26 16 0	40 10 0	60 14 0	9 11 0
1880	—	—	13 8 0	20 5 0	—	4 5 6
1881	—	—	13 8 0	20 5 0	30 7 0	4 15 6

Note.—The fee payable on taking up the livery of the Company is the same in all cases.

4. None.

5. Each member of the Company pays a quarterage of 4*s.* per annum, and a fee of 1*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* is paid on every binding; the return of the bindings has already been given.

COACH AND COACH-HARNESS MAKERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

PART IV.—RETURN F.

RETURN F.—(1.) The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them what has been the amount of the increase or decrease, from year to year, of the Company's income during the last 10 years, and whether there is reason to expect any increase or decrease during the next 10 years, together with a statement of the reasons for such expectation.

RETURN F.—(2.) The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them whether there is reason to expect any permanent increase or decrease in value in any of the estates or properties of the Company, and if so, to what extent, together with a statement for the reasons for such expectation.

Ever since the Company rebuilt their hall and let their land there has been no increase, but a slight decrease of their income, and there is no reason to anticipate either an increase or decrease of income from that source. The fluctuation of income arises from the number of members joining the livery from year to year.

PART IV.—RETURN G.

RETURN G.—The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them—

1. What is the system of management of the Company's estates and property?
2. In what way, and by whom, the several receipts and payments are taken and made, and under what control?
3. In what way the Company's accounts are audited?
4. Whether the Company's accounts are published, or are accessible to all or any, and which of the members of the Company?

1. The property being all let on leases it is simply to collect the rents and to see that the property is kept in repair.
2. The renter warden has the sole control, under the direction of the court, of all receipts and payments. He first gives a bond with two sureties for the due performance of this office.
3. The Company's accounts are audited by three gentlemen annually appointed by the court for that purpose. The audit takes place within 14 days after 1st September (election day).
4. The Company's accounts are not published, but are accessible to all the members of the court.

PART IV.—RETURN H.

RETURN H.—A detailed statement of the income from all sources of the Company during each of the preceding 10 years, a detailed statement of the Company's expenditure during each of such 10 years, and a detailed statement of the assets and liabilities of the Company at the end of each of the last 10 years.

RECEIPTS.

Year Sept. 1st to Sept. 1st.	1871–2.	1872–3.	1873–4.	1874–5.	1875–6.	1876–7.	1877–8.	1878–9.	1879–80.	1880–1.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balance brought on	56 19 10	181 12 11	224 0 4	35 12 10	53 8 11	37 9 1	328 5 5	323 10 5	233 5 6	100 4 5
Received from rents	657 16 5	917 9 9	945 10 8	961 18 4	960 18 3	957 18 0	956 4 0	932 13 4	768 7 5	1,059 3 5
Fees on admission to livery	220 17 8	796 8 6	151 14 0	135 4 0	67 12 0	141 4 6	63 15 0	75 17 0	75 17 0	37 18 6
Fees on admission on the court	112 13 0	51 13 0	—	30 7 0	30 7 0	30 17 0	30 17 0	61 14 0	—	—
Fees for apprenticeship	—	—	2 1 6	2 7 0	3 10 6	4 3 0	5 6 6	2 1 6	4 3 0	—
Fines for non-attendance	—	4 0 0	1 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	30 17 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0
Fees for visitors at dinners	—	—	—	—	10 0 0	9 15 0	15 5 0	20 5 0	23 5 0	10 10 0
Quarterage from the livery	16 1 9	19 14 0	25 3 0	20 1 0	20 4 5	20 1 0	20 4 3	20 1 8	27 4 0	21 0 0
Water rates repaid	—	4 5 6	2 17 0	2 17 0	2 17 0	1 8 6	2 17 0	4 5 6	—	5 14 0
Gifts towards prizes offered by the Company	—	—	—	—	—	21 0 0	—	—	10 0 0	10 0 0
Fees returned, and errors	11 8 9	14 17 1	5 7 0	2 2 0	3 3 0	4 5 0	—	—	—	0 9 0
Sale of stock in the funds	1,512 7 0	—	—	—	—	245 0 0	—	—	—	—
Dividends on stock	37 8 2	—	0 19 4	7 5 9	14 4 6	17 16 8	9 16 2	21 3 2	40 8 2	31 13 9
Total	2,625 12 7	1,990 0 9	1,358 12 10	1,200 14 11	1,168 5 7	1,521 14 9	1,436 10 4	1,467 11 7	1,185 10 1	1,279 13 1

EXPENDITURE.

Court fees	235 4 0	233 3 0	211 1 0	186 18 0	184 16 0	193 4 0	192 3 0	183 15 0	194 5 0	181 13 0
Livery and court dinners	332 13 6	390 19 9	193 11 6	187 5 3	202 8 9	212 19 0	254 15 0	267 0 9	239 16 0	237 12 9
Interest on mortgage	124 6 4	125 9 11	126 0 9	126 8 10	126 6 1	125 19 0	125 18 1	124 16 10	124 16 10	124 6 4
Invested in New 3*l.* per Cents.	—	—	203 1 10	257 11 0	224 2 10	182 1 1	103 16 6	173 5 8	85 7 10	170 12 7
Clerk's salary, stamps, fees, and law expenses	25 17 0	136 4 3	127 12 3	91 5 9	90 6 7	100 5 2	90 11 0	76 5 1 10 3 0	83 15 8	83 16 9
Executors of late clerk, due in 1871–2	—	—	—	—	—	95 0 0	—	—	—	—
Printing and stationery	48 17 3	112 0 7	72 6 6	61 19 11	42 10 2	34 1 4	59 12 5	86 11 3	25 17 10	32 17 6
Beadle's salary, &c.	32 8 11	32 15 9	40 7 4	33 7 1	33 11 0	34 8 6	34 1 6	25 0 0 20 3 8	44 16 4	47 13 0
Rates and taxes	83 14 1	70 17 9	79 6 8	61 9 7	76 5 11	77 16 2	67 0 7	65 1 4	76 18 7	96 4 2
Fire insurance	5 4 9	7 8 6	7 8 6	7 8 6	7 8 6	7 8 6	7 8 6	7 8 6	8 8 6	8 8 6
Gas	2 2 9	22 15 1	22 3 8	11 19 3	12 0 5	8 17 4	7 19 8	26 15 0	7 7 4	9 2 2
Coals and wood	10 8 6	2 17 0	26 5 0	9 19 9	10 7 0	10 14 0	8 4 0		8 2 0	8 15 0
Pensions	30 0 0	67 10 0	60 0 0	52 10 0	67 10 0	37 10 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Donations to charities, &c.	15 0 0	15 5 0	41 0 0	11 11 0	20 19 0	10 10 0	60 10 0	81 12 10	45 15 0	59 10 0
Money and medal prizes for carriage drawings, &c.	5 14 6	80 5 0	19 10 0	37 8 6	15 3 0	43 0 0	54 18 0	28 12 0	79 18 6	88 16 2
Petty disbursements	8 0 6	20 19 6	6 0 10	—	2 4 6	1 8 3	2 10 2	10 19 0	8 2 9	3 13 6
Silversmith and badges	1 14 0	122 9 6	4 16 6	2 2 0	10 19 0	7 11 0	4 16 6	3 7 6	4 4 0	5 10 0
Repairs and furniture	352 1 3	325 0 10	82 7 8	8 1 7	3 17 9	10 16 0	8 15 0	14 8 8	17 13 6	64 3 10
Warehousing furniture during building	30 17 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Builder and architect	1,099 15 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Balance	181 12 11	224 0 4	35 12 10	53 8 11	37 9 1	328 5 5	323 10 5	232 5 6	100 4 5	26 17 10
Total	2,625 12 7	1,990 0 9	1,358 12 10	1,200 14 11	1,168 5 7	1,521 14 9	1,436 10 4	1,467 11 7	1,185 10 1	1,279 13 1

PART IV.—RETURN K.—POSITION IN RELATION TO UNIVERSITIES.

Return K.—Has the Company any relations with the universities, or with any of the colleges in them? State the nature and extent of such relations. Has the Company any scholarships or exhibitions tenable at any of the universities in its gift? Give a list of such scholarships or exhibitions, with their respective values, and the periods for which they are respectively tenable; and state how the same are awarded, whether the competition is limited to relations of members, or whether persons so related have any preference.

The Company has no relationship with the universities or with any college.

PART IV.—RETURN M.—GENERAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

Return M.—A statement as to whether the Company does anything to subsidize or encourage education, whether general or technical, and a return of the means (if any) so employed, and of the amount expended on such objects during each of the last preceding ten years.

See Return, Part I.—F., and the following :—

Memoranda relating to the recent efforts made by this Company to stimulate skill and ingenuity among those engaged in the trade of coachmaking, and also to encourage technical education.

1864.

The Company granted the free use of the hall to the committee for carrying out the Operative Coachmakers' Industrial Exhibition, and which exhibition was opened 1st February 1865 by the Most Noble the Marquis of Lansdowne and the Rev. H. Milman, D.D., Dean of St. Paul's.

They also granted three medals, which were awarded to—

John Adcock, mechanician, 4, Marlborough Road, Dalston, Middlesex.

F. Humphreys, 10, Bell Street, Edgware Road, Middlesex, and

H. Pilbeam and J. Bassett } Coachsmith, 17, Brownlow Street, Middlesex. Viceman, 25, Brownlow St., Middlesex.

1866.

The Company voted medals to be awarded by the examiners of the Society of Arts.

1867.

The Company made a grant of money to the Society of Arts in aid of examinations.

1868.

The Company made a grant of money to commence a library of reference for the use of coachmakers. Such library is now open, subject to the regulations mentioned at page 11.

1869, 1870.

The Company made grants of medals and money to the Society of Arts as before.

1871.

Two silver and two bronze medals were granted to the Science and Art Department, for freehand drawing and practical mechanics; and one of such bronze medals, viz. :—

For practical mechanics, was awarded to—

William Henry Lewis, coachbody maker's apprentice, aged 16, Sansome Walk, Worcester.

1872.

The Company voted similar medals as those of last year; and in addition voted two silver and two bronze medals, to be competed for by coachmakers' foremen, workmen, and apprentices, for drawings of carriages or parts of carriages to scale.

In the latter competition a silver medal was awarded to—

George Fleming Budd, coachbody maker, 3, Cumberland Street, Tything, Worcester.

And a bronze medal to—

William C. Bolt, coachbody maker, 18, Georgiana Street, Camden Town, London.

1873.

The Company voted the following prizes, for competition among persons engaged in the trade of coachmaking, viz. :—For freehand or mechanical drawing applicable to carriages, or parts of carriages, or the ornamentation thereof, first prize, the Company's silver medal and 3*l.*; second prize, the Company's bronze medal and 2*l.* For practical mechanics, first prize, the Company's silver medal; second prize, the Company's bronze medal. Each of such prizes to be accompanied with the certificate of the Company.

The awards to be made by the Science and Art Department, South Kensington. No award was made, there being no candidate of sufficient merit.

The Company, in addition, offered prizes to be awarded by judges, being members of the court, for drawings of carriages or parts of carriages to scale, for competition among foremen, workmen, or apprentices.

The judges awarded as follows :—

First prize, viz., the Company's silver medal and 3*l.* and certificate, to Mr. George Fleming Budd, coachbody maker, of No. 3, Cumberland Street, Tything, Worcester.

Second prize, viz., the Company's silver medal and 2*l.* and certificate, to Mr. James Brown, foreman, 18, Kingsmead Street, Bath.

Third prize, viz., the Company's bronze medal and certificate, with 1*l.* added by H. M. Holmes, Esq. (then master), to Mr. George Edward Holmes, foreman, London Road, Derby.

In addition to the above prizes the judges awarded the certificate of the Company to each of the following, viz.—

To Mr. Benjamin Laws, foreman, 413, Liverpool Road, Islington.

To Mr. John P. Lake, foreman, 1, Philip Street, Westminster.

The Company also offered the three following prizes, viz. :—3*l.*, 2*l.*, 1*l.* and their certificates, to foremen, clerks, workmen, and apprentices in the coachmaking trade in the United Kingdom, for the best reports on the International Exhibition of carriages at South Kensington.

Such prizes were awarded as follows, viz. :—

First prize to James Brown, foreman, aged 42, 18, Kingsmead Street, Bath.

Second prize to C. S. Ash, clerk, aged 28, Coleman Street, Wells Street, Camberwell.

Third prize to John Robertson, assistant foreman, aged 26, 29, Berwick Street, Pimlico.

In consideration of the care shown by the remaining competitors, the certificate of the Company was awarded to—

William Silk, jun., clerk, aged 19, Long Acre, London.

John Charles King, foreman, aged 40, Regent's Park carriage works, Park Street, Camden Town.

George Fleming Budd, coachbody maker, aged 28, 59, Gartree Street, Leicester.

John Cole, assistant foreman, aged 24, 5, Young Street, Kensington.

Ralph Drewery, bodymaker, aged 27, 60, Lambeth Walk.

William Letchford, bodymaker, aged 40, 56, Allen's Buildings, Finsbury.

1874.

The Company in this year voted similar prizes as last year, to be awarded by the Science and Art Department, South Kensington. No award was made, there being only one candidate, and the examiners did not think him worthy of a prize.

The Company also offered similar prizes as last year for drawings of carriages or parts of carriages to scale, and to be awarded as last year.

The judges awarded as follows :—

First prize to Mr. George Fleming Budd, aged 29 years, coachbody maker, 59, Gartree Street, Leicester.

Second prize to Mr. John P. Lake, foreman, 1, Philip Street, Westminster.

Third prize to Mr. Benjamin Laws, foreman, 413, Liverpool Road, Islington.

In addition to the above prizes, the judges awarded the certificate of the Company to each of the following, viz. :—

Mr. James Brown, aged 42, foreman, 18, Kingsmead Street, Bath.

Mr. Charles Bolt, aged 15, bodymaker's apprentice, 18, Georgiana Street, Camden Town, London.

Mr. Lewis James Butler, aged 18, bodymaker's apprentice, 33, Bryanstone Street, Portman Square, London.

In addition to the above prizes, the Company offered, for the first time, the following prizes, viz. :—

First prize.—The Company's silver medal and 3*l.*

Second prize.—The Company's bronze medal and 2*l.*

Third prize.—The Company's bronze medal and 1*l.*

Each of the above prizes to be accompanied with the certificate of the Company, and to be awarded by the examiners in the technology of carriage building, at the examination to be held by the Society of Arts.

No award was made.

1875.

The Company this year voted similar prizes as last year :—For freehand or mechanical drawings, and for drawings of carriages or parts of carriages to scale, but all the above prizes were to be adjudicated by the standing committee of the Company, and they were awarded as follows, viz. :—

For freehand drawing :—

First prize to Mr. Alexander P. Roxburgh, 11, Abbey Street, Paisley (coachbody maker).

Second prize to Mr. Thomas Gilchrist, Castle Grove, Lancaster (clerk).

The Company's certificate of merit was presented to Mr. Walter Biddlecombe, 16, Blechyndon Terrace, Southampton, aged 18 (apprentice to coach painting).

For drawings to scale—

First prize to Mr. J. P. Lake, 1A, Howick Place, Westminster (foreman).

Second prize to Mr. Lewis James Butler, 30, Bryanstone Street, Portman Square, aged 19 (coachbody maker's apprentice).

Third prize to Mr. John Humphrey Wallis, 172, Euston Road, aged 26 (coachbody maker).

The Company's certificate of merit was presented to Mr. Charles Bolt, 18, Georgiana Street, Camden Town, aged 16 (coachbody maker's apprentice).

The Company also offered similar prizes, as last year for technology of carriage building, and the same were awarded as follows, viz.:—

First prize to Mathew Mullins, 42, Maylor Street, Cork (coachbody maker).

Second prize to William Thompson Casson, Bower Bridge, Aspatria, Cumberland (carriage maker).

Third prize to Mr. J. H. Mercer, 220, Radclyffe Street, Oldham, Lancashire (coachbody maker's apprentice).

The master (Geo. N. Hooper, Esq.) offered the following special prize, viz. : 20 guineas (supplemented with the silver medal of the Company), for the best essay or treatise on the making of carriage bodies (without restriction as to the employment of the writer), and to be adjudicated upon by Messrs, Joseph Peters, Wm. Thos. Thorn, and James Robinson, who awarded the same to Mr. James Brown (foreman), 18, Kingsmead Street, Bath; and they also reported that the essays by Messrs. George Fleming Budd. 29, Canterbury Road, Kilburn, Middlesex (coachbody maker), W. Thompson Casson, Bower Bridge, Aspatria. Cumberland (carriage maker), and William Heywood, High Street, North End, Huntingdon (foreman), were very meritorious, and worthy of some recognition by the Company, and certificates were accordingly awarded to those gentlemen.

1876.

The Company this year voted similar prizes as last year for freehand or mechanical drawing, and for drawings of carriages or parts of carriages to scale, and to be awarded the same as last year.

Such prizes were awarded as follows viz. :—

For freehand or mechanical drawings—

First prize to Mr. William Silk, jun., of 8 and 9, Long Acre, Middlesex, aged 22 (clerk).

Second prize to Mr. William Farr, of 51, Castle Street, Salisbury, aged 27 (coach trimmer).

The Company's certificate of merit was also awarded to Mr. Alexander P. Roxburgh, of 11, Abbey Street, Paisley, aged 25 (coachbody maker).

And for drawings to scale :—

First prize to Mr. Lewis James Butler, 30, Bryanstone Street, Portman Square, aged 20 (coachbody maker's apprentice).

The Company's second prize would have been awarded to Mr. William Heywood, of Vine Cottage, High Street, Huntingdon (foreman), but he was incapacitated as being over the age of 30 years.

The Company also offered similar prizes as last year, for technology of carriage building, and the same have been awarded as follows, viz. :—

First prize to Mr. William Heywood, of Vine Cottage, High Street, Huntingdon, aged 36.

Second prize to Mr. Mathew Mullins, of 42, Maylor Street, Cork.

Third prize to Mr. Lewis James Butler, of 167, Seymour Place, Bryanstone Square, aged 21 (coachbody maker's apprentice).

In addition to the above prizes, the master (William Hooper, Esq.) offered the following special prizes, viz. :— first prize, 12*l.*, supplemented with the Company's silver medal; second prize, 6*l.*; third prize, 3*l.*; and all supplemented with the Company's certificate, for the best essays or treatises on the construction of the underworks of carriages (without restriction as to the age of the writer), and to be adjudicated upon by Messrs W. T. Thorn, James Robinson, and George Norgate Hooper, who awarded as follows :— First prize to Mr. George Fleming Budd, coachbody maker, 21, Harley Street, Battersea, London; second prize to Mr. William Thompson Casson, carriage maker, aged 32, Aspatria, Cumberland; and third prize to Mr. James Brown, foreman, aged 44, Kingsmead Street, Bath.

The certificate of the Company was also awarded to Mr. William Harry Hamlin Hamshaw, coachbuilder's assistant, aged 22, 38, West Street, Leicester.

1877.

The Company this year voted similar prizes as last year, and to be awarded the same as last year. Such prizes were awarded as follows, viz. :—

1st prize to Mr. William Harry Halmin Hamshaw, of 38, West Street, Leicester, aged 23 (coachbuilder's assistant).

Second prize to Edward Atterby, of Huntingdon, aged 14 (an apprentice to coach smithing).

The Company's certificates of merit were presented to—

Mr. William Farr, of 51, Castle Street, Salisbury, aged 28 (coach trimmer).

Mr. William Simpson, of 38, Moore Street, Chelsea, aged 28 (coach painter).

Mr. F. W. Headford, of 34, Alpha Terrace, Canterbury Road, Kilburn, aged 27 (trimmer).

Mr. J. Sorrell, of 8, Artillery Terrace, Victoria Street, Westminster, aged 38 (bodymaker).

Mr. William Darley, of 3, Medway Street, Horseferry Road, Westminster, aged 37 (coach carver).

Mr. William Heywood, of Vine Cottage, High Street, Huntingdon, aged 36.

Mr. Thomas Coward, of 52, Bellefield Road, Brixton, aged 42 (coachsmith).
Lewis James Butler, of 167, Seymour Place, Bryanstone Square, aged 21 (coachbody maker's apprentice).
Alfred Greenway, of 35, George Street, Worcester, aged 18 (clerk).
Vincent R. Breakwell, of Cleobury Mortimer, Bewdley, Worcestershire, aged 16 (apprentice).
John E. Breakwell, of Cleobury Mortimer, Bewdley, Worcestershire, aged 15 (apprentice).
Charles Western, of 5, Keen's Yard St. Paul's Road, Canonbury, aged 21 (bodymaker).

And for drawings to scale—

First prize to Mr. William Thompson Casson, 49, Coburg Buildings, Westminster, aged 33 (carriage maker).
Second prize to Charles Bolt, of 8, Georgiana Street, Camden Town, aged 18 (coachbody maker's apprentice).
Third prize to F. C. Pendry, of 1A, Howick Place, Victoria Street, Westminster, aged 16 (coachbody maker's apprentice).

The Company's certificates of merit were also presented to—

Mr. S. Mallard, of 18, Dorset Road, South Lambeth, aged 33 (coachbody maker).
Mr. H. Lucas, of 43, Ossington Street, Bayswater, aged 23 (coachsmith).

The Company also offered similar prizes as last year for technology of carriage building, and the same have been awarded as follows, viz. :—

First prize to Mr. Mathew Mullins, of 42, Maylor Street, Cork.
Second prize to Mr. William Harry Hamlin Hamshaw, of 38, West Street, Leicester.
The third prize was not awarded.

In addition to the above prizes, special prizes were offered :—
For the best essays or treatises on the manufacture of carriage axles, springs, and ironwork (without restriction as to the age of the writer), and were adjudicated upon by the same gentlemen as last year, and who awarded as follows :—

First prize to George Fleming Budd, of Blackstock Road, Finsbury Park, London (coach body maker).
Second prize, to Mr. William Heywood, of Vine Cottage, High Street, Huntingdon, aged 36 (foreman).
Third prize to Mr. John Charles King, of 104, Park Street, Camden Town (foreman).

1878.

The prizes voted by the Company in this year were awarded as follows, viz. :—

For freehand or mechanical drawings—

First prize, no limit as to age, to Mr. George Bolt, of 18, Georgiana Street, Camden Town, London, apprentice to herald painter, aged 17.
Second prize, for apprentices and others under 22 years of age, to Walter Coward, of 52, Bellefield Road, Brixton, Surrey, coachbody maker's apprentice, aged 15.

Certificates of merit were also awarded to—

Edward Atterby, of Huntingdon, an apprentice to coach smithing, aged 15.
William Thomas Easton, of 39, Commercial Road, Portsmouth, Hants (apprentice to coach painting), aged 15.
Vincent R. Breakwell, of Cleobury Mortimer, Bewdley, Worcestershire, aged 17, apprentice.

And for drawings to scale :—.

First prize.—No limit as to age. No drawing of sufficient merit was submitted.
Second prize.—For apprentices and others under 22 years of age, to F. C. Pendry, of 1A, Howick Place, Pimlico, Westminster, coachbody maker's apprentice, aged 17.
Third prize.—For apprentices and others under 22 years of age, to Alfred Greenway, of 35, George Street, Worcester, coachmaker's apprentice, aged 19.

The Company also offered similar prizes for technology in carriage building as last year, and the same have been awarded as follows, viz. :—

First prize to George Mundy, of 12, Cambridge Street, Spittle Gate, Grantham.
Second prize to John Henry Mercer, of 220, Radclyffe Street, Oldham, Lancashire.
The third prize was not awarded.

In addition to the above prizes, special prizes were offered for the best essays or treatises on "carriage painting and varnishing," and were awarded as follows :—

First prize to Jeremiah F. Mullins, coach painter, Maylor Street, Cork, aged 29.
Second prize to John Charles King, Launder Terrace, Grantham.
Third prize to Henry Smart, coach painter, 3, Phineas Street, Paradise Square, Oxford.

1879.

The prizes, voted by the Company in this year were awarded as follows :—

For freehand or mechanical drawing—

First prize.—Among former prize winners and others, and no limit as to age, to Mr. William Farr, of Castle Street, Salisbury, aged 30 (coach trimmer).
Second prize.—Excluding former prize winners, and no limit as to age, to Mr. George Mundy, of 1, Cambridge Street, Spittlegate, Grantham, Leicester, aged 32 (coachbody maker).
Third prize.—For apprentices and others under 22 years of age, to William Thomas Easton, of 39, Commercial Road, Portsmouth, apprentice to coach painting, aged 16.

Certificates of merit were also awarded to—

Edward Atterby, of Huntingdon, an apprentice to coach smithing, aged 16 (winner of the second prize in the year 1877, and to whom same would have been awarded this year, and therefore ineligible to receive the same prize this year).
Henry Hewer, of 92, High Street, Southampton, coachbody maker, aged 19.
Walter Reynolds, 37, Tulloch Street, Scotswood Road, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, coach-body maker's apprentice, aged 14.
Robert Davies, of 36, St. Julian's Friars, Shrewsbury, apprentice to coach smithing, aged 18.

And for drawings to scale—

First prize.—Among former prize winners and others, and no limit as to age, to Mr. J. P. Lake, of No. 1A, Howick Place, Victoria Street, Westminster (foreman), aged 48.
Second prize.—Excluding former prize winners, and no limit as to age. No drawing of sufficient merit was submitted.
Third prize.—For apprentices and others under 22 years of age, to Herbert H. Mulliner, of Harvey Villa, Leamington, Warwickshire, clerk, aged 18.

The Company also offered similar prizes for technology in carriage building as last year. No award was made.
In addition to the above, special prizes were again offered for "essays or treatises on carriage trimming." One essay only was presented in time for competition, and that not of sufficient merit for a prize. The judges, therefore, asked the Company to offer the same prizes next year.
By the kind consent of the Lord Mayor of London, Sir Charles Whetham, the Company were enabled to have at the Mansion House an exhibition of drawings, books, and models relating to the coachmakers' craft, when many members, both of the court and livery, and gentlemen not connected with the Company, were kind enough to lend many valuable and interesting objects. In order to induce working men to interest themselves in the exhibition, it was opened on Whit Monday, 2nd of June, and remained open till the following Friday. Several applications made by workmen to have it kept open longer, showing the interest they took in it. In consequence of the requirements of the Mansion House it had, however, to be closed on that day, when the Lord Mayor most kindly gave away, not only the prizes awarded by the Company, but also the prizes awarded to the pupils of St. Mark's School, being an Art and technical school, founded for the benefit of apprentices and others in the coachmaking trade.

1880.

The prizes voted by the Company for this year were awarded as follows :—

For freehand drawing of foliage or ornaments from nature or models—

First prize.—Among former prize winners and others, and no limit as to age, to Robert Davies, of 36, St. Julian's Friars, Shrewsbury, apprentice to coach smithing, aged 19.

Second prize.—Excluding former prize winners, and no limit as to age, to J. G. Parr, of 48, Lincoln Street, Leicester, aged 20, coach-builder's clerk and assistant.

Third prize.—For apprentices and others under 22 years of age, to Henry Hewer, of 92, High Street, Southampton, coach-body maker, aged 20.

A certificate of merit was awarded to A. Fogwill, 74, Broad Street, Portsmouth, aged 21, coach painter.

And for drawings to scale—

First prize.—Among former prize winners and others, and no limit as to age, to Henry Hewer.

Second prize.—Excluding former prize winners, and no limit as to age, to Herbert H. Mulliner, of Harvey Villa, Leamington, aged 19, clerk.

For the third prize, for apprentices and others under 22 years of age, there was no candidate of sufficient merit.

The second prize would have been awarded to Mr. George Fleming Budd, but as he had been a first class winner in former years, he was ineligible.

The special prize, offered by Mr. Frederic Chancellor, of 10*l.*, for working drawings to inch scale of improved four-wheeled cabs. There was no drawing of sufficient merit submitted.

The special prize of 10*l.*, offered by Mr. George Norgate Hooper, for heraldic designs painted in oil on wooden panels was awarded to Henry Sherratt, 44, Plymouth Place, Leamington, aged 35, clerk.

A certificate of merit was awarded to Richard Durham, 269, Oxford Street, London, herald painter, aged 16.

The special prize of 10*l.*, offered by Mr. George Athelstane Thrupp, for working drawings to inch scale of the side and back of an improved one-horse omnibus, was awarded to Herbert H. Mulliner.

In consequence of there being no competition for the special prizes offered by the Company for "essays or "treatises on carriage trimming" last year, similar prizes were again offered this year, and were awarded as follows :—

First prize to William Farr, coach trimmer, aged 31, of 51, Castle Street, Salisbury.

Second prize to A. E Clarke, coach trimmer, aged 25, of 20, Alington Road, Camden Town, London.

Third prize to Frederick Joseph Sweet, coach trimmer, aged 36, of No. 7, Vernon Street, Hammersmith, London.

The Company also offered similar prizes, as last year, for technology of carriage building, and the same were awarded as follows, namely :—

First prize to William Thompson Casson, Malvern Link, Worcester.

Second prize to Henry Forbes Julian, Bolton, Lancashire.

Third prize to Frederick Charles Pendry. Westminster.

1881.

The prizes offered by the Company for this year were awarded as follows :—

For freehand drawings of foliage or ornaments from nature or models, in pencil, ink, or crayon.

First prize.—Among former prize winners and others, and no limit as to age, to Edward Atterby, of Huntingdon, apprentice to coach smithing, aged 18, for three drawings of foliage in pencil.

Second prize.—Excluding former prize winners, and no limit as to age, to Julius Hiller, of 17, Fernhead Road, Kensal Green, coach-body maker, aged 30, student at St. Mark's School, Grosvenor Square, for a shaded drawing from a carving in wood.

Third prize.—For apprentices and other under 22 years of age, to Walter Reynolds, of No. 29, Tulloch Street, Scotswood Road, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, apprentice to coach body making, aged 16, for four line drawings of busts.

The Company's certificates of merit were presented to Robert Davies, of No. 36, St. Julian's Friars, Shrewsbury, apprentice to coach smithing, aged 19, for a drawing of foliage.

The Company's second prize would have been awarded to him but he was incapacitated, having won the first prize last year, and to A. Fogwill, of No. 74, Broad Street, Portsmouth, coach painter, aged 22, for two drawings, foilage and a bust.

For working drawings to scale—

First prize.—Among former prize winners and others, and no limit as to age, to Julius Hiller, for drawing of a landau and 19 working drawings.

Second prize.—Excluding former prize winners, and no limit as to age, to Walter Reynolds, for a Sparkenhoe car and eight working drawings.

Third prize.—For apprentices and others under 22 years of age, to John Henry Johnson, of No. 4, Union Street, Shieldfield, Newcastle-on-Tyne, apprentice to coach painting, aged 18, for a French brougham and working sections.

Company presented their certificate of merit to William Aaron Harrison, of No. 2, Arthur's Groove, Beverley Road, Hull, coach-body maker's apprentice, aged 18, for working drawings of a Victoria.

The special prize, offered by Mr. Frederic Chancellor, of 10*l.*, for working drawings to inch scale of improved four-wheeled cabs, was awarded to W. Witham, of No. 13, Cochrane Street, St. John's Wood, N.W., coachsmith for a drawing of cab and working sections.

In addition to the above, special prizes were offered for Essays on "Treatises on the manufacture of carriage wheels," and were awarded as follows :

First prize to John S. Fogget, 1, West Gill Street, Benwell, Newcastle-on-Tyne, aged 23, clerk.

Second prize to Alfred T. Frost, 2, Atherton Street, Battersea, coachsmith.

Third prize to Henry Hewer, aged 21, coach-body maker, of 92, High Street, Southampton.

The Company presented their certificate of merit to A. Forbes Julian, 8, Back of the Bank, Bolton, aged 19, carriage and body maker.

The Company's prizes for technology of carriage building were awarded by the examiner of the city and guilds of London Institute, as follows, viz.:—

First prize to Herbert H. Mulliner, of Leamington, Warwickshire.

Second prize to Stephen Mallard, of 18, Dorset Road, South Lambeth.

Third prize to Julius Hiller, of Kensal Green, London.

The Library.

The first grant of money for the creation of a library of reference was made in the year 1868, and the same is now open to the public, subject to the following regulations, viz.:

In the hall there is a library of books in relation to coachbuilding, and also the photographs and drawings of carriages exhibited in the International Exhibition of Carriages in 1873, but as it is a library of reference, no book or drawing can be taken away from the premises; but liverymen and other persons can have access to the same by a written order (available for three months) from a member of the court. The library is open every Saturday from 12 mid-day till 4 p.m.

APPENDIX A.

The Company gave considerable information to the Municipal Commissioners appointed in 1834. Their income was stated to be 205*l.* 10*s.* per annum, made up of dividends on 1,000*l.* Reduced Annuities, and 850*l.* Consols, and the rent of the Company's hall.

COOKS' COMPANY.

The returns of the company were delivered subject to the following protest :—

The privileges which the Mistery of Cooks have enjoyed for many centuries, and which have been from time to time confirmed to them by Her most Gracious Majesty's predecessors, impel them as loyal subjects to pay their dutiful respects to Her Majesty's Commission.

The property now or at any previous time in the possession or under the control of the mystery has accrued since its existence entirely from sums received for quarterages from its members, for fees on admission to the freedom and to the livery or clothing, for fees on fining to be excused serving as stewards, for fees on being elected a member of the governing body, for fines or penalties as by the byelaws enacted, and from donations, grants, and bequests by members and others, and from the savings made by the governing body from time to time out of its accruing income.

With respect to the origin, constitution, and history of the mystery, or its present administration, there is nothing to conceal; but having regard to its future and to prevent interference by any foreign authority with its properties, constitution, rights, and privileges, or the free and perfect control of them, the mystery consider it to be their duty firmly, but at the same time courteously, to protest against the assumption by the Royal Commissioners of any legal right to inquire into the title of the company to any property or money belonging to them other than that of which they may be possessed as trustees.

While, however, asserting and insisting on the above protest, yet notwithstanding the members of the Mistery are under the solemn obligation of an oath not to disclose anything which may tend to the prejudice or injury of the Mistery, the Mistery have resolved to give answers relative to the information sought for by the Commissioners, relying on the Commissioners not using the information given to the prejudice or injury of the Mistery.

PART I.—FOUNDATION AND OBJECT.

A to H.

RETURN A.—A statement of the date, ascertained or probable, of the foundation of the company, and of the circumstances, so far as they can be discovered from its documents of foundation or archives in which the company had its origin.

RETURN B.—A list of the charters, charters of inspeximus, and other instruments of a similar nature, whether originals or copies, which have been at any time in the possession of the company, together with an abstract of the purport of each, regard being specially had to any evidence which it may contain as to the object of the foundation of the company.

RETURN C.—A list of any trust deeds "founding, regulating, or affecting" the company, with the date of each, the names of the parties thereto, and an abstract of the purport of each.

RETURN D.—A list with dates of any "decrees of court," whether of the Courts of Common Law or of Chancery, or of any acts of the Court of Aldermen or of the Court of Common Council, "regulating or affecting" the company, with a statement of the effect of each decision.

RETURN E.—A list of any other documents, not included in the descriptions in the preceding returns, which "found, regulate, or affect" the company, with dates and an abstract of the effect of each.

RETURN F.—A concise history of the company, from the time of its foundation to the present day, with special reference to the inquiry contained in the Commission as to "the objects for which the company was founded," and "how far those objects are now being carried into effect."

RETURN G.—Has the company a license in mortmain? When was such license granted (referring to the document by description)? What is its extent, and to what extent is it now unexhausted?

RETURN H.—Is there vested in the company and how, whether by charter, statute, order of the Court of Aldermen, act of Common Council, or otherwise, any right of exercising superintendence over, or any duty or discretion to encourage in any way, any and what art, trade, or business? State the nature and local limits of such control. In what manner and to what extent is such control now exercised? If such control is not now exercised, state the circumstances under which its exercise has fallen into desuetude.

A.—In consequence of the early records of the company being destroyed by fire, the date of its foundation is not known, and from the existing documents in the company's possession its origin cannot be shown.

B.—The answer to Return A. shows the company are unable to reply to this, but by inspeximus charter of Geo. III., it appears that King Edward IV., in the 27th year of his reign, granted unto his well-beloved subjects the honest and freemen of the Mystery of Cooks of the City of London, that they and all men of the same mystery should be in substance and name one body, and one commonalty perpetual, with power to make two masters or governors with the aid of two wardens and assistants to govern the affairs of the mystery, and to have a common seal, and to hold meetings, and to make laws and vary the same for the government of the mystery.

C.—The company have no trust deeds "founding, regulating, or affecting" them.

D.—The company are not aware of any decrees of the Courts of Common Law or of Chancery or of any acts of the Court of Aldermen or of the Court of Common Council "regulating or affecting" it, save as referred to by charter.

E.—The company are not aware of any other documents than those to which they have referred in the preceding return which "found, regulate, or affect" it.

F.—The company can only give their history by reference to the Return B., and they believe the objects of the mystery have been and are being carried out, save as is mentioned in Return H.

G.—The company are unable to give any information affecting title to their property for the reasons mentioned in Return A.

H.—By reference to the charter it will appear that power is given to the masters or governors to exercise superintendence and jurisdiction over every member of the mystery and the works of such; the local limits of the same are defined by the charter to be within the cities of London and Westminster, their suburbs, and liberties, and four miles compass thereof. Such control owing to a late decision in a court of law has fallen into abeyance.

PART I.

CHARITIES.

RETURN I.—A list of the charities, eleemosynary, educational or otherwise, which are under the management of the company, stating in each case the name of the founder, the date and nature of the benefaction, its original and its present value, and the purposes to which the funds have been applied for each of the last preceding 10 years.

With respect to these we respectfully refer the Royal Commissioners to the Report of the Commissioners appointed in pursuance of an Act of Parliament made and passed in the 5th and 6th years of King William IV., chap. 71, intituled "An Act for appointing Commissioners to con- "tinue the enquiries concerning Charities in England and "Wales until the first day of March 1837," dated "30th "June 1837," and presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of Her Majesty.

Under those Acts the said Commissioners had full powers to inspect all documents having relation to the charities referred to, as well as to send for and examine on oath all persons whose evidence they considered necessary to assist them in making the enquiries. The said Commissioners exercised all the powers given to them by the said Acts, and upon the evidence which they so obtained founded their Report, and of which the following is a copy :—

COOKS' COMPANY.

CORBETT'S CHARITY.

Edward Corbett, by will dated 5th April 1674, gave to the poor of the Company of Cooks 5*l.* a year to be disposed of as the master and wardens and the rest of the company and assistants should think fit, but "especially to "such as were free of the company, men or women, that "had not been altogether refractory, altogether slighting "governors and government till need and poverty bring "them to the governors."

Also he gave to the said masters, wardens, and assistants 5*l.* a year towards their care and charge in managing the estate that the Lord had given him, that the tenants might not wrong the land, house, nor woods.

Also he gave to the clerk of the said company 40*s.* a year and to the beadle of the same company 20*s.* a year for their pains.

Also he gave 5*l.* a year for ever to the relief of decayed ministers or ministers' widows to be faithfully bestowed as his trustees should think fittest.

Also he gave to the poor of St. Martin's, Ludgate, 40*s.* a year to their relief as it should seem best to the church-wardens and the rest of the vestry, and 20*s.* a year to be spent as occasion should serve.

Also he gave to the poor in the Hole at Ludgate 50*s.* a year to their relief to be paid them duly every May, and all the rest of his legacies he gave, if convenience should serve, for the maintenance of the poor.

Also he gave to the poor of the parish of St. Gregory's 40*s.* a year.

To the poor of the parish of St. Andrew Wardrobe 40*s.* a year.

To the poor in the Hole in the Counter in Wood Street 40*s.* a year.

To the poor in the Hole in the Poultry Counter 40*s.* a year, to be paid them every July.

And he made the said master, wardens, and assistants of the Company of Cooks, of which he was a member, his executors.

And after giving various pecuniary and other legacies therein particularly mentioned the said testator gave all his land in Surrey, which was 61*l.* a year, and his two houses and land in the occupation of Conour and Slograve, and a piece of land which was called Chickens, which went at 6*l.* a year, in all about 20*l.* a year and more towards the payment of the legacies nominated in his will.

Various other legacies are given by the will, and in a summary annexed to it recapitulating the bequests thereby given are enumerated those above mentioned, and among them is inserted a gift of 2*l.* per annum to the parish of St. Anne, Blackfriars.

The Company of Cooks now hold under the devise above recited two farms, one situated in the parishes of Charlewood and Horley, containing about 83 acres, called "Old Lands," in the occupation of Samuel and John Parsons, at the yearly rent of 50*l.*, the other in the parish of Horley called "Lady Lands Farm," containing 74 acres, 3 roods, 32 perches, held by John Best, also at the yearly rent of 50*l.*, also an allotment in Horley set out to them under the Horley Inclosure Act of 17 acres, 2 roods, 24 perches, near Horley Row, let to James Dowley for 16*l.* per annum.

From the rents of this property the company pay :—

	£	s.	d.
To their poor per annum	5	0	0
To the company's clerk	2	0	0
To the company's beadle	1	0	0
To four clergymen's widows appointed by the court, 25*s.* each; when once appointed the same widows receive the charity for life	5	0	0
To the poor and church-wardens of St. Martin's, Ludgate — £ 3 0 0			
Deducting for land tax — 0 12 0	2	8	0
To the prisoners in Ludgate	2	10	0
To the poor of the parish of St. Gregory — 2 0 0			
Deducting land tax — 0 8 0	1	12	0
To the poor of St. Andrew's by the Wardrobe — 2 0 0			
Deducting land tax — 0 8 0	1	12	0
To the poor of St. Ann, Blackfriars — 2 0 0			
Deducting land tax — 0 8 0	1	12	0

These gifts to the poor of the several parishes are paid to the respective churchwardens, and the application thereof is accounted for in the reports of those parishes.

To the prisoners in the Counter in Wood Street (now in Giltspur Street)	2	0	0
To the prisoners in the Poultry	2	0	0

The three gifts of 2*l.* 10*s.*, 2*l.*, and 2*l.* to the three prisoners are paid to Mr. Temple, the hall keeper of Guildhall, appointed by the Corporation of London to receive the same under the authority of the Act 4 George IV., chap. 64.

The Company of Cooks allow to their poor members pensions, and also distribute to them casual relief, the total annual amount of which upon an average of the last 20 years is about — — — 114 0 0

In this sum is included the gift	£	s.	d.
of 5*l.* under the above recited will	5	0	0
Also the gift of John Shield, next mentioned of — —	1	0	0
And that of Thomas Hope (hereafter set forth), of — —	5	0	0

in all 11*l.*, which being deducted from the 114*l.* shows an average sum of 103*l.* annually paid by the Company in aid of their poor brethren beyond the sums bequeathed to them in trust for that object.

SHIELD'S CHARITY.

By deed poll dated the 4th March 1616, the master, wardens, and commonalty of Clothworkers in consideration of 500*l.* granted to John Shield and his heirs an annuity or yearly rentcharge of 28*l.* to be issuing out of their messuages, lands, and tenements situate in Nicholas Lane, in the parish of St. Nicholas Acon, London, and out of and in their messuages, lands, and tenements situate in Fenchurch Street and Billiter Lane, in the parish of All Saints Stayning, London, and out of all other their messuages, lands, and tenements in the City of London payable on the four usual feast days in the year, with power of distress and entry in case of nonpayment thereof.

By indenture bearing date the 5th June 1617, the said John Shield after reciting the above recited grant by the wardens and commonalty of Clothworkers assigned unto the said masters or governors and commonalty of Cooks and their successors the said annuity or yearly rentcharge of 28*l.* in trust after his decease to pay at Michaelmas and Lady-day yearly or within 30 days thereof, by equal portions, 20*s.* parcel of the said annuity, unto the usual reader of divine service in the parish church of East Allandale, within the Royalty of Hexham, in the county of York

(where the said John Shield was born) and to his successors for ever, for two sermons, viz., once in every half year by him or them, or by his or their procurance, to be made in the parish church of the said parish; and 10*l.*, other parcel of the said annuity, unto the guardians of the good works and ornaments of the said parish church of East Allandale and their successors, and unto six of the wealthiest and principal men of the said parish for the time being, to be yearly chosen, and to be by them paid and distributed yearly for ever at convenient times among the poor people of the said parish; and 20*s.* other parcel of the said annuity unto the said guardians of the good works and ornaments of the said parish church of Allandale and their successors, and to the said six other wealthiest and principal men of the said parish for ever, equally to be divided amongst them for and in respect of their pains herein; and 40*s.*, other parcel of the said annuity, unto the guardians of the good works and ornaments of the parish church near to there adjoining, commonly called Augustine's, alias Austin Moore church or kirke, and their successors, and unto six other of the wealthiest and principal men of the said parish for the time being, to be yearly chosen, and to be by them distributed yearly at convenient times amongst the poor people of the same parish, with a proviso that if the said guardians of the said parish church of Allandale or their successors, or the said six other principal men of the said parish, should not distribute the said 10*l.* within a convenient time after they should have received the same amongst the same poor people of the same parish in manner aforesaid, then the payment of the said 10*l.* so appointed to the poor of East Allendade should cease, and the said masters and governors and commonalty of Cooks should yearly thereafter pay the said sum of 10*l.* unto the guardians of the said parish church of St. Augustine's, alias Austin Moore's church, and unto six of the principal men of the said parish for the time being for ever, and to be distributed by some of them yearly amongst the poor of the said parish; and the said last mentioned sum of 20*s.* unto the said guardians of the said parish church of St. Austine Moore's church, and to their successors, and to six of the principal men of the same parish for the time being, to be yearly chosen, equally to be divided amongst them, with a similar proviso that in case the governor or six principal men of the said parish of St. Austine Moore should not distribute the said sum of 40*s.* within a convenient time after they should have received the same amongst the poor people of the said parish, that then the said sum of 40*s.* should henceforth cease and determine, and that the said masters and governors and commonalty should pay the same unto the guardians or the six principal men of the said parish church of Allendale and their successors, to be distributed yearly for ever amongst the poor people of the same parish of East Allendale. And that the said masters and governors and commonalty of Cooks, their successors and assigns, should also yearly for ever thereafter on the Feast of the Purification pay 20*s.*, other parcel of the said annuity, unto the parson of the parish church of St. Mary, Aldermary, where the said John Shield then dwelt for the time being, for ever, for a sermon to be made once in every year in the same parish church on the said Feast of the Purification, and 20*s.*, other parcel of the said annuity, in manner following, viz., 10*s.* to the vicar or reader, 5*s.* to the clerk, 5*s.* to the sexton of the said parish of St. Mary, Aldermary, for the time being for ever, to be paid yearly on the Feast of St. Thomas the Apostle; and 20*s.*, other parcel of the said annuity, unto the said guardians of the same parish of St. Mary, Aldermary, for the time being for ever, to be by them yearly distributed among the poor of the said parish on the Feast of St. Thomas the Apostle; and 40*s.*, other parcel thereof, to be paid by the said masters and governors of Cooks towards relieving the poor prisoners lying in the hole of one of the Counters in London, for the time being; and other 40*s.*, other parcel thereof towards relieving the poor prisoners lying in the hole in the other of the said Counters in London for the time being; and 40*s.*, other parcel of the said annuity to two poor maids of honest name and fame respectively upon the several days of their marriage, viz., to either of them 20*s.* thereof; and 20*s.*, other parcel of the said annuity, to be yearly for ever thereafter on the Feast of St. Thomas the Apostle paid amongst the poor brethren of the said Company of Cooks for the time being as need should be. And that the said masters and governors and commonalty of Cooks, their successors and assigns for ever thereafter should retain 40*s.*, residue of the said annuity, for their own use in respect of their pains and cares in the premises. And the said indenture contains a covenant from the said masters and governors and commonalty of Cooks with the said parsons and guardians of the parish of St. Mary, Aldermary, that they would from time to time for ever thereafter pay the said several sums of money and would truly perform the trusts by the said indenture reposed in them.

The company under the grant above recited yearly receive 28*l.* from the Clothworkers' Company, who are still in possession of property in and about the places mentioned in the will, and thereout make the several payments next mentioned, viz.:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
To the usual reader of divine service in East Allendale church	1	0	0
To the guardians of the said church and for use of their poor	10	0	0
To the guardians for their care	1	0	0
Note.—These three sums are paid to the churchwardens of East Allendale.			
To the guardians of Augustine's church and for use of the poor	2	0	0
To the parson of St. Mary, Aldermary, for a sermon	1	0	0
To the vicar of St. Mary, Aldermary	0	10	0
To the clerk „ „	0	5	0
To the sexton „ „	0	5	0
To the guardians of St. Mary, Aldermary, for the poor thereof	1	0	0
Note.—The five preceding items are paid in one sum of 3*l.*			
To the guardians of St. Benedict Fink, for the poor thereof	2	0	0
To Giltspur Street Counter	2	0	0
To Poultry Counter	2	0	0
These two sums are paid to the City collector.			
To the Companies poor paid amongst the persons (*see* under Corbett's Gift)	1	0	0
	£24	0	0

The gift of 40*s.* to two poor maids of honest name and fame as marriage portions had not for many years been paid, no application having been made for it, but upon the nomination (pursuant to a direction in the court of the company, 27th October 1835), of a poor maid to receive the same, it was ordered that 1*l.* be paid to her on the production of the certificate of her marriage.

No nomination of the second poor maid, as directed by the said order, has as yet been made, although notice has been given to the members of the court in rotation to nominate.

Davis's Charity.

John Davis, by will bearing date the 12th July 1708, proved in the Prerogative Court in August in the same year, gave unto the masters, wardens, and assistants of the Company of Cooks the sum of 200*l.* In which sum the company was indebted to him, upon trust that the said wardens and assistants, and their successors, should yearly after his decease out of the interests and proceeds thereof, pay to the churchwardens and overseers of the parish of St. Alban, Wood Street, London, 20*s.* by them annually to be distributed among four poor widows of the said parish on every Easter Monday. And upon further trust that the said master, wardens, and assistants should yearly pay towards putting out apprentice a poor member's child of the said company the annual sum of 5*l.* And upon further trust that the said master, wardens, and assistants should yearly upon the first court day after Easter, pay to the poor of the said company 20*s.*

The company pay to the churchwardens of the parish of St. Albans, Wood Street, 1*l.* per annum. The other payment of 1*l.* per annum to the poor of the company is included in money paid to the pensioners as already mentioned.

Upon examining the account book of the company from the year 1736, no entry could be found of any payment of 5*l.* for apprenticing a child until 1836. On the 25th of October in this year a sum of 5*l.* is directed to be paid to Isaac Facey, a member of this company, for the binding of his son.

The omission to execute this part of the testator's intention probably arose from the circumstance that the company at the time of his death were indebted to him in the amount of his legacy. The company have now presented a petition to the Lord Chancellor praying the direction of the court for the future administration of this charity.

PEADE'S CHARITY.

By indenture dated 16th January 1664, made between Priscilla Peade and three other executors of Leonard Peade, late citizen and cook deceased, of the first part, the masters or governors and commonalty of the Company of Cooks of the second part, and William Hudson, vicar or rector of the parish church of Warfield, in the county of Berks, and two others, churchwardens and overseers of the same church of the third part, reciting that the said Leonard Peade, by his will bearing date the 4th November 1663 (amongst other legacies) had given unto the said masters, or governors and commonalty, the sum of 100*l.* upon this condition, that they should after his decease, yearly for ever, pay to the churchwardens or overseers for the poor in the parish of Warfield, in the county of Berks, for the time being, towards the relief of the same poor 5*l.*, but in case the said masters, wardens, and commonalty should refuse to accept the said 100*l.* under the conditions aforesaid, then that the said 100*l.* should be paid unto his two sons Robert and Thomas, therewith to purchase lands to be applied for the benefit of the poor of Warfield, in manner therein mentioned. And reciting that in pursuance of the said will they, the said Priscilla Peade and others, had paid unto the said masters or governors and commonalty the said sum of 100*l.*, it was thereby covenanted and agreed between the parties thereto, and the said masters or governors and commonalty for themselves and their successors did covenant and promise with and to the said vicar and rector, churchwardens, or overseers of the said parish church of Warfield aforesaid, and their successors, that they and their successors would yearly for ever thereafter well and truly pay to the said churchwardens or overseers of the parish church of Warfield for the time being the said yearly payment of 5*l.* at Lady Day and Michaelmas yearly, or within thirty days next after, by equal portions towards the relief and for the use and benefit of the poor people of the said parish as by the said recited will was prescribed.

The company have since paid, and still continue to pay to the vicar and churchwardens of the said parish of Warfield 5*l.* per annum.

PHILLIPS'S CHARITY.

Under a gift by John Phillips to Christ's Hospital of lands at West Ham (the particulars of which will be found under the report of that hospital), the company exercise the right of presenting two children of members of the company to be maintained and educated therein. The company receive notice from the hospital when a vacancy occurs, when, after advertising for candidates, they elect the son of a poor freeman.

The same John Phillips, by will bearing date the 29th April 1674, amongst other bequests gave his freehold messuage or tenement, situate in Crooked Lane, in the parish of St. Michael, Crooked Lane, in London (after the decease of his wife), unto the master, wardens, and assistants of the Company of Cooks, and their successors, upon trusts out of rents and profits thereof to pay yearly to the churchwardens and overseers of the parish of St. Catherine Cree, *alias* Christchurch, in London, the annual sum of 10*l.* to be by them annually disposed of for the placing forth apprentice of two poor children of the said parish yearly. And upon further trusts that the residue of the clear rents and profits of the said messuages or tenements should be yearly for ever be employed and disposed of by the master, wardens, and assistants of the said company and their successors for the placing forth of two poor children of some poor members of the company apprentice yearly.

The Hall and records of the Company have been three times destroyed by fire, and the books which are now in existence commence only from the year 1736, and do not afford the means of tracing the rent received for the premises devised, which were situate in No. 19, Crooked Lane. For many years previous to 1780 the rent was 24*l.*: although a great outlay for repairs took place, it was subsequently reduced to 21*l.*

In 1818 the house was demised for 21 years to Henry Gay at a rent of 38*l.* per annum, and a slip of land adjoining (formerly part of the premises occupied with the house) was let at 2*l.* 10*s.* per annum.

Both the house and slip of ground were, in February, 1830, purchased by the Corporation of London (as trustees of the New London Bridge), under the Acts of Parliament for improving the approaches thereto at the sum of 1,086*l.* which was afterwards, under an order of the Court of Exchequer, invested in a sum of 1,167*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.* three per cent. consols now standing in the name of the company upon the trusts of the said will, the dividends whereof amount to the sum of 35*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.*, out of which the company pay to the parish of St. Catherine Cree per annum 10*l.*, from which they deduct for land tax 2*l.*

This payment has been regularly made since 1736. Of the remainder of the dividends a part has been occasionally applied by the company in placing forth some poor children of some poor members of the company apprentice.

The company, on a vacancy, now cause to be inserted in two daily newspapers a notice to the freemen that the court has in its disposal a gift under the will of John Phillips to be applied to the placing forth of two poor children of some poor members of the company apprentice yearly. The same notification is contained in all the circulars to the livery.

It was not, however, until the year 1812 that this branch of the charity directed by the testator's will appears to have been acted upon. In that year an order of the court is entered on the minutes, directing the application of the residue of the rent in equal moieties towards the apprentice fees of two boys, sons of freemen of the company.

Since the year 1818 (when the rent of 38*l.* under Gay's lease commenced) only 114*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* has been applied in apprenticing, 445*l.* 10*s.* would appear to have been received for rent during this period, subject to deductions for repairs, land tax, &c., and the dividends received since the sale to December, 1836, have been 227*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*

After giving credit for the payment of 10*l.* annually to the churchwardens of St. Catherine Cree church, and for 114*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*, a balance of about 397*l.*, but subject as aforesaid, appears to remain due to this branch of the charity. The company have now presented a petition to the Lord Chancellor stating the circumstances above mentioned, praying the directions of the Court upon the subject.

HOPE'S CHARITY.

Thomas Hope, by will dated the 7th July 1707, gave unto the master, wardens and assistants of the Company of Cooks the sum of 200*l.*, in which they were indebted to him upon trust yearly to pay amongst the poor of the said company at their Lady Day quarter court the sum of 5*l.* *See* Corbett's Charity.

KENNEDY'S CHARITY.

Sir Alexander Kennedy, Bart., by will dated 16th November 1789, gave, among other bequests to the Worshipful Company of Cooks, the sum of 100*l.* Bank Stock of the Bank of England upon trust to pay the annual interest and dividends thereof amongst the 10 clergymen's widows for the time being that should or might be pensioners to the said company, the same to be paid and payable for ever.

It appears that in 1789 there were 10 widows receiving the benefit of Corbett's Charity.

The Company annually pay 11*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* as the interest of 144*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.* Bank Stock now standing in their corporate name, the fund being increased to that amount by bonuses granted by the Bank of England amongst the four clergymen's widows, who are pensioners of the said company, 2*l.* 17*s.* 7½*d.* each.

Dr. THE COOKS' COMPANY in account with JOHN SHIELD'S GIFT. Cr.

1877.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	1876.		£	s.	d.
Jan. 10.	To Clothworkers' Company—							Dec. 31.	By balance brought forward - -	6	9	4
		£	s.	d.				1877.				
	„ one year to December 1876.	14	0	0				June 27.	„ Martha Maria Sweetman on her marriage - - -	1	0	0
	„ less property tax to Michaelmas, 1876, at 3*d.*	0	3	6				Sept. 29.	„ parish of East Allendale, one year to date - - - -	12	0	0
					13	16	6		„ parish of Alston Moor, the like -	2	0	0
June 29.	„ half-year to Midsummer	14	0	0					„ parish of St. Benet Fink - -	2	0	0
	less property tax to Lady Day, 1877, at 3*d.*	0	3	6					„ parish of St. Mary Aldermary, the like - - - -	3	0	0
					13	16	6		„ the company for their own use -	2	0	0
Nov. 11.	„ property tax returned on rent, viz., on 20*l.*								„ amount distributed to poor freemen	1	0	0
	For one year to Lady Day, 1875, at 2*d.* -	0	4	8				Nov. 31.	„ Alice Newberry for vinall on her marriage - - -	1	0	0
	For one year to Lady Day, 1876, at 2*d.* -	0	4	8				Dec. 26.	„ Debtors in Poultry Counter one year to date - - - -	2	0	0
	For one year to Lady Day, 1877, at 3*d.* -	0	7	0					„ debtors in Giltspur Street, the like	2	0	0
					0	16	4			£34	9	4
Dec. 31.	„ balance carried down - -				6	0	0					
					£34	9	4					
								1877.				
								Dec. 31.	„ balance brought down - -	£6	0	0

Dr. THE COOKS' COMPANY in account with THOMAS HOPE'S GIFT. Cr.

1877.		£	s.	d.	1877.		£	s.	d.
Sept. 29.	To one year's rentcharge - -	5	0	0	Sept. 29.	By distribution to pensioners -	5	0	0

Dr. THE COOKS' COMPANY in account with SIR ALEXANDER KENNEDY'S GIFT. Cr.

1876.		£	s.	d.	1877.		£	s.	d.
Oct. 9.	To dividend on 144*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.* Bank Stock, half-year due 5th inst. exempt from tax - - - -	6	9	8	July 12.	By clergymen's widows, viz. :— Mrs. Herbert, „ Gane, „ Woodland, „ Wilson - - -	13	13	9
1877.									
April 14.	„ the like - - - -	7	4	1					
		£13	13	9			£13	13	9

Dr. THE COOKS' COMPANY in account with LEONARD PEADE'S GIFT. Cr.

1877.		£	s.	d.	1877.		£	s.	d.
Sept. 29.	To one year's annuity - -	5	0	0	Sept. 29.	By parish of Warfield - -	5	0	0

Dr. THE COOKS' COMPANY in account with JOHN PHILLIPS'S GIFT. Cr.

1876.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	1877.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Dec. 31.	To balance brought forward - -	44	6	3				Sept. 29.	By St. Catherine Cree, one year to Michaelmas -	10	0	0			
1877.									„ less land tax - -	2	0	0			
Jan. 12.	„ dividend on 1,167*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.* 3 per cent. consols, half-year due 5th inst., including tax - -	17	10	4									8	0	0
July 10.	„ the like - - - -	17	10	4					„ the Company for said land tax -				2	0	0
Jan. 12.	„ dividend on 252*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.* 3 per cent. consols, half-year due 5th inst., including tax - - -	3	3	1					„ for keeping the account - -				1	13	4
									„ Mr. J. B. Towse's charges for receiving dividends - -				1	6	8
July 10.	„ the like - - - -	3	3	1					„ casual relief to poor freemen :						
									„ October 28, 1876 -	6	6	0			
									„ January 23, 1877 -	6	6	0			
									„ February 28, 1877 -	5	0	0			
									„ April 26, 1877 -	5	5	0			
					£85	13	1						22	17	0
1877.								Dec. 31.	„ balance carried down - -				49	16	1
Dec. 31.	„ balance brought forward - -	49	16	1									£85	13	1

Dr. THE COOKS' COMPANY in account with EDWARD CORBETT'S GIFT. **Cr.**

1877.		£	s.	d.	1877.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Sept. 29.	To one year's rent charge less land tax	26	14	0	March 27.	By St. Martin Ludgate one year to Lady Day, 1877 -	3	0	0			
						„ less land tax -	0	12	0			
										2	8	0
						„ St. Ann's, Blackfriars, the like -	2	0	0			
						„ less land tax -	0	8	0			
										1	12	0
						„ St. Andrew by the Wardrobe, the like - - -				1	12	0
						„ St. Gregory by St. Paul, the like				1	12	0
					May 1.	„ the official trustees, per Mr. Watney, under scheme formerly paid to Ludgate, Poultry, and Giltspur Street prisons -				6	10	0
						„ the company's clerk one year to date - - -				2	0	0
						„ the company's beadle one year to date - - -				1	0	0
					July 12.	„ the clergymen's widows' fund, Mrs. E. Gillbank, Herbert, Woodward, and Wilson -				5	0	0
						„ amount distributed to poor freemen - - - -				5	0	0
		£26	14	0						£26	14	0

Dr. THE COOKS' COMPANY in account with JOHN DAVIS'S GIFT. **Cr.**

1876.		£	s.	d.	1877.		£	s.	d.
Dec. 31.	To balance brought forward - -	10	5	7	March 27.	By St. Alban, Wood Street, one year to Easter, 1877 - -	1	0	0
1877.					July 12.	„ amount paid to poor freemen -	4	4	0
April 14.	„ dividend on 273*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.* new 3 per cent., half-year due 5th inst., including tax - - -	4	1	11	Sept. 29.	„ the company $\frac{1}{16}$th of 40*s.* for keeping this account - -	0	6	8
					Dec. 31.	„ balance carried down - -	12	18	9
		£18	9	5			£18	9	5
	„ balance carried down -	£12	18	9					

Dr. THE COOKS' COMPANY in account with ALDERMAN SAMUEL BIRCH'S FIRST GIFT. **Cr.**

1877.		£	s.	d.	1876.		£	s.	d.
Jan. 12.	By dividend on 602*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.* new 2½ per cent. annuities, half-year to 5th inst., exempt from tax -	10	11	1	Dec. 31.	To balance brought forward - -	4	8	11
July 10.	„ the like - - - -	10	11	1	1877.				
Dec. 31.	„ balance carried down - -	0	16	9	Jan. 23.	„ one quarter's pension to Mrs. Sarah Hall - - -	2	10	0
							£	s.	d.			
					April 26.	„ the like to Mrs. S. Hall	2	10	0			
						„ „ Mrs. Eliza Sharpe -	2	10	0			
										5	0	0
					July 12.	„ the like - - - -				5	0	0
					Oct. 24.	„ the like - - - -				5	0	0
										£21	18	11
		£21	18	11	1877.				
					Dec. 31.	„ balance brought down - -				0	16	9

Dr. THE COOKS' COMPANY in account with ALDERMAN SAMUEL BIRCH'S SECOND GIFT. **Cr.**

1877.		£	s.	d.	1876.		£	s.	d.
Jan. 12.	To dividend on 455*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.* new 3½ per cent. annuities exempt from tax - - - -	7	19	3	Dec. 31.	By balance brought forward - -	4	10	0
July 10.	„ the like - - - -	7	19	3	1877.		£	s.	d.
Sept. 30.	„ the Company for balance per order	2	1	6	Jan. 23.	„ one quarter's pension to Joshua John Ship -	2	5	0
Dec. 31.	„ balance carried down - -	4	10	0		ditto Harriet Price -	2	5	0
										4	10	0
					April 26.	„ the like - - - -				4	10	0
					July 12.	„ the like - - - -				4	10	0
					Oct. 24.	„ the like - - - -				4	10	0
										£22	10	0
		£22	10	0	1877.				
					Dec. 31.	„ balance brought down - -				4	10	0

PART II.—A.

Constitution and Privileges of Membership.

Return A.—Governing body.

1. State the present constitution of the governing body of the company, whether such constitution is according to the charter, and if not, in what respects such constitution varies therefrom, and when and how such alteration was made.
2. State the qualifications for membership of the governing body of the company, the time and periods of election, and the qualifications of the voters at elections to the governing body.
3. State the functions of the governing body, and of the different members of the same respectively, and whether the members of the governing body pay any, and what fees or fines on admission thereto, and whether they are paid any, and what salaries or amounts in respect of their services respectively.
4. State the nature of the business which comes before the governing body of the company, the method adopted in transacting it, the times at which the governing body meets for business purposes, the way in which the opinions of the members are taken, and whether the resolutions and decisions of the governing body are published, or are otherwise accessible to any or all, and which of, the members of the company.
5. State whether the members of the governing body are liable to suspension, or removal, on any, and what grounds, and by what method such suspension or removal is effected.
6. Has the company any byelaws sanctioned by the Courts of Law or Chancery, or by the Courts of Aldermen or of Common Council, or otherwise? State the effect of such byelaws.

1. The constitution of the governing body of the company is according to the charter, two governors or masters, two wardens and 24 members called assistants to be aiding the governors and wardens in the performance of their duties. The attendance of the masters, wardens, and 12 or at the least eight assistants constitutes a legal court, and the direction of the charter as to the constitution of the governing body is carried out at the present time.

2. The qualification of an assistant of the governing body is to be a freeman, liveryman, and one who has served or fined for the office of steward.

The assistants are selected by the governing body from the senior liverymen qualified as aforesaid in rotation subject to the usual scrutiny as to character and eligibility, but no member is elected an assistant who has been bankrupt or insolvent and not paid 20*s.* in the pound, or who has been otherwise rendered incapable by judgment of the law. After inquiries have been made as regards character and eligibility, the election is proceeded with by ballot, and the oath of an assistant is administered to the newly elected assistant according to the byelaws of the company as allowed by the judges of the realm pursuant to the enactments of the Act Henry VII.

3. The functions of the governing body are those set forth and referred to in the charter of incorporation of the company, and each member on being elected and taking his seat pays a fine of 30*l.* for the benefit of the company.

Each member receives a fee of 2*l.* 2*s.* for attending each court, but committee meetings are frequently held at which a large amount of business is transacted, and at such committee meetings no fees whatever are paid.

4. The nature of the business coming before the governing body is: The binding of apprentices; admitting freemen and liverymen; the election of members to the court as aforesaid and the other officers of the company. The management of the company's estates and trust charities; the relief of necessitous members of the company, and their widows, and other general matters. The proceedings are duly and fairly entered in books kept for that purpose, which are accessible to members.

There are four quarterly courts and one court for the election of officers on charter day.

The opinions are taken *vivâ voce*, and when differences arise such differences are decided by show of hands. The time of meeting is not later than two o'clock.

5. The members of the governing body are liable to dismissal for breaking the byelaws as allowed by the judges, but within the memory of the present members no such case has arisen. The removal would be effected by the method directed by the bye-laws.

6. The company have byelaws sanctioned by the judges and no others.

PART II.—B.

Return B.—Admission to Membership.

1. State the qualifications for membership of the company, the several grades of membership of the company, and whether women are admitted to membership.
2. State the several modes in which the freedom of the company may be obtained, the circumstances entitling an applicant to admission under each mode respectively, and the fees payable in respect of admission under each mode respectively.
3. State whether persons exercising any particular trade are required by statute or otherwise to become free of the company. Is there any process by which members of such trade can become members of the company, and is there any process for compelling such persons to procure admission, and are such processes enforced, and to what extent? Is the freedom of the City of London in any and what way a condition precedent or subsequent to membership? Are there any members who are not free of the City of London? Do persons exercising any particular trade commonly become members of the company? If so, how many members of such trade are at present members of the company? What is the number of the members of the trade (if any) the name of which is borne by the company, who are members of the company?
4. Are freemen liable to disfranchisement, and if so, for what reasons, and what is the mode of disfranchisement?
5. Is the livery of the company limited or unlimited in number? What are the qualifications for election to the livery, who are the electors thereto, and how do the elections thereto take place, and what fees are payable on election? Are liverymen liable to removal from the livery, and for what reasons?

1. The qualification of any person to become a member of the company is, firstly, by having duly and truly served an apprenticeship to a member of the company for a term of seven years according to the custom of London, which service being duly proved, will entitle him to be admitted to the freedom. And in the event of the court refusing a mandamus would probably compel them to receive it.

Secondly, by patrimony, the father being a freeman of the company prior to the birth of the applicant, who is required to produce the certificate of marriage of his parents, the same of his birth, and the evidence of two or more respectable witnesses who can attest the fact of the applicant being the reputed child of the said parents.

Thirdly, by purchase.

The several grades are, first, freemen; secondly, those freemen who are admitted to the livery or clothing of the company; and thirdly, the assistants who are elected out of the livery to the governing body.

Daughters of freemen on producing evidence as aforesaid are eligible to take up the freedom of the company.

2. The questions under the above index have already been answered. The fees payable are those set forth in the byelaws as allowed by the judges, and are as follows, viz:

Fees payable on admission by servitude:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Company fee	1	6	8			
Government duty	1	0	0			
Warden	0	4	0			
Clerk	0	2	6			
Beadle	0	1	6			
Certificate	0	6	8			
				3	1	4

Fees payable on admission by patrimony:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Company fee	1	6	8			
Government duty	1	0	0			
Warden	0	4	0			
Clerk	0	2	6			
Beadle	0	1	6			
Certificate	0	6	8			
				3	1	4

Fees payable on admission by redemption:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Company fee	5	0	0			
Government duty	3	0	0			
Warden	0	4	0			
Clerk	0	5	0			
Beadle	0	3	0			
Certificate	1	1	0			
				9	13	0

3. As far as the company are concerned the freedom of the City of London is in no way a condition precedent or subsequent to membership, but no liveryman of the company would be entitled to vote at the election for the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs or other City officers, or for members of Parliament without having taken up the said freedom.

It is impossible for the company to state whether there are any members who are not free of the City of London. There may be persons using the Mystery of Cookery occasionally become members. The actual number is not known.

According to the company's charter all persons carrying on the art and mystery of cookery within the limits hereinbefore stated are required to take up the freedom of the company, but of late years this power has been in abeyance.

4. The company have not any information to enable them to answer this question.

5. The company consider themselves to be without limit.

The qualifications to become a liveryman is to be free of the company.

The governing body are the electors by whom the election is made in open court. The fees are those stated in the byelaws.

The company consider the court have right to disclothe; but they have no knowledge of any liveryman having been disclothed other than on his own application.

PART II.—C.

RETURN C.—Number of members.

State (1) the present number of freemen, (2) the present number of the livery, (3) the present number of other members, (4) the number of admissions to the freedom by each mode respectively, and (5) the number of calls to the livery which have respectively taken place during each of the last preceding ten years.

(1.) The present number of the freemen of the company amounts to 249, of whom 98 are liverymen.
(2.) The present number of the livery amounts to 98.
(3.) There are no other members.
(4.) The number admitted to the freedom during the last 10 years was—

By patrimony	16
By servitude	3
By redemption	13

(5.) There are no calls made to the livery, but 30 freemen have been admitted to the livery on their own application during the last 10 years.

PART II.—D.

RETURN D.—(1) State the number of apprentices bound at the company's hall, or otherwise under the auspices of the company during each of the last ten years. (2) State how many have been bound during each of the last ten years to members following the trade (if any) the name of which is borne by the company. (3) In what cases and to what extent have the fees or premiums of such apprentices been paid by the company?

The number of apprentices bound during each of the last 10 years under the auspices of the company at their hall or otherwise were in 1870, one; 1871, one; 1872, one; 1873, three; 1874, none; 1875, one; 1876, none; 1877, one; 1878, two; 1879, none.

Each was bound to a member citizen and cook, and one of the above is known to have been apprenticed to a member following the trade of a cook.

The company pay no fees or premiums whatever on such bindings.

PART II.—E.

RETURN E.—Profits and privileges:—

1. State with fullness what are the advantages, pecuniary or otherwise, incident to the position of a member of the company in each grade of membership, as (1) a freeman, (2) a liveryman, (3) master, warden, or otherwise a member of the governing body.
2. State the sums paid on an average annually for the preceding ten years by the company to the members according to the grades of membership mentioned above, and of what such sums consisted, whether (1) fees, and of what nature, (2) pensions, or (3) other payments, specifying the nature of the same respectively.

3. What circumstances are in practice held to constitute a claim to a pension or donation? State the number of present pensioners and donees respectively, and the amounts paid to them as such respectively. How many pensioners and donees are connected with the trade (if any) the name of which is borne by the company?
4. (1.) What is the average standing of a member when he becomes a member of the governing body, and (2.) what is the average time for which a member continues on the governing body?
5. Does the company carry on any, and what, trade or manufacture with which its title is directly or indirectly connected? If so, what is the capital and from what sources is it derived, and how are the profits (if any) divided or dealt with?

1. The advantages incident to the position of a freeman under the charter are the power to sell beer or ale, meats, bread, sauces, and other victuals without taking a license; and freedom from service on juries.

A further benefit in case of illness or poverty is the reception of pecuniary aid according to the discretion of the court out of the company's private and trust funds.

Freemen having become liverymen have the privilege of voting as aforesaid, and also have the social advantage of being invited by the masters and wardens to dine with their brethren of the livery twice every year, and a further advantage to a certain number of them in rotation having a further invitation for a friend to accompany them.

The masters, wardens, and assistants of the court have the same advantages as the freemen, they manage the affairs of the company, and after each court it is the custom for the governing body to dine with visitors.

2. (1.) The sums paid annually for the preceding 10 years to assistants of the governing body for their attendances at the courts of the same are as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
For the year ending 30th September 1870 -	94	10	0
The like - - 1871 -	94	10	0
The like - - 1872 -	114	9	0
The like - - 1873 -	117	12	0
The like - - 1874 -	196	7	0
The like - - 1875 -	222	12	0
The like - - 1876 -	312	18	0
The like - - 1877 -	241	10	0
The like - - 1878 -	245	14	0
The like - - 1879 -	243	12	0

The fee paid to each member of the governing body up to 1874 was 1*l.* 1*s.*, and then on account of the increase of business raised to 2*l.* 2*s.*, the large amount paid in 1876 arose from the holding of special courts.

(2.) The sums paid annually by the company for the preceding 10 years for pensions, relief to poor freemen and to liverymen on their releasing the livery of the company, gratuities to poor clergymen's widows in addition to Corbett's and Kennedy's gifts, and donations to charitable institutions are as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
For the year ending 30th September 1870 -	105	13	2
The like - - 1871 -	85	18	6
The like - - 1872 -	93	2	9
The like - - 1873 -	115	8	9
The like - - 1874 -	104	3	0
The like - - 1875 -	174	9	10
The like - - 1876 -	111	15	3
The like - - 1877 -	158	18	3
The like - - 1878 -	158	19	11
The like - - 1879 -	181	5	6

The sums paid annually by the company for the preceding 10 years to the National School of Cookery at South Kensington for the instruction in elementary cooking to certain girls selected from the ward schools of the City of London are as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
For the year ending 30th September 1870 -	--		
The like - - 1871 -	—		
The like - - 1872 -	—		
The like - - 1873 -	—		
The like - - 1874 -	—		
The like - - 1875 -	—		
The like - - 1876 -	—		
The like - - 1877 -	9	7	4
The like - - 1878 -	86	16	6
The like - - 1879 -	44	4	0

3. There are no circumstances which in practice are held to constitute a claim for a pension or donation, but the court is accustomed at their discretion to relieve necessitous freemen and their widows and poor women as well as to give donations to deserving persons and charitable institutions. The company are not aware of the number of those persons to whom relief has been given who are connected with the art and mystery of the company, but with few exceptions they were connected with the trade.

4. This question is so vague that it is impossible to give it a full answer, but, as before stated, members of the governing body are appointed from the livery for life (except as aforesaid) in strict rotation, which will enable the Commissioners to arrive at the average.

The election being for life, and the ages varying, it is impossible to say how long a member remains on the governing body.

5. The company does not carry on any business.

PART III.—Officers and Servants.

A. B. and C.

Return A.—A list of the officers of the company, with a statement of the duties of each, the amount of his salary and emoluments, and whether or not he is a member of the company.

Return B.—A list of the servants of the company, with a statement of the duties of each, and of the amounts of their wages and other emoluments.

Return C.—A statement as to the mode in which the officers and servants of the company are respectively appointed.

A.—The officers of the company are two, viz., the clerk and the beadle. The duties of the clerk are as follows:—

To receive every applicant for information relating to or in connexion with the company, to answer all inquiries, give every information, and to confer upon matters of business during the usual office hours of the day, to receive all letters and other communications, and to answer the same. To attend the master and other members of the governing body and company, and to answer all their inquiries. Especially to attend all applicants for pecuniary assistance, to ascertain the merits of their respective claims and the truth of statements made in order to be able to advise the governing body thereon. To peruse and correct all papers for presentation to, and consideration by, every court and the different committees and sub-committees thereof. To prepare the papers of business for such courts and committees, and to make copies of the same for the master and wardens. To attend all such courts and committees. To draw up from the minutes a fair statement to be entered in the court books, and to enter the same. To draw all the reports from the committees to the governing body, and to make fair copies thereof. To receive all moneys payable to the company, and as received to pay same into the company's bank. To keep the cash book. To prepare the yearly accounts for audit, and to enter the same fairly in the audit book for signature by the auditors. To arrange all the papers, documents, and vouchers for the audit and to attend the same. To prepare all the summonses to the governing body, liverymen, and freemen for their attendances at the courts and committees. To take instructions for all bindings, to prepare the indentures, and to attend the execution thereof. Also the taking instructions for freedoms and liveries, and carrying out all the orders of the courts and committees.

The clerk is not a member of the company.

The salary paid the clerk is 200*l.* per annum for the

proper performance of all the above-mentioned duties, and the emoluments are fees as allowed by the byelaws, and are as follows :—

	s.	d.
For drawing and engrossing every apprentice deed	2	0
For every person admitted into the freedom	2	6
For every person coming on the clothing	5	0
For every member that holdeth or fineth for steward	10	0
For every member admitted an assistant	5	0

and average 3*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* per annum.

The salary paid to the beadle is 40*l.* per annum, and emoluments are fees as allowed by the byelaws. His duties are as follows :—

To issue all summonses to each member of the court to attend courts and committees, filling the same up with the items of business to be transacted, &c. thereat, and to serve and post same. To attend all courts and committees, and to carry out their several instructions. To take the charge of moving the company's plate from and back again to the company's strong and fire-proof room, to and from all places at which the company give their entertainments. To summon all freemen seeking pecuniary aid to every quarterly court. Once in every year to visit such freeman or woman who may have received pecuniary assistance during the year at their respective residences. And to make a written report thereon to the court as to their residences, ages, state of health, means of living, number of family, and particulars of same, and whether they are dependent on or assisting the freeman or woman receiving aid; and whether they receive parish relief or other pecuniary benefits, with an account thereof, and to carry out the instructions which he may receive from the clerk. And the emoluments and fees as allowed by the byelaws are as follows :—

For every apprentice	1	0
For every freeman	1	6
For every liveryman	2	6
For every steward	2	6
For every assistant	2	6

B.—The answer to the preceding question is applicable to this as there are not any other officers to the company than those therein named.

C.—The two officers before mentioned are elected by the governing body.

PART IV.—RETURN A. LANDED PROPERTY.—(England, Wales, and Ireland.)

RETURN A. 3.—List of HOUSES let on Beneficial Leases belonging to the COOKS' COMPANY.

Name of Street and Number of House.	Description of House.	Name of Lessee, and whether a Member.	Date of last Valuation.	Annual net Value then reported.	Commencement of existing Lease.	Term of existing Lease.	Amount of reserved Rent.
							£ s. d.
10, 11, and 12, Aldersgate Street.	Warehouse	Charles Maw, not a member.	—	—	Michaelmas, 1875	80 years	800 0 0
Staining Lane	„	Lewis Cubitt, not a member.	—	—	Christmas, 1855	78½ years	80 0 0

PART IV.—B.

RETURN B. 1.—List of MONEYS belonging to the COOKS' COMPANY, invested in Government or other Stocks, Shares, Funds, or Securities.

Amount of Stock, &c.	Description of Stock.	Source from whence arising, *e.g.*, Gift with Name of Donor, Bequest with Name of Testator, Sale of Lands and which, &c.	In what Name standing—*e.g.*, Company, Chancery Division of High Court of Justice, &c.	To what Account belonging—*e.g.*, any particular fund or trust account.	Net Annual Receipt.	Remarks.
£ s. d.					£ s. d.	
773 3 4	New 2½ per cents.	Arising from investments made by the company from time to time out of their surplus moneys.	Standing in the corporate name.	Belonging to the corporate funds.	18 18 8	Was the last dividend.
3,758 11 5	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	92 0 0	Ditto.

B. 2.—A return of the balance of moneys in the hands of the company unappropriated in their accounts on the 31st December in each of the last preceding 10 years.

B. 3.—A return of the estimated value of the plate, pictures, furniture, and other property at present on the premises of the company, or in their possession elsewhere.

B. 2.—The balance of moneys in the hands of the company unappropriated on the 30th of September in each of the last 10 years respectively, that date being the termination of the company's financial year, are as follows, viz. :—

The balance of each year being carried to the credit of the following one on 30th September.

	£	s.	d.
The like 1870	18	6	9
„ 1871	280	5	10
„ 1872	568	19	7
„ 1873	229	9	10
„ 1874	175	12	0
The like 1875	80	12	10
„ 1876	161	13	2
„ 1877	47	13	10
„ 1878	28	5	10
„ 1879	106	9	3

B. 3.—The company have not any plate except a few presentation gifts from members of the company, the value of which they have no means of deciding, as a portion of it is old, but a nominal value of 300*l.* may be placed on it.

PART IV.—C.

RETURN C. (1.)—A list of any properties of which the company is trustee, with the names of the *cestui que trust* in each instance, the nature of the trust, the nature and description of the property, and a statement of the sums received by the company in respect of the same, and of the manner in which such sums have been expended or disposed of during each of the last 10 years.

Return C. (2.)—A list of any properties of which the company is *cestui que trust*, with the names of the trustees in each instance, the nature of the trust, the nature and description of the property, and a statement of the sums received by the company in respect of the same during each of the preceding 10 years.

C. (1.)—The company are trustees of those properties as set forth in the return of the charities annexed hereto, and no others.

C. (2.)—The company are not *cestui que trust* of any property held by other trustees for their benefit, and therefore have not received any sums in respect of the same during the last 10 years.

Part IV.—D.

Return D.—A list of properties of any other description than those included in the preceding classes, together with a statement of the incomes derived therefrom by the company during each of the preceding 10 years.

The company being associated with the Mercers and other companies in certain estates in Ireland respectfully refer the Commissioners to the Mercers' Company, who solely manage the estates, for the information which they seek. But the amounts received by them from the Mercers' Company in respect of their share of the said estates during each of the last 10 years are as follows, viz. :—

	£	s.	d.
In 1870	388	10	11
1871	349	18	1
1872	398	7	0
1873	399	13	5
1874	373	10	10
1875	413	13	10
1876	345	17	3
1877	242	19	2
1878	257	0	4
1879	273	1	11

Part IV.—E.

Return E.—Internal sources of income.

A list of the annual amounts received in each of the last 10 years in respect of (1) fees paid on admission to the freedom of the company, specifying the amounts paid in respect of each mode of admission thereto; (2) fines or fees paid on admission to the livery of the company; (3) fines or fees paid by members on coming on the court of the company; (4) fines or fees paid on promotion to the offices of warden, &c.; (5) any other internal sources of income, specifying the same.

(1.) The annual amounts received in each of the last 10 years in respect of fees paid on admission to the freedom of the company are as follows, viz., in—

	Patrimony.			Servitude.			Redemption.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1870	1	6	8		—		5	0	0
1871	—			1	6	8	—		
1872	2	13	4		—		10	0	0
1873	2	13	4		—		—		
1874	—				—		5	0	0
1875	—			1	6	8	10	0	0
1876	—				—		10	0	0
1877	—				—		15	0	0
1878	4	0	0		—		5	0	0
1879	5	6	8		—		5	0	0

(2.) The fines or fees paid on admission to the livery of the company during each of the last 10 years are as follows, viz. :—

	£	s.	d.
In 1870	20	0	0
1871	10	0	0
1872	40	0	0
1873	20	0	0
1874	20	0	0
1875	20	0	0
1876	20	0	0
1877	30	0	0
1878	40	0	0
1879	60	0	0

(3.) The fines or fees paid by members on joining the court during each of the last 10 years respectively are as follows, viz. :—

	£	s.	d.
In 1870	20	0	0
1871	80	0	0
1872	40	0	0
In 1873	30	0	0
1874	60	0	0
1875	30	0	0
1876	60	0	0
1877	—		
1878	—		
1879	30	0	0

(4.) There are no fees payable to the company by the wardens, &c. on election to office.

(5.) The other internal sources of income to the company during each of the last 10 years are as follows, viz. :—

	First, Steward's Fine.			Secondly, Quarterage.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1870	26	13	4	7	14	0
1871	—			7	16	0
1872	66	13	4	10	4	0
1873	26	13	4	6	8	0
1874	50	0	0	7	12	0
1875	50	0	0	7	12	0
1876	50	0	0	7	4	6
1877	75	0	0	7	6½	0
1878	100	0	0	6	10	0
1879	75	0	0	6	0	0

And thirdly, Apprentice Fees.

	£	s.	d.
In 1870	—		
1871	—		
1872	0	2	6
1873	—		
1874	—		
1875	0	2	6
1876	—		
1877	0	2	6
1878	0	5	0
1879	—		

PART IV.—F.

Return F.—(1.) The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them what has been the amount of the increase or decrease, from year to year, of the company's income during the last 10 years, and whether there is reason to expect any increase or decrease during the next 10 years, together with a statement of the reasons for such expectation.

Return F.—(2.) The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them whether there is reason to expect any permanent increase or decrease in value in any of the estates or properties of the company, and if so, to what extent, together with a statement for the reasons for such expectation.

F.—(1.) The income of the company has increased during the past 10 years, 1870–1879 inclusive, such increase having principally arisen from the falling in of a city ground lease, but the company fear that, looking to the present disturbed state of Ireland and the depreciation of farming interests, they may have to meet a considerable diminution in their receipts during the next 10 years, for the details of increase in income the company beg to refer the Commissioners to the furnished balance sheets.

F.—(2.) The previous answer, it is respectfully submitted, will apply to this question.

PART IV.—G.

Return G.—The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them—

1. What is the system of management of the company's estates and property ?
2. In what way, and by whom, the several receipts and payments are taken and made, and under what control ?
3. In what way the company's accounts are audited ?
4. Whether the company's accounts are published, or are accessible to all or any, and which of the members of the company ?

1. The estates and properties of the company are managed by committees under the approval of the governing body.
2. The renter warden by the charter and bylaws is the proper officer to take the receipts and make the payments, and is responsible practically, but the receipts are taken by the clerk, who gives security for the due account thereof, and the payments are made by cheques signed by the master and one of the wardens, and countersigned by the clerk, such receipts and payments being subject to the correction of the auditors.
3. The accounts of the company are audited in the month of October in every year, by a special committee specially elected in full court in the preceding month of September.
4. The company's accounts are not published, but are accessible as before-mentioned.

PART IV.—H.

Return H.—A detailed statement of the income from all sources of the company during each of the preceding 10 years, a detailed statement of the company's expenditure during each of such 10 years, and a detailed statement of the assets and liabilities of the company at the end of each of the last 10 years.

Statement of actual Income and Expenditure, the details of which the Royal Commissioners may think it unnecessary to consume time and incur the trouble and expense to go into.

Debtor.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balance company	34 0 5	18 6 9	280 5 10	568 19 7	229 9 10	175 12 0	80 12 10	161 13 2	—	—
trusts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	63 19 7	62 1 6
Dividends—										
Trusts	124 15 2	128 19 11	127 0 10	126 15 7	131 0 11	139 1 11	132 18 6	133 14 3	136 9 3	134 8 10
Company	175 12 2	176 2 6	176 12 4	165 16 9	159 4 9	133 15 0	131 0 3	111 17 6	111 8 1	110 18 8
Rents	802 9 11	847 3 11	867 12 10	1,003 11 7	1,152 5 3	1,004 16 3	1,013 2 1	1,522 12 4	1,416 16 4	1,477 12 1
Irish estate	388 10 11	349 18 1	398 7 0	399 13 5	373 10 10	413 13 10	345 17 3	242 19 2	257 0 4	273 1 11
Fines and fees	80 6 6	98 14 8	189 3 2	85 8 8	143 11 2	118 13 8	141 2 0	116 19 0	195 8 6	181 0 8
Casual receipts	38 8 1	27 12 6	58 7 3	10 18 10	21 14 4	8 1 6	9 10 0	12 8 0	8 7 9	10 10 0
Estates (repairs to)	—	—	—	361 7 9	—	—	—	—	—	230 0 0
Stocks sold	—	—	4,538 16 6	—	1,179 10 4	—	149 0 4	516 12 8	—	—
Insurances	18 2 0	23 13 6	24 1 6	27 12 0	28 1 0	25 7 6	26 14 0	4 18 0	95 7 0	27 1 9
Sale of land	—	—	375 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Special gift	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40 0 0
Balance, company	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16 5 9	33 15 8	13 4 3
Total	1,662 5 2	1,670 11 10	7,035 7 3	2,750 4 2	3,418 8 5	2,019 1 8	2,029 17 3	2,839 19 10	2,318 12 6	2,559 19 8

Creditor.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
Balance company	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16 5 9	33 15 8
„ trusts	158 5 11	157 18 10	153 14 3	169 1 3	154 17 8	186 14 6	171 7 6	154 5 5	170 1 2	149 6 2
Relief donations	31 12 2	11 5 6	74 7 10	35 7 7	34 9 0	69 19 10	76 1 8	51 14 3	43 2 11	44 5 6
„ casual	88 17 0	78 13 0	112 10 6	85 0 0	81 16 0	88 11 6	95 17 3	87 4 0	95 17 0	100 17 0
Estates, management	55 10 0	44 8 2	106 6 8	52 3 11	83 5 0	40 0 1	69 16 3	316 6 3	506 5 11	210 19 11
„ repairs	—	—	—	—	1,577 0 0	149 0 4	—	—	—	—
General management fees.	94 10 0	94 10 0	114 9 0	117 12 0	196 7 0	222 12 0	312 18 0	241 10 0	245 14 0	243 12 0
Expenses of committees.	87 11 0	56 8 0	96 15 8	65 13 0	52 18 10	73 18 4	68 7 8	116 12 9	58 12 9	112 6 0
Legal and general expenses, including salaries of clerk and beadle.	388 0 10	346 19 10	310 12 1	408 15 0	292 4 5	301 3 9	319 3 6	486 8 10	383 2 0	351 15 0
Entertainments	678 8 3	553 3 6	917 14 9	785 10 7	543 10 0	779 11 0	727 13 9	1,276 3 5	555 1 6	1,121 18 8
Technical education	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39 7 4	86 16 6	44 4 0
Stocks (bought)	37 14 9	23 10 8	4,550 15 11	775 0 0	199 17 6	—	—	—	—	—
Insurance	23 8 6	23 8 6	29 1 0	26 11 0	26 11 0	26 17 6	26 18 6	6 8 0	95 11 6	27 6 3
Balance, company	18 6 9	280 5 10	568 19 7	229 9 10	175 12 0	80 12 10	161 13 2	—	—	—
„ trusts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	63 19 7	62 1 6	119 13 6
Total	1,662 5 2	1,670 11 10	7,035 7 3	2,750 4 2	3,418 8 5	2,019 1 8	2,029 17 3	2,839 19 10	2,318 12 6	2,559 19 8

Cooks' Company—*continued.*

Assets.

—	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cash at bank, &c. -	18 6 9	280 5 10	568 19 7	229 9 10	175 12 0	80 12 10	161 13 2	47 13 10	28 5 10	106 9 3
Arrears of rents -	396 11 8	534 2 8	609 0 3	546 0 4	392 6 2	456 6 10	633 18 0	591 1 4	712 1 4	674 16 6
Trust accounts -	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0
Property tax - -	4 9 4	3 0 11	3 1 10	4 16 2	6 1 1	1 7 9	0 15 10	1 6 8	1 8 10	3 4 2
Building (Montefiore)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	250 0 0	—
Total -	426 7 9	824 9 5	1,188 1 8	787 6 4	580 19 3	545 7 5	803 7 0	647 11 10	999 6 0	791 9 11

Liabilities.

—	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Tradesmen - -	111 19 10	254 12 11	49 18 0	63 6 7	187 4 4	—	535 14 8	—	347 19 5	192 17 0
Trust Accounts -	—	—	—	—	—	—	52 18 4	63 19 7	62 1 6	119 13 6
Surveyor - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	34 13 0	—	—	—
Balance - -	314 7 11	569 16 6	1,138 3 8	723 19 9	393 14 11	545 7 5	180 1 0	583 12 3	589 5 1	478 19 5
Total -	426 7 9	824 9 5	1,188 1 8	787 6 4	580 19 3	545 7 5	803 7 0	647 11 10	999 6 0	791 9 11

PART IV.—M.

General and Technical Education.

Return M.—A statement as to whether the company does anything to subsidize or encourage education whether general or technical, and a return of the means (if any) so employed, and of the amount expended on such objects during each of the last preceding 10 years.

The Cooks' Company have on all occasions carefully fostered and encouraged this most important branch of domestic economy, as will be seen by reference to the charters; but from altered social circumstances many difficulties have from time to time arisen rendering a complete change in their course of action necessary, and of which they have always availed themselves. For the last 10 years and upwards much time of the governing body has been devoted to this most important subject, and on the inauguration of the National Training School of Cookery, South Kensington, the governing body, approving of the idea, made several grants of money to assist the school in commencing operations, and still continues to give its support.

The company have during the last three years been giving, free of all expense, practical lessons in elementary cookery to more than 70 girls selected from the ward schools of the City of London, and the examinations at the conclusion of the course of lessons have given ample proof that the plan adopted is a marked success.

The general arrangements in the establishment of these classes by the company have been adopted by the School Board of the Metropolis, and also in some parts of the country: this is a satisfactory proof of the soundness of the whole scheme as projected and continued by the company.

The sixth series or class of girls are now receiving instruction, and the governing body will shortly take into consideration the propriety of establishing a class for boys, which they think will develop a new field of action of usefulness.

	£	s.	d.
Expenses of first series -	- 39	7	4
,, ,, second ,, -	- 44	11	6
,, ,, third ,, -	- 47	10	0
,, ,, fourth ,, -	- 46	14	0
,, ,, fifth ,, -	- 41	12	0
1875, Dec., Donation to the School of Cookery - -	- 15	15	0

PART V.—REFORM.

Part V.—Reform.

The Commissioners, being bound to report to Her Majesty "what measures (if any) are, in their "judgment, expedient and necessary for improving or altering the constitution of the companies, or the "appropriation or administration of the property or revenues thereof," respectfully invite the attention of the officers of the companies to this part of the Commission.

The Commissioners will be very glad to receive and consider any suggestions respecting this part of the Commission with which the officers of the companies may do the Commissioners the honour of favouring them.

The governing body respectfully reply to the Commissioners' invitation for them to direct its attention as to "what "measures (if any) are in their judgment expedient and necessary for improving or altering the constitution of the "companies, or the appropriation or administration of the property or revenues thereof—" That in their opinion it is inexpedient to alter the constitution of the mistery, or in any way to interfere with its rights and privileges, which have given the whole of the members of every grade complete satisfaction for so many generations.

APPENDIX A.

The company gave considerable information to the Commissioners of 1834. At that date about 14 of the court and 120 of the livery were cooks by trade.

COOPERS' COMPANY.

The returns of the Company were accompanied by the following protest, signed by the Master and three Wardens and dated from Coopers' Hall, London, 2nd August 1881 :—

We, the master, wardens, and court of assistants of the Coopers' Company, in compliance with the request of the Commissioners appointed by Her Majesty to inquire into the City of London Livery Companies, have caused to be prepared the following returns, which relate not only to the properties held by the company upon trust for charitable purposes, and to the administration by the company of those trust properties, but also to the company's own private property, in which the company alone is beneficially interested, and which is not subject to any trust. In respect to this latter property the court of the company think it their duty to state in plain and unmistakable terms that in giving any information with reference to their private property they do so voluntarily and as a concession to the wishes of the Commissioners, but this compliance is not to be taken now or hereafter as any admission on the part of the company of any right in the Crown or any other jurisdiction to inquire into the company's private property, or to deal with it in any way. The company claim to be as wholly independent of control in reference to their private property and its administration as any other owner of private property in England, and the fact that the company have been willing to supply information in reference to their property is in no sense or for any purpose to be taken as an admission to the contrary, or a waiver of the company's strict rights. The company also desire to record their claim that if any question be raised whether any particular property held by the company is subject to any trust, or is the private property of the company, every such question is to be determined only by the courts of law.

PART I.—FOUNDATION AND OBJECT.

A to H.

RETURN A.—A statement of the date, ascertained or probable, of the foundation of the company, and of the circumstances, so far as they can be discovered from its documents of foundation or archives, in which the company had its origin.

RETURN B.—A list of the charters, charters of inspeximus, and other instruments of a similar nature, whether originals or copies, which have been at any time in the possession of the company, together with an abstract of the purport of each, regard being specially had to any evidence which it may contain as to the object of the foundation of the company.

RETURN C.—A list of any trust deeds "founding, regulating, or affecting" the company, with the date of each, the names of the parties thereto, and an abstract of the purport of each.

RETURN D.—A list, with dates, of any "decrees of court," whether of the Courts of Common Law or of Chancery, or of any acts of the Court of Aldermen or of the Court of Common Council, "regulating or affecting" the company, with a statement of the effect of each decision.

RETURN E.—A list of any other documents, not included in the descriptions in the preceding returns, which found, regulate, or affect" the company, with dates, and an abstract of the effect of each.

RETURN F.—A concise history of the company, from the time of its foundation to the present day, with special reference to the inquiry contained in the commission as to "the objects for which the company was founded," and "how far those objects are now being carried into effect."

RETURN G.—Has the company a licence in mortmain? When was such licence granted (referring to the document by description)? What is its extent, and to what extent is it now unexhausted?

RETURN H.—Is there vested in the company, and how, whether by charter, statute, order of the Court of Aldermen, act of Common Council, or otherwise, any right of exercising superintendence over, or any duty or discretion to encourage in any way, any and what art, trade or business? State the nature and local limits of such control. In what manner and to what extent is such control now exercised? If such control is not now exercised, state the circumstances under which its exercise has fallen into desuetude.

The Coopers' Company was incorporated in 1501 by charter of King Henry the Seventh, dated 29th April, in the sixteenth year of his reign. A copy of the charter accompanies this return. There is no doubt that the Coopers were one of the early mysteries or brotherhoods of the City of London, though it is difficult to assign a correct date to their origin. The company's archives however show that the company had existed for a considerable period prior to the date of its incorporation. There is no record however of any charter anterior to the charter of King Henry the Seventh already referred to. A subsequent charter was granted on the 30th August, in the 13th year of King Charles the Second. A copy of this charter accompanies the returns. This is the governing charter, and its provisions regulate the management of the company to the present day. It is considered that the object of the foundation of the company, and the rights of exercising superintendence over the trade conferred upon the company, sufficiently appear from these charters. Under the statute of 23rd Henry the Eighth, cap. 4, power is given to the wardens of the company with one of the mayor's officers to gauge all casks in the City of London and the suburbs, and within two miles' compass without the suburbs, and to mark such barrels when gauged. By a subsequent Act, 31 Elizabeth, cap. 8, "for the true gaug-" ing of vessels brought from beyond the seas, converted " by brewers for the utterance and sale of ale and beer," brewers were prohibited from selling or putting to sale any ale or beer in any such vessels within the limits before mentioned before the same should be lawfully gauged and marked by the master and wardens of the Coopers' Company. The company do not now exercise, and have not for a considerable period exercised, any control over the trade of coopers. Such control as the company formerly exercised appears to have gradually fallen into desuetude, consequent upon the change in the character and mode of conducting the trade and other like causes.

In addition to the charters of incorporation already referred to, the company have in their possession the following:—

Byelaws or ordinances,	9th May 1507, 22 Henry 7th,
The like,	10th June 1561, 3 Elizabeth,
The like,	8th May 1663, 14 Charles 2nd,
Charter,	14th Jan. 1685, 36 Charles 2nd,
Byelaws or ordinances,	3rd March 1740, 14 George 2nd.

The byelaws or ordinances of the 22nd Henry the Seventh, of the 3rd Elizabeth, and the 14th Charles the Second were superseded by those of the 14th George the Second, and the latter byelaws are those in force as regards the internal regulation of the company. The byelaws also contain minute regulations as to the mode of exercise of the powers of supervision and control over the trade, conferred upon the company by their charters.

The charter of the 36th Charles the Second was set aside by the Act of the 2nd William and Mary, cap. 4, intituled "An Act for reversing the judgment in a quo "warranto against the City of London, and for restoring "the City of London to its ancient rights and privileges," and the Coopers' Company have ever since been acting under their charters of the 16th Henry the Seventh, and the 13th Charles the Second.

The company have under their management three charities, known as "The Ratcliff Charity," "Henry Strode's" or "The Egham Charity," and "Alexander's" or "The Woodham Mortimer Charity."

The Ratcliff Charity was founded by Nicholas Gibson in 1540, and subsequently endowed by Lady Avice Knyvett, his widow. The object of the foundation of the charity was the maintenance of a free school and almshouses in the hamlet of Ratcliff, in the parish of St. Dunstan, Stepney, Middlesex.

The Ratcliff Charity was further benefited by gifts from John Charley in 1552, Henry Cloker in 1573, Tobias Wood in 1611, and Henry Strode in 1703.

The Egham Charity was founded by Henry Strode in 1703, his object being the maintenance of a school and almshouses in the parish of Egham, Surrey.

The Woodham Mortimer Charity was founded by William Alexander in 1725, who devised to the company his freehold estate in the parish of Woodham Mortimer, Essex, for the benefit and advantage of the poor of the company.

Full information as to these charities and the properties held by the company in trust for them respectively is contained in the Report of the Commissioners for inquiring concerning charities, dated 30th June 1837, part 2. The same properties are still held and administered by the company for the purposes of the respective charities. In 1844 the questions raised by the Commissioners in their report with reference to Henry Cloker's gift were disposed of by the Court of Chancery, and under an order of the Court the company receive three-elevenths of the rents of the property devised by Henry Cloker, the charity receiving the remainder. With this exception the company have nothing to add to the information contained in the Report of the Commissioners.

The charities are administered under the supervision of the Charity Commissioners, and the accounts of income and expenditure of the charities are annually rendered to the Commissioners, pursuant to the statutes. Copies of these accounts for the last 10 years will be found in Part 4, Return H.

Charter of Incorporation.

29 April, 1501.
16 Hen. VII.

Henricus Dei gratia rex Anglie et Francie et dominus Hibernie, omnibus ad quos presentes br̃e nostre perveuerint salutem.

Sciatis quod nos, de gracia nostra speciali ac ex certa sciencia et mero motu n̄ris concessimus et licenciam dedimus, ac per presentes concedimus et licenciam damus pro nobis et heredibus nostris, quantum in nobis est, dilectis ligeis nostris Johanni Harvy, Thome Elynor, Rico Cok, Waltero Cok, Hugoni Crompe, Roberto Thurgood, Will'o Baron, et Will'o Cok, civibus et Cowpers artis sive mistere de Cowpers civitatis nostre London, quod ipsi seu eorum aliqui vel aliquis, ad laudem gloriam et honorem Dei ac gloriosissime Marie Virginis matris eius, quandam fraternitatem sive gildam perpetuam de uno magistro et duobus custodibus comunitatis liberorum hominum mistere de Cowpers civitatis nostre predicte et suburbiorum eiusdem nunc commorancium et exnunc commoratur', ac de fratibus et sororibus liberis personis eiusdem mistere, ac aliis qui eorum devõcoe de eadem fraternitate sive gilda esse voluerint, facere creare erigere fundare et stabilire possint seu possit. Et quod idem magister duo guardiani sive custodes et comunitas, post huiusmodi ereccionem creacionem fundacionem et stabilicionem perpetuis futuris temporibus duratur', sit unum corpus in se, et una comunitas corporata in re et nomine; et quod sint persone habiles et capaces in lege, per nomen et sub nomine magistri gardianorum sive custod' comunitatis liberorum hominum mistere de Cowpers London et suburbiorum eiusdem civitatis, ad perquirend' possidend' et recipiend' in feodo et perpetuitate terras tenementa redditus reversiones et alias possessiones quascumque que de nobis non tenentur in capite, de quacumq, persona sive quibuscumq personis ea eis dare legare vendre seu assignare volenti seu volentibus: Habendum et tenendum eisdem magistro gardianis sive custodibus comunitatis predicte et successoribus suis imperpetuum, in auxilium sustentacionis pauperum hominum et mulierum mistere comunitatis et fraternitatis sive gilde predicte, ad orandum pro salubri statu nostro et Dñe Elizabeth regine consortis nostre dum vixerimus et animabus nostris cum ab hac luce migraverimus, necnon pro salubri statu principis et aliorum liberorum nostrorum dum vixerint, et pro eorum animabus cum ab hac luce migraverint, sive subtracti fuerint, imperpetuum, absq; impeticione vel impedimento nostri vel heredum nostrorum aut aliquorum officiariorum sive ministrorum nostrorum vel dictorum heredum nostrorum, sive aliorum quorumcumque, statuto de terris et tenementis ad manum mortuum non ponendis, seu aliquo alio statuto sive ordinacione, in contrarium fact' sive edit' aut fiend' non obstante. Et quod ijdem magister gardiani sive custodes et comunitas civitatis predicte habeant successionem perpetuam ac comune sigillum pro factis et negociis dicte mistere et fraternitatis sive gilde predicte imperpetuum deservitur' sigillandum. Et quod ijdem magister gardiani sive custodes et communitas ac successores sui, per nomen magistri gardianorum custodum et comunitatis liberorum hominum mistere de Cowpers predicte civitatis London ac suburbiorum eiusdem civitatis, placitare possint et placitari ac prosequi, in quibuscumque curiis et locis, coram quibuscumque justiciariis seu judicibus, tam ecclesiasticis quam secularibus, in quibuscumque accionibus sectis placitis querelis et demandis cuiuscumq; generis condicionis seu nature fuerint, ac respondere et responderi valeant et defendere in eisdem sub nomine predicto. Et quod huiusmodi magister gardiani sive custodes et comunitas liberorum hominum mistere predicte, post huiusmodi ereccionem creacionem fundacionem et stabiliacionem, singulis annis, in die Dominica proxima ante festum Pentecostes, eligere et facere possint de seipsis unum magistrum et duos gardianos sive custodes, ad supervidend' regend' et gubernand' misteram et comunitatem predictas. Et quod huiusmodi magister et duo gardiani sive custodes, sic electi, post huiusmodi elecionem sint magister gardiani sive custodes fraternitatis sive gilde predicte, et habeant potestatem et auctoritatem ad supervidend' regend' et gubernand' misteram et comunitates predictas, quousque nova eleccio de uno magistro et duobus gardianis sive custodibus per magistrum et gardianos sive custodes et comunitatem fraternitatis sive gilde predicte, et maioris partis eorundem facta fuerit. Et ulterius, de uberiori gracia nostra concessimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris, quantum in nobis est, prefatis magistro et gardianis sive custodibus comunitatis predicte et eorum successoribus, quod ijdem magister et gardiani sive custodes et comunitas qui pro tempore fuerint congregaciones licitas et honestas ac racionabiles leges statuta et ordinaciones pro salubri regimine et gubernacione predicte mistere, secundum

29 April 1501.
16 Hen. VII.

necessitatis exigenciam, quociens et quando opus fuerit, facere valeant licite et impune: dummodo leges statuta ordinaciones illa contra leges et consuetudines regni nostri Anglie seu civitatis nostre predicte nullo modo existant. Preterea volumus et concedimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris, quantum in nobis est, quod predicti magister et gardiani sive custodes dicte comunitatis pro tempore existentes et eorum successores imperpetuum habeant scrutinium correccionem et gubernacionem omnium et singulorum liberorum hominum dicte civitatis utencium dicta mistera de Cowpers in eadem civitate, ac aliorum quorumcumq, liberorum vel forincecorum dicta mistera de Cowpers aliquo modo frequentancium et utencium infra eandem civitatem ac libertates et suburbia eiusdem, et punicionem omnium eorundem, tam liberorum quam forincecorum, ut permittitur specificatorum, pro delictis suis in non perfecte exequendo faciendo et utendo mistera predicta per supervisum magistri predicti qui pro tempore fuerit, vel alicuius quem loco suo ad hoc deputaverit, per probiores et magis sufficientes homines de mistera predicta, defectusque in eadem mistera si qui inventi fuerint corrigere et emei dare possint juxta discretiones suas, prout ad maiorem utilitatem comunitatis populi nostri viderit faciendum. Et quod nullus cuiuscumque artis sive mistere fuerit infra libertatem civitatis predicte artem de Cowpers usus fuerit infra eandem civitatem nisi sit de libertate civitatis illius. In cujus rei testimonium has litteras nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium, vicesimo nono die Aprilis anno regni nostri sextodecimo.

Per brẽ de privato sigillo et de data predicta, auctoritate Parliamenti.

OLDOM.

THE GOVERNING CHARTER.

30 August 1662.
13 Car. II.

Charles the Second, by the grace of God king of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c., to all to whom these presents shall come, greeting. Whereas we have seen certain letters patent of Henry the Seventh, heretofore king of England, made in these words. (Here follows the Charter of Incorporation.)

Now know yee that the said recited letters pattents and all and every the powers, privileges, and other things therein contained, saveing and excepting so much and such parts thereof as in and by these presents are or shall be otherwise granted, altered, added, or supplyed, Wee, at the humble petition of the said master, wardens, and keepers of the commonalty of the mistery of Cowpers London, of our especiall grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, have ratifyed, confirmed, and by these presents for us, our heires, and successors, as much as in us is, do ratify, and confirme; and moreover anything before in the said recited letters pattent to the contrary notwithstanding, for the better order, rule, and government of the said master, wardens, or keepers of the comonalty aforesaid, we of our more especiall grace, certaine knowledge, and mere motion do, for our heires and successors, will, ordaine, constitute, declare, and grant by these presents that John Price, the now master of the said cominaltie, George Moore, and Thomas Boyleston, the now wardens of the said cominaltie, whome, by theise presents wee do confirme to bee the present master and wardens of the said cominaltie, and Thomas Gill, Richard Milles, William Giles, Nathaniell Lucas, Richard Young, Henry Partridge, Henry Haycock, and all others now professing or useing the said art or mistery of Cowpers and that are now freemen or free persons of the said society or corporation, within the cittyes of London and Westminster, or either of them, and libertyes and suburbs of the same, and within twoe miles compasse of the same, and that all others that now doe or shall hereafter exercise the said art or mistery of Cowpers within the places aforesaid, or any of them, or which shall be freemen or free persons of the same company or society, shall be from henceforth one body corporate by the name of the Master, Wardens, or Keepers of the Cominalty of the Freemen of the Mystery of Cowpers, London, and of the suburbs of the same citty; and, for the better executeing of this our grant on that behalfe, we have thought fitt that there shall or may be at all times hereafter seventeen assistants of the said company besides the master and wardens for the time being, and to that intent and purpose we have assigned, named, constituted, made, and appointed, and by these presents, for us, our heires and successors, do assigne, name, constitute, make, and appoint Thomas Gill, Richard Milles, William Coultman, Nathaniel Lucas, Richard Young, Henry Haycock, Arthur Bray, Abraham Rowe, Thomas Rawlinson, William Willes, William Chisworth, Symon Driver, Edward Palmer, Richard Emmes, Thomas Carter, Thomas Mason, and William Cooper to be the first and present assistants of the said Company of Cowpers of London, and to continue in the said office of assistants during their naturall lives, or otherwise as is hereinafter limitted and expressed, they before they be admitted to the exercise of the said office of assistants takeing their corporall oathes before the master and wardens of the said cominalty for the time being, or any two of them, for the due and faithfull execution of the said places of assistants; which said master and wardens for the time being, or any two of them, we do hereby authorise to administer the said oathes accordingly.

And we will and by these presents, for us, our heires and successors, do grante unto the said master, wardens, or keepers of the cominalty aforesaid, and their successors, that the master, wardens, assistants, and livery of the said society for the time being, or the greater parte of them for that purpose assembled, from time to time for ever hereafter, shall have full power and authority, yearly and every yeare, on the Monday next before the Feast of Pentecost, otherwise called Whitsuntide, to nominate and choose one of the wardens or assistants for the time being to be master of the said company for one whole yeare, to commence imediately after the time that such master so chosen shall take his oath as hereinafter is expressed; and that he which shall be so named and chosen unto the said office of master of the said company, before he be admitted to execute his said office, shall, on the first Tuesday in the month of June, or within eighteen days then next after, yearly, take his corporall oath before the master, wardens, and assistants of the said company for the time being or the greater part of them (to whome we give power by these presents to administer the said oath), well and truely to execute the said office of master of the said company in all things belonging to the said office; and that such person, after the said oath so as aforesaid to be taken, shall have and exercise the said office of master for one whole yeare then next ensuing; and from hence until another be chosen master and sworne to the said office in forme aforesaid and according to the true meaning of these presents; and likewise that at the same time of electing of the said master as aforesaid, they the said master, wardens, assistants, and livery, or the greater part of them so assembled, may also name and choose two persons out of the then present wardens, assistants, or livery of the said company, which shall be wardens of the said company for one whole yeare, to commence imediately after the time that such two wardens so chosen shall take their respective oaths as hereinafter followeth; and that they which shall be so named and chosen unto the said offices of wardens of the said company, before they or either of them be admitted to execute their said offices, shall, on the first Tuesday in June, or within eighteen days then next after, yearly, take their respective

30 August 1662. 16 Car. II.

corporall oaths before the master, wardens, and assistants of the said company or the greater part of them for the time being (to whome we give power by these presents to administer an oath or oaths), well and truely to execute the said office of wardens in and by all things touching and concerning the said office, and after such oathes so as aforesaid taken, such two persons so sworne shall and may execute their said office of wardens for one whole yeare next ensuing the time of taking of such oath or oathes, and from thence untill two others be chosen wardens and sworne unto the said office of wardens of the said company, of the persons and in manner and forme in these presents expressed and declared, and according to the true meaning of these presents.

And further by these presents, for us, our heires, and successors, we will and grante unto the said master wardens or keepers of the cominalty aforesaid, and their successors, that if the master and wardens so elected and chosen as aforesaid, or any of them, shall refuse to serve or hold such place or places aforesaid whereunto they, or any of them, shall be elected, or if it shall happen the master and wardens of the said company for the time being, or any of them, at any time within one yeare after that they, or any of them, shall be so chosen and sworne in his or their respective office or offices, to die or to be removed from his or their said office or offices (which said master and wardens for just and reasonable cause we will shall be from time to time removable by the master, wardens, and assistants of the said society, or the greater part of them, for the time being), that then and so often in every of the cases aforesaid it shall be lawfull to and for the master, wardens, and assistants of the said company for the time being, or the greater part of them, being assembled together at their wills and pleasures, in convenient time and times after, to choose, elect, and sweare one or more other or others of the said wardens, assistants, or livery, for the time being, respectively to be master, warden, or wardens of the said company, according to the orders and provisions before in these presents expressed and declared, to execute and exercise the office of master, or of warden or wardens of the said company untiil some other person or persons be chosen and sworne master, or warden, or wardens respectively, according to the true meaning of these presents, he or they first taking his or their corporall oath or oathes in forme as aforesaid, and so this to be done as often as the case shall require.

And likewise we will and by these presents, for us, our heires and successors, do grante unto the said master, wardens, or keepers of the cominalty aforesaid and their successors, that whensoever it shall happen any of the assistants of the said company for the time being to die or be removed from his or their office or offices (which assistants, and every or any of them we will, shall be removable and be removed by the greater part of the master, wardens, and assistants for the time being, for evill government, misbehaviour, or any other just and reasonable cause), that then, and so often, it shall and may be lawful to and for the said master and wardens, and so many of the said assistants for the time being which shall then survive and remaine, or the greater part of them, at their will and pleasure, in convenient time and times afterwards, from time to time to name and choose one other or more of the said livery of the said company for the time being, to be an assistant or assistants of the said company in his or their place or stead which shall so happen to dye or be removed as aforesaid; and that he or they so named and chosen an assistant or assistants, before he, or they, or any of them be admitted to the execution of the said office of assistant, or assistants, shall in convenient time after such choice, take his and their corporall oath and oathes before the master, wardens, and assistants of the said company, or the greater part of them, for the time being (to whome, by these presents, we give power to administer the said oath and oathes), well and truely to execute the said office or offices, and so this to be done as often as the case shall require.

And also we do grante, for us, our heires and successors, by these presents unto the said master, wardens, or keepers of the cominaltie aforesaid, that the master and wardens of the said society, for the time being, at any time or times, before the said Thomas Gill, and other, the persons before in these presents within named, assigned and appointed assistants, or to be assistants, as aforesaid, have duly taken their oathes as assistants according to the true meaning of these presents, and after such oathes so taken by the said Thomas Gill and other, the persons aforesaid named with him, to be assistants of the said company, the master, wardens, and assistants of the said company for the time being, or the greater parte of them, at any time or times respectively, shall or may have full power and authority by virtue of these presents, to make, ordaine, constitute, appoint, and set downe such reasonable orders and ordinances in writeing as to them, the said master and wardens for the time being, before the said Thomas Gill and other, the person aforesaid, before named, to be assistants with him, shall have taken their oathes, as aforesaid, and, after such oathes so taken, as to them the said master, wardens, or assistants, or the greater part of them for the time being, shall seeme meet and necessary, according to their good discretion, respectively, as well for and concerning the oaths that shall be administred to the master, wardens, assistants, and freemen of the said company, and the necessary officers of and concerning the same, and also for the good order, rule, and government of the master, wardens, assistants, and cominalty aforesaid, and all other members of the said society, or thereunto belonging, in and touching all necessary matters and things concerning the same; and that whensoever the said master and wardens for the time being, before the said Thomas Gill, and others herein named with him, assistants, or to be assistants, shall have taken their oathes as aforesaid, and, after such oathes so taken, the master, wardens, and assistants for the time being, or the greater part of them, shall make, ordaine, and establish such orders, acts, and ordinances, as aforesaid, they respectively shall have power therein to provide and limit such reasonable pains, penaltyes, and punishments, either by fines, or amerciaments, or by such other lawfull wayes or meanes whatsoever, upon all offenders, breakers, neglecters, or not observers of the same, or any of them, as to them the master and wardens for the time being, or, after such oathes taken by the persons hereinbefore named for assistants as aforesaid, the master, wardens, or assistants of the said company, or the major part of them for the time being, respectively, are to be assembled, shall think fitt, necessary, and convenient; and that thereupon, or at any time after, the said master, wardens, or keepers of the cominalty of the freemen of the mistery of Cowpers, London, and of the suburbs of the same city aforesaid, or such of them whome it doth concerne, shall, or may by virtue hereof, have, levy, recover, and take the said fines and amerciaments by actions of debt, or by distress of the goods and chattells of such offender or offenders, according to the laws and statutes of this realme, and the same fines and amerciaments so levied and taken shall and may reteine, convert, and enjoy to and for the common use, benefitt, and supportation of the said cominalty; all such acts, orders, and ordinances so as aforesaid to be made, we will shall be observed and kept under the pains and penaltyes therein to be contained, so as always such orders, ordinances, fines, and amerciaments be reasonable and not repugnant or contrary to the lawes and statutes of this our realme of England, nor contrary to the due custome of our citty of London.

30 August 1652.
16 Car. II.

And moreover we do by these presents, for us, our heires and successors, grante unto the said master, wardens, and keepers, and their successors, that the master, wardens, and assistants for the time being shall and may, from time to time and at all times hereafter, fully, freely, and absolutely do, performe, and execute, as well within the said citty and the libertyes and suburbs thereof, and also within two miles compass of the same libertyes or suburbs, all and every the grants, powers, libertyes, and privileges in and by the said recited letters pattents given and granted or mentioned to be given and granted, and every of them, anything in the said former letters pattents contained to the contrary notwithstanding. And we do further will, and by these presents, for us, our heires and successors, streightly charge and command all and singular mayors, sheriffes, justices of the peace, constables, bailiffes, headboroughs, and other the officers and ministers of us, our heires and successors whatsoever whome it may concerne, in all and every place and places whatsoever, as well priviledged as not priviledged, within in our said cittys of London and Westminster and their suburbs and libertyes, and within two miles compass of the same, that they and every of them at all and every time and times hereafter, and from time to time, upon reasonable request to them to be made in that behalf, to be furthering, helping, aiding, and assisting to the said master, wardens, and assistants of the said company for the time being and every of them, for the doeing, executing, and performeing of all and singular the premisses, according to the tenor and effect of these presents.

And our further will and pleasure is, and we do by these our letters pattents limit and appoint, that the place where the said master, wardens, and assistants and cominaltie shall assemble together, and hold the courts for the corporation and make such elections as aforesaid, shall be their common hall commonly called Cowpers' Hall, scituate in the parish of Saint Michael Bassishaw, in our citty of London, or in such other place or places as the said company or society for the time being shall have their common hall or meeting place for manageing their public business and occasions.

And lastly, our will and pleasure is that all and every the new additions and alterations in these our letters pattents made, varying and differing from any the matters and things in the said former recited letters pattents incerted or contained, shall stand and be good and effectuall, the said former letters pattents, or any clause, matter, or thing therein contained to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.

Witness ourselfe at Westminster, the thirtieth day of August in the thirteenth year of our reign.

By writ of privy seal.

Howard.

Part II.—Constitution and Privileges of Membership.

Return A.—Governing Body.

1. State the present constitution of the governing body of the company, whether such constitution is according to the charter, and if not, in what respects such constitution varies therefrom, and when and how such alteration was made.
2. State the qualifications for membership of the governing body of the company, the times and methods of election, and the qualifications of the voters at elections to the governing body.
3. State the functions of the governing body, and of the different members of the same respectively, and whether the members of the governing body pay any, and what fees or fines on admission thereto, and whether they are paid any, and what salaries or amounts in respect of their services respectively.
4. State the nature of the business which comes before the governing body of the company, the method adopted in transacting it, the times at which the governing body meets for business purposes, the way in which the opinions of the members are taken, and whether the resolutions and decisions of the governing body are published, or are otherwise accessible to all, or any, and which of the members of the company.
5. State whether the members of the governing body are liable to suspension, or removal, on any and what grounds, and by what method such suspension or removal is effected.
6. Has the company any byelaws sanctioned by the Courts of Law, or by the Courts of Aldermen or of Common Council, or otherwise? State the effect of such byelaws.

1. The governing body consists of 20 members called the court, one master, two wardens, 17 assistants, one of whom is annually appointed renter warden. The constitution of the governing body is strictly according to the charter.

2. Election to the court is made from the livery, usually according to seniority of admission, although this is not required by the charter. Those only are eligible who have paid the fine to be excused serving the office of steward. Vacancies are filled up at the monthly court succeeding that on which they are reported, and notice of such election is given to the governing body in writing. In the case of a liveryman being chosen an alderman the governing body would probably elect him at the first vacancy, or if chosen sheriff of London then only upon a vacancy occurring during his year of office. The livery are represented on the governing body by two of their number, chosen annually, the first year as junior warden and the second year as senior warden. Cases are on record where the wardens have served the office three years. The exercise of this privilege by the livery strictly according to the charter dates from 1824. In their capacity of guardians or wardens of the interests of the livery they are placed on all committees, and every opportunity is afforded to them of becoming thoroughly acquainted with the business of the company. Upon the expiration of their term of office they revert to their standing on the livery until they are called to the office of assistant.

3. The functions of the governing body extend to the consideration of every matter relating to the company and the various charities of which they are trustees. The admission fine is forty-two pounds (42*l.*), and each member who is in the court previous to the hour of meeting receives a fee of two pounds (2*l.*) for his services. Members serving on committees which meet monthly give their services gratuitously.

4. Courts are held monthly at the hall, and quarterly courts at the school and almshouses at Ratcliff, for business more immediately connected with the Ratcliff Charity, such as reports of examiners, masters, &c., and presentation of prizes. The business of the governing body is to admit applicants to the freedom and livery of the company, the binding and turn-over of apprentices, to receive reports from committees upon references made to them, the election of pensioners on the company's and charities' funds, applications of tenants for new leases, assignment, &c., sealing leases, payment of accounts, and general management of the company. The opinion of the members is taken by a show of hands after a motion has been made and seconded. The proceedings of the governing body are not published, but are accessible to the court and livery.

5. Under the charter of 13 Charles 2nd, the master and wardens are removable by a majority of the court for just and reasonable cause; and the assistants are also removable for evil government, misbehaviour, or for any other just and reasonable cause. There has not been occasion to exercise this power for upwards of a century.

6. A list of the byelaws is given in Part I. of this return. Those of 1740, which are still in force, were sanctioned by Philip Lord Hardwick, Lord Chancellor; Sir W. Lee, Chief Justice of the King's Bench; and Sir John Willes, knight, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, pursuant to the Act 19 King Henry VII., entitled, "For making of statutes by bodies incorporate."

COOPERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

PART II.—B.

RETURN B.—Admission to membership.

1. State the qualifications for membership of the company, the several grades of membership of the company, and whether women are admitted to membership.
2. State the several modes in which the freedom of the company may be obtained, the circumstances entitling an applicant to admission under each mode respectively, and the fees payable in respect of admission under each mode respectively.
3. State whether persons exercising any particular trade are required by statute or otherwise to become free of the company. Is there any process for compelling such persons to procure admission, or any process by which such persons are enabled themselves to procure admission, and are such processes enforced respectively, and to what extent? Do persons exercising any particular trade commonly become members of the company? If so, how many members of such trade are at present members of the company? State also (if the company bears the name of any existing trade) how many members of such trade are members of the company.
4. Are freemen liable to disfranchisement, and if so, for what reasons, and what is the mode of disfranchisement?
5. Is the livery of the company limited or unlimited in number? What are the qualifications for election to the livery, who are the electors thereto, and how do the elections thereto take place, and what fees are payable on election? Are liverymen liable to removal from the livery, and for what reasons?
6. State the number of apprentices bound at the Company's Hall or otherwise under the auspices of the company during each of the last 10 years, and state how many of such apprentices have been bound to members following the trade, if any, the name of which is borne by the company? Has the company in any and what cases paid the fees or premiums of such apprentices, and what has been the amount, if any, so expended in each of the last 10 years?
7. Is the freedom of the City of London in any way a condition, precedent or subsequent, of membership of the company? Are there any and how many members of the company who are not free of the City of London?

1, 2. Members are admitted to the freedom and livery of the company as entitled by (1) patrimony (2) servitude after seven years to a member of the company, or (3) redemption upon the introduction of an assistant or liveryman; daughters of freemen claiming the freedom are admitted by patrimony.

	£	s.	d.
Fine for freedom by patrimony or servitude	4	16	0
„ „ „ redemption	15	13	6
„ livery „ patrimony or servitude	22	3	6
„ „ „ redemption	28	1	6

3. Persons exercising the trade of cooper are not now required to enrol themselves in the company. Cannot state the number of freemen exercising the trade, but of the livery about 20.

4. No.

5. Number of liverymen unlimited. Applicants for the livery must have previously been admitted to the freedom of the company and of the City of London. The admission fine has already been stated. The court elect by open voting.

6. Apprentices bound at the Hall.

Year.	Number.	Coopers by Trade.	Premium paid by Company.
1870	4	4	None
1871	7	5	„
1872	2	–	„
1873	5	3	„
1874	4	1	„
1875	4	1	„
1876	4	1	„
1877	3	1	„
1878	7	2	„
1879	7	1	„

7. With some few accidental exceptions the livery of the company are free of the City of London.

PART II.—C.

RETURN C.—Number of members.

State (1) the present number of freemen, (2) the present number of the livery, (3) the present number of other members, (4) the number of admissions to the freedom by each mode respectively, and (5) the number of calls to the livery which have respectively taken place during each of the last preceding 10 years.

(1.) Number of freemen not known.
(2.) Number of liverymen about 170.
(3.) Number of other members. None.
(4.) Admissions to freedom by each mode.

Year.	Patrimony.	Servitude.	Redemption.
1870	4	1	–
1871	3	3	1
1872	2	–	2
1873	6	4	1
1874	–	–	–
1875	3	5	7
1876	5	4	5
1877	4	1	4
1878	8	1	7
1879	4	1	1

(5.) No calls to the livery have been made, but the admissions have been as follows:—

Year.	Patrimony.	Servitude.	Redemption.
1870	2	1	–
1871	2	3	–
1872	2	–	2
1873	6	4	1
1874	–	–	–
1875	1	4	7
1876	1	4	5
1877	3	–	4
1878	6	2	7
1879	4	–	–

PART II.—D.

RETURN D.—Profits and privileges.

1. State with fullness what are the advantages, pecuniary or otherwise, incident to the position of a member of the company in each grade of membership, as (1) a freeman, (2) a liveryman, (3) master, warden, or otherwise a member of the governing body.
2. State the sums paid on an average annually for the preceding 10 years by the company to the members according to the grades of membership mentioned above, and of what such sums consisted, whether (1) fees, and of what nature, (2) pensions, or (3) other payments, specifying the nature of the same respectively.
3. What circumstances are in practice held to constitute a claim to a pension or donation? State the number of present pensioners and donees respectively, and the amounts paid to them as such respectively, and the number of present pensioners and donees respectively who are members of the trade, if any, the name of which is borne by the company.

COOPERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

4. (1) What is the average standing of a member of the company when he is made a member of the governing body, and (2) for what number of years on an average does a member remain on the governing body?
5. Does the company carry on any and what trade or manufacture with which its title is directly or indirectly connected? In such case state out of what funds the capital is raised, the amount of capital, the profits, if any, for each of the last 10 years, and how such profits, if any, have been divided or otherwise dealt with during each of the last 10 years.

1. Freemen at the age of 55 are eligible to a pension of ten pounds (10*l.*) a year, and at 60 years of age to one of fifteen pounds (15*l.*) a year or an almshouse.

Liverymen are also eligible to the same pensions as the freemen, and to an additional one of twenty pounds (20*l.*) per annum, or to an almshouse. They are entitled to vote at the election of Lord Mayor, sheriffs, chamberlain, and bridge masters of the City of London, and if resident within 25 miles of the Guildhall are also entitled to be placed upon the list of voters for members to serve in Parliament for the City.

The Master Wardens and other members of the Court (the governing body) have no exceptional privileges.

2. Average annual amount in pensions to freemen and widows of freemen - - £420
   Ditto. Liverymen and widows - - 525
   Ditto. The governing body - - 500
3. Necessitous circumstances—
   Number of pensioners at 10*l.* per annum - 50
   Ditto ditto 15*l.* „ - 10
   Ditto ditto 20*l.* „ - 6
   Ditto in almshouse 26*l.* „ - 16
   Ditto ditto 30*l.* „ - 6
   Ditto ditto 16*l.* „ - 12
4. (1) About 32 years. (2) 10 years 5 months.
5. None.

PART III.—OFFICERS AND SERVANTS.

A. B. and C.

RETURN A.—A list of the officers of the company, with a statement of the duties of each, the amount of his salary and other emoluments, and whether or not he is a member of the company.

RETURN B.—A list of the servants of the company, with a statement of the duties of each, and of the amounts of their wages, and other emoluments.

RETURN C.—A statement as to the mode in which the officers and servants of the company are respectively appointed.

—	—	—	Salary.
Clerk of the Company	John Boyer	Member of the company	465*l.*
Clerk Solicitor	William Frederick Baker	do.	No salary. Emolument, usual professional charges.
Surveyor	George Barnes Williams	do.	The like.
Beadle	Thomas Chambers	do.	80*l.* and residence.
	The Ratcliffe Charity—Boys' School.		
Chaplain	Rev. R. H. Atherton, M.A.	do.	50*l.*
Medical Officer	Robert Debenham	Not a member	20*l.*
Head Master	Henry Pinder, B.A., London	Member of the company	300*l.*
Second „	W. J. Brett	Not a member	160*l.*
Third „	W. G. Isbister	do.	110*l.*
Fourth „	W. J. Edwards, A.A., Oxon.	do.	110*l.*
Head Master of Junior School.	J. S. Bartlett	do.	120*l.* and residence.
Second Master	F. W. Allden	do.	60*l.*
French „	M. Richeux, B.A., Paris	do.	100*l.*
German „	Herr Gerner	do.	52*l.* 10*s.*
Science „	R. A. Ward	do.	42*l.*
Shorthand Master	George Wells	do.	21*l.*
Drill Sergeant and Caretaker of Schools and Almshouses.	William Davis	do.	70*l.* and residence.
Nurse to Almspeople	Mrs. Davis	do.	
	* *The Ratcliffe Charity—Girls' School.*		
Head Mistress	Miss Chell, Honours Certificate, Camb.	do.	120*l.*
Second „	„ Evans	do.	75*l.*
Third „	„ Leigh	do.	50*l.*
Fourth „	„ Green	do.	50*l.*
Fifth „	„ Linnet	do.	25*l.*
	The Egham Charity.		
Chaplain and Schoolmaster.	Rev. John Beattie, B.A.	Member of the company	140*l.*
Medical Officer	W. T. Drew, M.D.	Not a member	10*l.*
Assistant Master	W. W. Thackrah	do.	100*l.*
Drill Sergeant		do.	5*s.* a lesson.

N.B.—In this return visiting teachers are not included.

The duties of the clerk are as follows:—He has care of and is responsible for the company's muniments, books, &c.; he devotes his whole time to the company's business, being in attendance every day during business hours at the hall. All moneys received on account of the company and the charities pass through his hands. He countersigns all cheques. He reports to the monthly meetings of the court all matters relating to the company and the charities, and makes the requisite preparation for the transaction of business at the meetings of the court and of the various committees. He attends upon all courts and committees, taking minutes of the proceedings, drawing up reports for information of the court and other like details, and has, under the supervision of the court, the general management of the affairs of the company and the charities.

The duties of the solicitor are to advise the court on all legal questions affecting the company or the charities, to prepare all deeds and documents relating to the property and business of the company and the charities, and generally to transact the legal business of the company.

The duties of the surveyor are to advise the court on all matters relating to the landed and house property of the company and the charities.

The beadle resides at the hall and has permanent charge of the building, offices, furniture, &c. He also acts as assistant to the clerk and as messenger.

The duties of the respective officers and others employed in connexion with the Ratcliff and Egham charities sufficiently appears from their description.

All persons employed by the company are appointed by the court, subject to re-election annually.

Part IV.—A.*

Landed Property.

The company's hall in Basinghall Street and the schools and almshouses at Ratcliff and Egham are freehold and are not let. The hall is used for the transaction of the general business of the company and the charities, the preservation of the company's muniments, books, &c. The buildings at Ratcliff and Egham respectively are used for the purpose of the schools and almshouses.

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* The Company has no property of the description referred to in many of the tables relating to land.

RETURN A. 2.—List of Estates let at Rack-rent,

County.	Parish, or if in Ireland, Barony.	Acreage.	Description of Buildings, if any.	Name of Tenant and whether a Member.	Date of last Valuation.	Commencement of existing Lease, if any.	Term of Years of Lease.
Essex	Woodham Mortimer.	310	House and farm	Saml. Barritt, not a member.	—	Michaelmas, 1877	Sixteen
„	„	12	Double cottage and land.	Saml. Barritt, not a member.	—	„	Sixteen
„	Plaistow or West Ham.	109	Farm house and Buildings.	Alonzar Mills, not a member.	—	Lady Day, 1877	Twenty-one
„	West Ham	11	—	John Ivory, not a member.	—	Michaelmas, 1877	Twenty-one
„	„	—	—	John Lancaster, not a member.	—	Midsummer, 1879	Twenty-one
„	„	6	—	J. Lancaster, not a member.	—	Lady Day, 1878	Three
„	„	—	House and warehouse.	Unoccupied	—	—	—
Surrey and Middlesex.	Staines, Egham	71	None	R. and H. Denyer, not members.	—	Michaelmas, 1869	Fourteen
„	Do. and Thorpe	3	Boat house	E. Burgoine, not a member.	—	Midsummer, 1879	Twenty-one
„	Egham	33	None	Ann Baylis, not a member.	—	Annual	—

RETURN A. 3.—List of Houses let on Beneficial

Place where situated.	Name of Street and Number of House.	Description of House.	Name of Lessee, and whether a Member.	Date of last Valuation.	Annual net Value then reported.	Commencement of existing Lease.	Term of existing Lease.	Amount of reserved Rent.
								£ s. d.
London	3, Little Tower Street.	Shop and offices.	Wm. Chadwick, not a member.	—	—	Christmas 1835.	79 years	27 0 0
„	5, do.	—	W. Chadwick	—	—	„	„	27 0 0
„	7, do.	—	W. Chadwick	—	—	„	„	33 10 0
„	Upper Thames Street and Garlic Hill.	Warehouse	John Pollock, not a member.	—	—	Christmas 1870.	70 years	284 10 0
Middlesex	Nos. 59, 61, 63, Broad Street, Ratcliff.	Warehouse	Edgar Breffit (now a liveryman of the company, but not when lease granted).	—	—	Midsummer 1874.	80 years	60 0 0
„	Prince Regent Lane, Plaistow.	12 houses	R. Merralls, not a a member.	—	—	—	—	30 0 0
Essex	West Ham, New Barn Street, Plaistow.	2 houses	J. Lancaster	—	—	Midsummer 1879.	70 years	6 0 0

belonging to the COOPERS' COMPANY.

Rent.	Fixed Deductions, if any.	Poor Rate Valuation.		How and when Land acquired.	Conditions.	Dates of Documents of Title and Parties.	REMARKS.
		Gross estimated Rental.	Rateable Value.				
£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.				
428 10 0	—	335 10 0	306 0 0	By will of Wm. Alexander, 1875.	Benefit and advantage of the poor of the company.		
31 10 0	—	21 0 0	18 10 0	Purchased 1874 -	None.		
521 12 6	—	505 0 0	455 0 0	Purchased with part bequest of H. Strode, 1705.	Support of a free school and almshouses at Egham, Surrey.		
66 7 6	—	50 0 0	44 0 0	Purchased 1875 -	None.		
35 0 0	—	—	—	Purchased 1873 -	None.		
36 0 0	—	—	—	„ -	None.		
—	—	50 0 0	40 0 0	„ -	None.		
160 0 0	Let to poor of Staines, paid by tenants.	50 0 0	40 0 0	Purchased with part bequest of Strode, 1705.			
45 0 0	—	25 0 0	20 0 0	„			
12 0 0	—	7 15 0	7 15 0	„			

Leases belonging to the COOPERS' COMPANY.

Fine on last renewal.	How many Years of previous Lease then unexpired.	Fixed Deductions, if any, and by whom paid.	Estimated Net Annual Value for letting at Rack-rent.	Poor Rate Valuation.		How and when Land acquired.	Conditions.	Dates of Documents of Title and Parties.	REMARKS.
				Gross estimated Rental.	Rateable Value.				
—	—	—	£ s. d. 330 0 0	£ s. d. 240 0 0	£ s. d. 200 0 0	Purchased 1838.			
—	—	—	400 0 0	264 0 0	220 0 0	„			
—	—	—	—	—	—	„			
None -	None -	22*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.* annually to official trustees for investment.	—	600 0 0	500 0 0	Purchased 1611 with T. Wood's bequest of 600*l.*	To provide for six poor coopers near almshouses.		
„ -	—	—	—	360 0 0	300 0 0	Bequeathed by N. Gibson and Dame Knyvett.	Support of school and almshouses at Stepney.		
„ -	—	—	—	120 0 0	96 0 0	Purchased with Strode's bequest 1703.	Support of school and almshouses at Egham.		
„ -	—	—	—	—	—	Purchased 1873 -	None.		

RETURN A. 4.—List of Houses let at Rack-rent

Place where situated.	Name of Street and Number of House.	Description of House.	Name of Tenant and whether a Member.	Commencement of Lease, if any.	Term of Lease.	Rent.
City of London	16, Little Tower Street	House and offices	Adams Bros.	Lady Day 1867	23½ years	£ 256 s. 0 d. 0
„	17, ditto	Do.	H. Capel	Michaelmas 1850	40 „	200 0 0
„	131, Fenchurch Street	Shop and houses	J. T. Prichett	Midsummer 1857	24 „	210 0 0
„	132, ditto	Do.	T. & H. Kilby	„ 1871	10 „	310 0 0
„	9, Miles Lane	Warehouse	Shaw & Morris	„ 1859	31 „	225 0 0
Southwark	10, 11, Blackman Street	Shops	J. V. Smart	„ 1877	4½ „	265 0 0
„	12, 13, ditto	Do.	A. Harverson	Michaelmas 1857	24 „	180 0 0
„	14, ditto	Public-house	H. Heil	„ 1877	31 „	100 0 0
Stepney	Free Trade Wharf, Broad Street, Ratcliff, and two houses, Nos. 53, 55.	Wharf and warehouses.	E. Breffit & others	„ 1859	25 „	850 0 0
„	Stone Stairs Wharf and house in front.	Coal wharf and house.	A. F. Sargeant	Christmas 1875	21 „	400 0 0
„	40, Broad Street	Public-house	H. M. Walker	Lady Day 1870	14 „	45 0 0
„	House and tenements, Stone Stairs.	Cottages and warehouse.	W. N. Sparks	Midsummer 1872	21 „	40 0 0
„	42, Broad Street	Shop	J. Graves	„ 1862	21 „	18 0 0
„	57, ditto	Public-house	J. Sant	„ 1862	21 „	80 0 0
„	41, 43, 45, ditto	Shop and houses	J. Graves	Michaelmas 1861	21 „	80 0 0
„	24, 26, ditto	Shops	E. Breffit	Christmas 1866	17½ „	30 0 0
„	1 to 24, Dunstan Place; 1 to 4, Dunstan Court; and 12 to 24, School House Lane.	Houses	T. Oldis	Lady Day 1877	21 „	460 0 0
Woolwich, Kent	Bell public-house at the Watergate and houses adjoining.	Public-house	G. W. Eley	Midsummer 1873	21 „	94 0 0
Surrey	Laleham Road, Staines	Three cottages	W. J. Smith	Michaelmas 1875	8 „	20 0 0
„	Egham	Six cottages, formerly almshouses.	Weekly tenants	—	—	34 0 0

RETURN A. 8.—List of Leaseholds

County.	Parish or Barony.	Acreage.	Description of Estate in lease, and of Buildings, if any.	Name of Lessor.	Estimated Value at Rackrent.	Commencement of existing Lease.	Term of Years of Lease.	Rent.
Surrey	St. Mary, Newington.	—	Ground lease of three houses in Swan Street, Dover Road.	The Corporation of the Trinity Company.	£ 60 s. 0 d. 0	Michaelmas 1820.	61 years	£ 15 s. 10 d. 0
Middlesex	St. Dunstan, Stepney.	—	House, No. 141, Mile End Road, used as a girls' school.	J. M. Pearson and others.	50 0 0	Lady Day 1878	21 „	50 0 0

RETURN A. 11.—Receipts from sale of Timber on

County.	Parish or Barony.	Name of Estate or Farm.	Average for last 15 years of		
			Gross Receipts.	Expenses.	Net Receipts.
Essex	Woodham Mortimer	Woodham Mortimer Hall.	£ s. d. 1876. 107 14 0 1879. 130 10 0	Nil	£ 238 s. 4 d. 0

belonging to the COOPERS' COMPANY.

Fixed deductions, if any, and by whom paid.	Poor Rate Valuation.		How and when acquired.	Dates of Documents of Title and Parties.	Conditions.	REMARKS.
	Gross estimated Rental.	Rateable Value.				
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.				
—	256 0 0	214 0 0	Purchased 1725	—	—	
—	720 0 0	600 0 0	„ „	—	—	
—	450 0 0	375 0 0	„ 1560	—	—	
—	408 0 0	340 0 0	„ „	—	—	None members of the Company, except lessee of No. 17, Little Tower Street.
8s. 11d. of rent by Ratcliff Charity.	430 0 0	375 0 0	Bequest of H. Cloker.	—	—	
—	226 0 0	188 0 0	Purchased 1718	—	—	
—	334 0 0	270 0 0	„ „	—	—	
—	120 0 0	100 0 0	„ „	—	—	
—	1,252 0 0	1,042 0 0				
—	660 0 0	550 0 0				
—	45 0 0	37 0 0	By will of N. Gibson and surrender of Dame Avice, his widow, with a wharf purchased in 1841.	—	—	
—	68 0 0	54 0 0				
—	22 0 0	18 0 0				
—	126 0 0	104 0 0				
—	130 0 0	105 0 0				
—	44 0 0	36 0 0				
—	747 0 0	572 0 0				None members of the Company, when the leases were granted, and only E. Breffit in 1879.
With premium of 500*l.* paid over to the official trustees.	—	—	Purchased with W. Strode's Bequest.	—	Trusts of the Ratcliff Charity.	
—	—	—	Purchased 1873	—	Trusts of Egham Charity.	
—	39 0 0	31 15 0	—	—	Ditto - -	

held by the COOPERS' COMPANY.

Fixed Deductions, if any.	Poor Rate Valuation.		Net Annual Receipt.	Renewal Fine.	How and when Interest in Land acquired.	Condition.	Dates of Documents of Title of Parties.	REMARKS.
	Gross estimated Rental.	Rateable Value.						
—	£ s. d. 51 0 0	£ s. d. 41 0 0	£ s. d. 60 0 0	—	Purchased 1840 -	None -	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	Lady Day 1878 -	—	—	—

Estates belonging to the COOPERS' COMPANY.

Net Receipts, how appropriated.	How and when acquired.	Dates of Documents of Title and Parties.	Conditions.	REMARKS.
The general purposes of the charity.	By will of W. Alexander	- -	Benefit of the poor of the company.	—

PART IV.—B.

RETURN B. 1.—List of Moneys belonging to the COOPERS' COMPANY, invested in Government or other Stocks, Shares, Funds, or Securities.

Amount of Stock, &c.	Description of Stock.	Source from whence arising, *e.g.*, gift with name of Donor, bequest with name of Testator, sale of Lands and which, &c.	In what Name standing, *e.g.*, Company, Chancery Division of High Court of Justice, &c.	To what Account belonging, *e.g.*, any particular Fund or Trust Account.	Net Annual Receipt.	Remarks.
		COMPANY'S CORPORATE INVESTMENTS.				
£ s. d.						
9,262 15 3	New 3*l.* per Cents -	Purchased with the company's own moneys.	The master wardens or keepers of the commonalty of freemen of the mystery of coopers London.	The Coopers' Company.		
1,000 0 0	Ditto - -	Sold and proceeds paid to the Woodham Mortimer Charity, see Return H. 1878. To be replaced by the Charity interest meantime 3 per cent.	-	—		
2,787 1 10	Consols - -	Purchased with the company's own moneys, with donations thereto made by members of the company.	Same names -	The Company's annuity fund for pensions of 20*l.* a year to each of six livery or widows.		
4,400 0 0	Brazilian 1865, 5 per cent. stock.	Sale of portion of New 3*l.* per Cents.	Bonds deposited at Bank of England.	The Coopers' Company.		
600 0 0	Ditto - -	Fees on admissions to court and livery.	Ditto - -	Ditto - -		
600 0 0	Scinde and Delhi Railway.	Release of fee farm, rent, Plaistow estate (Strode's Charity) with approval of Charity Commissioners.	The master, wardens, or keepers, &c.	Ditto - -		
600 0 0	North British Railway, 4 per cent. No. 2 Preference	Premium on granting lease of "Fountain," Blackman Street.	Same names -	Ditto - -		
350 0 0	Great Eastern Railway Redeemable Debenture 5 per cent. Stock (1867).	Fees on admission to court and livery.	Ditto - -	Ditto -		
250 0 0	London and North-Western 4 per cent. Debenture Stock.	Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - -		
350 0 0	North British Railway 4 per cent. No. 2 Preference.	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -		
		STOCK HELD IN TRUST FOR THE RATCLIFF CHARITY.				
1,150 0 0	India 5 per cent. -	Purchased with the charity's own moneys.	The master, wardens, or keepers, &c.	The Ratcliff Charity.		
300 0 0	India 4 per cent. -	Ditto - - -	Same names -	Ditto - -		
827 17 9	Reduced 3 per cent.	Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - -		
705 1 11	Consols - -	Annual profit rental of 22*l.* 10*s.* on premises leased to Pollock, and premium of 500*l.* on granting lease of the "Bell."	The Official Trustees of Charitable Funds.	Ditto - -		
		STOCK HELD IN TRUST FOR THE EGHAM CHARITY.				
1,489 10 8	Consols - -	Sale of gravel on estate at Plaistow.	The Official Trustees of Charitable Funds.	The Egham Charity (Strode's).		
524 4 10	Ditto - -	Sale of land at Egham to Staines and Woking Railway Company.	The master, wardens, or keepers, &c. in trust for the Egham Charity.	Ditto - -		

B. 2.—A return of the balance of moneys in the hands of the company unappropriated in their accounts on the 31st December in each of the last preceding 10 years.

B. 3.—A return of the estimated value of the plate, pictures, furniture, and other property at present on the premises of the company or in their possession elsewhere.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
B. 2.—1870	1,313	11	10	1875	1,190	15	10
1871	1,449	11	4	1876	1,548	15	8
1872	1,170	4	8	1877	800	7	11
1873	1,017	7	2	1878	603	16	11
1874	1,087	5	1	1879	727	3	6

B. 3.—The property is insured for four thousand pounds (4,000*l.*), which we consider to be its full value.

PART IV.—C.

RETURN C. (1.)—A list of any properties of which the company is trustee, with the names of the *cestui que trust* in each instance, the nature of the trust, the nature and description of the property, and a statement of the sums received by the company in respect of the same, and of the manner in which such sums have been expended or disposed of during each of the last 10 years.

RETURN C. (2.)—A list of any properties of which the company is *cestui que trust*, with the names of the trustees in each instance, the nature of the trust, the nature and description of the property, and a statement of the sums received by the company in respect of the same during each of the last 10 years.

None, not included in foregoing returns.

PART IV.—E.

RETURN E.—Internal sources of income.

A list of the annual amounts received in each of the last 10 years in respect of (1) fees paid on admission to the freedom of the company, specifying the amounts paid in respect of each mode of admission thereto; (2) fines or fees paid on admission to the livery of the company; (3) fines or fees paid by members on coming on the court of the company; (4) fines or fees paid on promotion to the offices of warden, &c.; (5) if any other internal sources of income, specify the same.

Year.	Freedom, Servitude.			Freedom, Patrimony.			Freedom, Redemption.			Livery, Servitude.			Livery, Patrimony			Livery, Redemption.			Assistant (Court).			Stewards' Fines.			Quarterage and Apprenticeships.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1870 -	4	16	0	19	4	0		—		22	3	6	44	7	0		—		52	10	0	60	0	0	48	4	8
1871 -	14	8	0	14	8	0	15	13	6	66	10	6	44	7	0		—		84	0	0	40	0	0	35	1	4
1872 -		—		9	12	0	31	7	0		—		44	7	0	56	3	0	126	0	0	60	0	0	38	7	6
1873 -	19	4	0	28	16	0	15	13	6	88	14	0	133	1	0	28	1	6	84	0	0	40	0	0	39	0	2
1874 -		—			—			—			—			—			—		84	0	0	40	0	0	54	6	8
1875 -	24	0	0	14	8	0	109	14	6	88	14	0	22	3	6	196	10	6	84	0	0	60	0	0	18	11	4
1876 -	19	4	0	24	0	0	78	7	6	88	14	0	22	3	6	140	7	6	126	0	0	20	0	0	42	18	4
1877 -	4	16	0	19	4	0	62	14	0		—		66	10	6	112	6	0	42	0	0	20	0	0	36	5	0
1878 -	4	16	0	38	8	0	109	14	6	44	7	0	133	1	0	196	10	6	42	0	0	40	0	0	42	4	0
1879 -	4	16	0	19	4	0	15	13	6		—		88	14	0		—		42	0	0		—		51	9	2

NOTE.—In 1872 and 1874 a fine of 20*l.* each was paid by two assistants to be excused serving the office of master to which they had been elected. And in 1873 a fine of 5*l.* was paid by a liveryman to be excused serving the office of assistant.

PART IV.—F.

RETURN F.—(1.) The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them what has been the amount of the increase or decrease, from year to year, of the company's income during the last 10 years, and whether there is reason to expect any increase or decrease during the next 10 years, together with a statement of the reasons for such expectation.

RETURN F.—(2.) The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them whether there is reason to expect any permanent increase or decrease in value in any of the estates or properties of the company, and if so, to what extent, together with a statement for the reasons for such expectation.

See Return H. for the Annual Income.
The fluctuations in the company's income during the last 10 years are shown in the accounts, Return H.
The company can express no opinion as to the future prospects of the company's property.

PART IV.—G.

RETURN G.—The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them—

1. What is the system of management of the company's estates and property?
2. In what way, and by whom, the several receipts and payments are taken and made, and under what control?
3. In what way the company's accounts are audited?
4. Whether the company's accounts are published, or are accessible to all or any, and which, of the members of the company?

1. By the governing body, with advice when required of the solicitor and surveyor.
2. By the clerk under the control of the court; the same is supervised periodically by a committee appointed for that purpose.
3. The company's and charities' accounts are audited half-yearly by a finance committee appointed by the court, and the same are read in a detailed form to them at their next meeting. At the annual common hall of the livery for election of master and wardens, the receipts and expenditure of the company and its charities for past year, are submitted for approval.
4. The accounts are not published; those relating to the charities are furnished annually to the Charity Commissioners, and are accessible to all.

COOPERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

PART IV.—H.

RETURN H. A detailed statement of the income from all sources of the company during each of the preceding 10 years, a detailed statement of the company's expenditure during each of such 10 years, and a detailed statement of the assets and liabilities of the company at the end of each of the last 10 years.

The following statement of the income from all sources of the company during the 10 years, 1870 to 1879 inclusive, and of the company's expenditure during the same period, embraces the income and expenditure of the charities administered by the company, as well as the company's own private income and expenditure.

The assets of the charities and of the company itself appear by the foregoing returns. Neither the charities nor the company has any liabilities other than small current liabilities.

This return is therefore limited to a return of income and expenditure for the 10 years in question.

The returns in respect to the charities are those which year by year have been rendered to the Charity Commissioners pursuant to the statutes.

Accounts of the company's private income and expenditure are submitted to the court half-yearly and to the livery yearly.

All expenses of administering the charities as well as the company's corporate property are (with the few exceptions which are shown in the charity accounts) paid out of the company's private income.

INCOME. RATCLIFF CHARITY. 1870

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To balance from last account	695 13 7	
,, rents	2,262 4 9	
,, dividends	67 8 2	
,, school fees	417 2 0	
,, books	18 16 7	
,, income-tax on dividends returned	2 6 10	
,, dilapidations at Angel	42 12 0	
,, sale of 1,050*l.* India 5 %	1,160 8 9	
		4,666 12 8

EXPENDITURE.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By expenses of school	1,279 12 2	
,, ,, almspeople	812 0 8	
,, court attending fees	58 0 0	
,, clerk and beadle's salaries	130 0 0	
,, payments, Cloker's will	12 1 0	
,, Thames Conservancy Board	25 5 0	
,, repairs charity premises	138 0 10	
,, insurance	14 16 2	
,, rates and taxes	27 12 10	
,, tradesmen	61 6 9	
,, solicitor	36 10 4	
,, surveyor	136 0 0	
,, redemption land tax	68 10 9	
,, expenses triennial view	16 16 0	
,, balance contract new school	1,322 3 0	
,, expenses opening ditto	48 11 6	
,, Walker and Co., fixtures	40 0 0	
,, miscellaneous	45 17 7	
	4,273 4 7	4,273 4 7
Balance	393 8 1	
	£4,666 12 8	

THE EGHAM CHARITY.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To balance from last account	418 5 7	
,, rents	723 2 0	
,, dividends	117 10 8	
,, income tax returned (A)	7 10 11	
,, ditto ,, on dividends	0 6 6	
,, balance per English Joint Stock Bank	2 17 8	
,, Aird & Son, 3 acres gravel	900 0 0	
		2,169 13 4

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By expenses almspeople	262 7 0	
,, ,, school	208 7 9	
,, Coopers' Company allowance under order of Court of Chancery	15 0 0	
,, clerk as receiver	15 0 0	
,, do. donation	10 0 0	
,, insurance	8 6 9	
,, rates and taxes	24 16 6	
,, repairs charity premises	25 1 9	
,, solicitor	16 2 8	
,, surveyor	22 2 0	
,, expenses triennial view	14 4 6	
,, one year fee farm rent	37 0 9	
,, Mr. Ireland, compensation	150 0 0	
,, solicitor's taxed costs	46 0 8	
,, official trustees	968 19 4	
,, miscellaneous	40 14 2	
	1,864 3 10	1,864 3 10
Balance	305 9 6	
	£2,169 13 4	

THE WOODHAM MORTIMER CHARITY.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To balance from last account	205 18 5	
,, one year's rent	384 1 6	
		589 19 11

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By pensions, freemen and widows	293 10 0	
,, ,, liverymen	120 0 0	
,, widow of a liveryman, annuity	25 0 0	
,, donation to liveryman	5 0 0	
,, one year's insurance	3 14 6	
,, 48 poor members, Christmas	32 0 0	
	479 4 6	479 4 6
Balance	110 15 5	
	£589 19 11	

COOPER'S COMPANY CORPORATE PROPERTY.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To receipts	2,609 15 11	
	£10,036 1 10	

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By payments		2,105 17 1
		8,722 10 0
,, general balance		1,313 11 10
		£10,036 1 10

COOPERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

1871.

INCOME. RATCLIFF CHARITY. EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To balance from last account	393	8	1			
,, rents	2,225	17	7			
,, dividends	26	19	10			
,, school fees	637	7	0			
,, income tax returned (A) two years	64	15	11			
,, income tax returned dividends	0	14	2			
,, dilapidations, Thames Street	19	10	0			
				3,368	12	7
By expenses of school	1,384	1	9			
,, ,, almspeople	810	12	7			
,, court attendance fees	50	0	0			
,, clerk and beadle's salaries	130	0	0			
,, payments, Cloker's will	12	1	0			
,, Thames Conservancy Board	25	5	0			
,, repairs, Charity premises	227	17	0			
,, insurance	5	1	8			
,, rates and taxes	76	7	9			
,, tradesmen	100	7	11			
,, solicitor	7	6	8			
,, surveyor	110	11	9			
,, donation, widow of late French master	15	15	0			
,, licence, New England	19	6	10			
,, miscellaneous	29	2	6			
				3,003	17	5
Balance	364	15	2			
				3,368	12	7

EGHAM CHARITY.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To balance from last account	305	9	6			
,, rents	610	10	10			
,, dividends	141	12	0			
,, income tax (A) returned	6	0	9			
,, ,, on dividends	0	5	2			
,, sale of one acre of land to Gas Company	100	0	0			
,, interest paid	1	13	4			
,, Aird and Son, gravel	170	0	0			
				1,335	11	7
By expenses of almspeople	276	10	9			
,, ,, school	190	14	7			
,, Coopers' Company allowance	15	0	0			
,, clerk as receiver	15	0	0			
,, ,, donation	10	0	0			
,, insurance	3	18	9			
,, rates and taxes	20	12	2			
,, repairs, Charity premises	75	15	7			
,, solicitor	21	8	0			
,, surveyor	13	17	6			
,, donation, repair parish church	10	0	0			
,, official trustees	100	0	0			
,, miscellaneous	39	13	11			
,, one year fee farm rent	34	8	6			
				826	19	9
Balance	508	11	10			
				1,335	11	7

WOODHAM MORTIMER CHARITY.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To balance	110	15	5			
,, one year's rent	384	1	6			
				494	16	11
By 30 freemen and widows' pensions	302	10	0			
,, widow of liveryman, annuity	25	0	0			
,, ,, Page, donation	10	0	0			
,, ,, Clubb ,,	2	0	0			
,, ,, Tutching ,,	1	10	0			
,, one year insurance	3	14	6			
,, expenses triennial view	17	9	6			
,, 45 poor members, Christmas	30	10	0			
				392	14	0
Balance	102	2	11			
				494	16	11

COOPERS' COMPANY'S CORPORATE PROPERTY.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To receipts	3,568	2	3			
				8,767	3	4
By payments	3,094	0	10			
				7,317	12	0
General balance	1,449	11	4			
				8,767	3	4

1872.

RATCLIFF CHARITY.

INCOME.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To balance	364	15	2				By expenses of school	1,426	8	2			
„ rents	2,576	4	9				„ „ almspeople	822	1	8			
„ dividends	18	7	9				„ court attendance fees	45	0	0			
„ school fees	637	17	6				„ clerk and beadle's salaries	132	10	0			
„ income tax on dividends returned	0	6	2				„ payments, Cloker's will	12	1	0			
							„ Thames Conservancy Board	25	5	0			
							„ repairs, charity premises	103	10	0			
							„ insurance	5	8	10			
							„ rates and taxes	70	17	6			
							„ tradesmen	26	13	6			
							„ solicitor	33	0	6			
							„ surveyor	67	8	0			
							„ expenses on view	6	9	3			
							„ purchase 500*l.* India 5%	557	10	0			
							„ miscellaneous	24	18	0			
											3,359	1	5
								3,359	1	5			
							Balance	238	9	11			
				3,597	11	4		£3,597	11	4			

THE EGHAM CHARITY.

To balance	508	11	10				By expenses, almspeople	278	17	8			
„ rents	598	11	4				„ „ school	213	18	6			
„ dividends	147	4	7				„ Coopers' Company allowance	15	0	0			
„ income tax (A) returned	9	3	8				„ one year fee farm rent	31	17	5			
„ „ on dividends returned	0	7	10				„ clerk as receiver, 15*l.*, 10*l.*	25	0	0			
„ sale of 1,210*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.* Consols, per official trustees	1,110	5	6				„ insurance	3	18	9			
							„ rates and taxes	27	0	7			
							„ repairs, charity premises	24	3	4			
							„ solicitor	24	17	6			
							„ surveyor	17	3	0			
							„ official trustees	145	0	0			
							„ Mr. Brandon, compensation	25	0	0			
							„ redemption of land tax on Plaistow estate	1,110	5	6			
							„ miscellaneous	33	11	5			
											1,975	13	8
								1,975	13	8			
							Balance	398	11	1			
				2,374	4	9		£2,374	4	9			

THE WOODHAM MORTIMER CHARITY.

To balance	102	2	11				By 30 freemen and widows' pensions	297	10	0			
„ one year's rent	384	1	6				„ widow of liveryman, annuity	25	0	0			
							„ one year insurance	3	14	6			
							„ surveyor	7	1	6			
							„ 44 poor members, Christmas	29	0	0			
											362	6	0
								362	6	0			
							Balance	123	18	5			
				486	4	5		£486	4	5			

COOPERS' COMPANY'S CORPORATE PROPERTY.

To receipts	2,737	2	0				By payments	2,327	16	9			
											8,024	17	10
							General balance	1,170	4	8			
				£9,195	2	6		£9,195	2	6			

COOPERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

1873.

RATCLIFF CHARITY.

INCOME.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To balance	238	9	11				By expenses of school	1,429	5	1			
„ rents	2,595	5	5				„ „ almspeople	841	0	9			
„ dividends	42	5	0				„ court attendance fees	51	0	0			
„ school fees	628	8	6				„ clerk and beadle's salaries	140	0	0			
„ income tax (A.) returned two years	73	18	2				„ payments, Cloker's will	12	1	0			
„ income tax (dividends) two years	0	10	5				„ Thames Conservative Board	25	5	0			
							„ repairs, charity premises	54	17	9			
							„ insurance	3	17	9			
							„ rates and taxes	75	2	3			
							„ tradesmen	16	3	4			
							„ solicitor	8	19	2			
							„ surveyor	37	17	6			
							„ expenses on view	13	14	6			
							„ donation, repairs parish church	10	10	0			
							„ 150 boys international exhibition	7	15	6			
							„ purchase 400*l.* India 5%	441	15	0			
							„ official trustees	22	10	0			
							„ miscellaneous	32	4	10			
											3,223	19	5
								3,223	19	5			
							Balance	359	18	0			
				3,583	17	5		3,583	17	5			

THE EGHAM CHARITY.

To Balance	398	11	1				By expenses of almspeople	238	13	3			
„ rents	602	8	8				„ „ school	240	6	3			
„ dividends	113	7	8				„ Coopers' Company	15	0	0			
„ one year's land tax (Plaistow)	40	10	0				„ one year's fee farm rent	32	1	6			
„ income tax (A) returned	6	2	6				„ clerk as receiver, 15*l.*, 10*l.*,	25	0	0			
„ „ (dividends) „	0	5	2				„ insurance	3	18	9			
„ sale of 1,496*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* Consols per official trustees	1,377	9	8				„ rates and taxes	22	13	2			
							„ repairs	37	14	1			
							„ notice boards letting lands	4	19	0			
							„ solicitor	28	17	2			
							„ surveyor	17	13	6			
							„ expenses, view	4	1	0			
							„ purchase of cottages and land in Laleham Road, including registry	480	5	4			
							„ Coopers' Company value of fee farm rent on Plaistow estate	911	8	0			
							„ 20 boys at international exhibition	4	5	7			
							„ miscellaneous	32	15	0			
											2,149	11	7
								2,149	11	7			
							Balance	389	3	2			
				2,538	14	9		2,538	14	9			

THE WOODHAM MORTIMER CHARITY.

To balance	123	18	5				By 30 freemen and widows' pensions	297	10	0			
„ one year's rent	384	1	6				„ widow of liverymen annuity	25	0	0			
							„ one year's insurance	3	14	6			
							„ expenses on view	8	13	4			
							„ Mr. Trumper, Surrey estate	43	8	0			
							„ 45 poor members, Christmas	30	0	0			
											408	5	10
								408	5	10			
							Balance	99	14	1			
				507	19	11		507	19	11			

THE COOPERS' COMPANY'S CORPORATE PROPERTY.

To receipts				6,419	8	3	By payments				6,250	16	4
											12,032	13	2
							General balance				1,017	7	2
				13,050	0	4					13,050	0	4

1874.

INCOME. RATCLIFF CHARITY. EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To balance	359	18	0			
„ rents	2,656	16	9			
„ dividends	57	19	8			
„ school fees	573	6	0			
„ income tax (A.) returned	23	11	3			
„ „ dividends returned	0	13	1			
„ premium on granting lease of "The Bell"	500	0	0			
				4,172	4	9

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By expenses of school	1,415	17	4			
„ „ almspeople	822	17	10			
„ court attendance fees	54	0	0			
„ clerk and beadle salaries	140	0	0			
„ payments, Cloker's will	12	1	0			
„ Thames Conservancy Board	25	5	0			
„ repairs, charity premises	325	10	6			
„ insurance	3	17	9			
„ rates and taxes	59	9	5			
„ tradesmen	8	5	4			
„ solicitor	3	3	0			
„ surveyor	64	7	0			
„ National Association, Technical Education	5	0	0			
„ official trustees	522	10	0			
„ miscellaneous	22	7	11			
				3,484	12	1
				3,484	12	1
Balance	687	12	8			
				4,172	4	9

THE EGHAM CHARITY.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To balance	389	3	2			
„ rents	611	4	6			
„ dividends	68	10	10			
„ one year's land tax (Plaistow)	40	10	0			
				1,109	8	6

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By expenses, almspeople	280	16	8			
„ „ school	257	11	4			
„ Coopers' Company	15	0	0			
„ clerk as receiver, 15*l.*, 10*l.*	25	0	0			
„ insurance	4	13	9			
„ rates and taxes	23	17	0			
„ repairs, charity premises	44	11	10			
„ solicitor	62	12	7			
„ surveyor	14	14	0			
„ expenses, boys at exhibition	3	18	0			
„ miscellaneous	25	19	0			
				758	14	2
				758	14	2
Balance	350	14	4			
				1,109	8	6

THE WOODHAM MORTIMER CHARITY.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To balance	99	14	1			
„ one year's rent	384	1	6			
				483	15	7

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By 30 freemen and widows' pensions	300	0	0			
„ widow of liveryman, annuity	25	0	0			
„ 44 poor members, Christmas	29	0	0			
„ one year insurance	3	14	6			
„ expenses on view	14	14	0			
„ tiles, cement, and timber for fences and gates	19	19	0			
				392	7	6
				392	7	6
Balance	91	8	1			
				483	15	7

THE COOPERS' COMPANY'S CORPORATE PROPERTY.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To receipts	2,762	19	3			
				8,528	8	1

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By payments	2,805	9	3			
				7,441	3	0
General balance	1,087	5	1			
				8,528	8	1

1875.

INCOME. RATCLIFF CHARITY. EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To balance	687	12	8	By expenses, school	1,390	1	5			
„ rents	2,748	1	7	„ „ almspeople	806	8	9			
„ dividends	75	9	5	„ court attendance fees	54	0	0			
„ school fees	542	6	6	„ clerk and beadle's salaries	140	0	0			
„ Income tax (A) returned	15	6	2	„ payments, Cloker's will	12	1	0			
„ Do. dividends „	0	4	9	„ Thames Conservancy Board	25	5	0			
				„ repairs, charity premises	64	17	0			
				„ insurance	6	11	8			
				„ rates and taxes	59	15	5			
				„ surveyor	50	1	0			
				„ tradesmen	13	11	4			
				„ enfranchise copyhold	80	0	0			
				„ advertisments	37	13	10			
				„ purchase 300*l.* India 4%	315	7	6			
				„ official trustees	22	10	0			
				„ miscellaneous	27	2	5			
					3,105	6	4	3,105	6	4
				Balance	963	14	9			
					4,069	1	1			
	4,069	1	1							

THE EGHAM CHARITY.

To balance	350	14	4	By expenses of almspeople	273	3	11			
„ rents	656	0	6	„ Do. school	263	7	11			
„ dividends	68	11	6	„ Coopers' Company	15	0	0			
„ One year's land tax (Plaistow)	40	10	0	„ clerk as receiver, 15*l.*, 10*l.*	25	0	0			
„ Income tax on dividends returned	0	6	4	„ insurance	4	6	3			
				„ rates and taxes	28	14	8			
				„ repairs, charity premises	306	9	8			
				„ surveyor	18	1	6			
				„ expenses on view	8	9	0			
				„ miscellaneous	30	11	4			
					973	4	3	973	4	3
				Balance	142	18	5			
	1,116	2	8		1,116	2	8			

THE WOODHAM MORTIMER CHARITY.

To balance	91	8	1	By 30 freemen and widows' pensions	300	0	0			
„ one year's rent	384	1	6	„ widow of a liveryman, annuity	25	0	0			
				„ donation to poor liveryman	10	0	0			
				„ 44 poor members, Christmas	29	0	0			
				„ One year's insurance	3	14	6			
				„ Advertisements (letting property)	11	4	4			
					378	18	10	378	18	10
				Balance	96	10	9			
	475	9	7		475	9	7			

THE COOPERS' COMPANY'S CORPORATE PROPERTY.

„ To receipts	9,667	3	11	By payments	9,679	12	0			
					14,137	1	5			
				General balance	1,190	15	10			
	15,327	17	3		15,327	17	3			

1876.

RATCLIFF CHARITY.

INCOME.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To balance - - -	963	14	9				By expenses, schools -	1,648	15	6			
„ rents - - -	3,141	9	5				„ „ almspeople -	1,104	1	2			
„ dividends - - -	88	1	4				„ court attendance fees -	112	0	0			
„ school fees - - -	531	6	0				„ clerk and beadle's salaries -	140	0	0			
„ income tax (A.) returned -	17	8	2				„ payments, Cloker's will -	12	1	0			
							„ Thames Conservancy Board	30	10	0			
							„ repairs, charity premises -	107	16	9			
							„ insurance - - -	20	10	9			
							„ rates and taxes - -	57	18	8			
							„ surveyor - - -	66	13	0			
							„ solicitor - - -	60	0	0			
							„ tradesmen - - -	7	16	4			
							„ redemption of land tax -	34	7	0			
							„ expenses triennial view -	17	10	0			
							„ purchase of 314*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.* Reduced - - -	300	0	0			
							„ official trustees - -	22	10	0			
							„ miscellaneous - -	32	10	4			
											3,775	0	6
								3,775	0	6			
							Balance - - -	966	19	2			
				4,741	19	8		4,741	19	8			

THE EGHAM CHARITY.

To balance - - -	142	18	5				By expenses, almspeople -	273	10	4			
„ rents - - -	633	1	0				„ „ school - -	273	2	1			
„ dividends - - -	68	10	10				„ Coopers' Company - -	15	0	0			
„ one year's land tax (Plaistow)	40	10	0				„ clerk as receiver, 15*l.*, 10*l.* -	25	0	0			
„ income tax on dividends returned - - -	0	2	6				„ insurance - - -	23	5	0			
							„ rates and taxes - -	22	4	9			
							„ repairs charity premises -	48	4	0			
							„ surveyor - - -	30	13	0			
							„ solicitor - - -	16	7	0			
							„ expenses on view - -	6	16	8			
							„ R. Trumper, survey of land	6	8	9			
							„ stoves, gas fittings, &c. (Plaistow) - -	11	10	0			
							„ miscellaneous - -	25	7	6			
											777	9	1
								777	9	1			
							Balance - - -	107	13	8			
				885	2	9		885	2	9			

THE WOODHAM MORTIMER CHARITY.

To balance - - -	96	10	9				By 30 freemen and widows' pensions - - -	300	0	0			
„ one year's rent - -	460	0	0				„ widow of liveryman, annuity	25	0	0			
„ dilapidations - -	100	0	0				„ 34 poor members, Christmas	19	0	0			
„ timber sold - - -	107	14	0				„ insurance, seven years -	29	9	6			
„ insurance - - -	4	18	3				„ solicitor - - -	16	7	0			
							„ expenses on view - -	2	4	0			
							„ Mr. R. Trumper, survey, valuing dilapidations, &c. -	48	13	0			
											440	13	6
								440	13	6			
							Balance - - -	328	9	6			
				769	3	0		769	3	0			

THE COOPERS' COMPANY'S CORPORATE PROPERTY.

By receipts - - - -				2,546	13	5	By payments - - -				2,401	0	1
											7,394	3	2
							General balance - -				1,548	15	8
				8,942	18	10					8,942	18	10

1877.

RATCLIFF CHARITY.

INCOME.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To balance	966	19	2				By expenses of school	1,673	17	5			
„ rents	3,069	16	10				„ „ almspeople	1,138	18	9			
„ dividends	98	4	0				„ court attendance fees	112	0	0			
„ school fees	631	11	6				„ clerk and beadle's salaries	140	0	0			
„ income tax (A) returned	30	8	0				„ payments, Cloker's will	12	1	0			
„ „ (dividends) returned	0	5	2				„ Thames Conservancy Board	30	10	0			
„ bonus on septennial policy	7	11	0				„ repairs, charity premises	207	8	9			
							„ insurance	6	1	9			
							„ rates and taxes	63	11	10			
							„ surveyor	23	16	0			
							„ tradesmen	17	19	6			
							„ advertisements	28	19	6			
							„ purchase 313*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.* Reduced	300	0	0			
							„ official trustees	22	10	0			
							„ miscellaneous	20	11	8			
											3,798	6	2
								3,798	6	2			
							Balance	1,006	9	6			
				4,804	15	8		£4,804	15	8			

THE EGHAM CHARITY.

To balance	107	13	8				By expenses of almspeople	244	7	0			
„ rents	498	18	8				„ „ school	266	14	10			
„ dividends	68	10	2				„ Coopers' Company	15	0	0			
„ land tax (half year)	20	5	0				„ clerk as receiver, 15*l.*, 10*l.*	25	0	0			
„ income tax on dividends returned	0	3	10				„ rates and taxes	21	11	3			
„ sale of crops	60	0	0				„ repairs, charity premises	21	4	8			
				755	11	4	„ surveyor	15	12	6			
	755	11	4				„ West Ham tithes	54	5	0			
Balance	489	13	2				„ repairs and works at house, farm buildings, gates, bridges, &c. at Plaistow on granting new lease	551	7	8			
							„ Rev. A. J. Hall, a former pupil	3	3	0			
							„ miscellaneous	26	18	7			
											1,245	4	6
	£1,245	4	6										

THE WOODHAM MORTIMER CHARITY.

To balance	328	9	6				By 30 freemen and widows' pensions	300	0	0			
„ one year's rent	460	0	0				„ widow of a livery annuitant	25	0	0			
„ half year insurance	2	9	2				„ „ donation	10	10	0			
							„ 34 poor members, Christmas	19	0	0			
							„ expenses on view	18	4	9			
							„ surveyor	1	1	0			
											373	15	9
								373	15	9			
							Balance	417	2	11			
				790	18	8		£790	18	8			

THE COOPERS' COMPANY'S CORPORATE PROPERTY.

To receipts				2,461	10	7	By payments				2,595	1	11
											8,012	8	4
							General balance				800	7	11
				£8,812	16	3					£8,812	16	3

1878

RATCLIFF CHARITY.

INCOME.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To balance - -	- 1,406 9 6		By expenses, boys' school	- 1,684 16 1	
„ rents - -	- 3,192 9 7		„ „ girls' „	- 642 0 1	
„ dividends - -	- 108 8 8		„ „ almspeople	- 1,132 14 6	
„ school fees, boys -	- 618 19 6		„ court attendance fees	- 112 0 0	
„ „ girls -	- 164 4 0		„ clerk and beadle's salaries	- [illegible]	
„ income tax (A.) returned	- 30 3 6		„ payments, Cloker's will	- [illegible]	
			„ Thames Conservancy Board	- [illegible]	
			„ repairs, charity premises	- 83 15 2	
			„ rates and taxes - -	- 60 13 4	
			„ surveyor - -	- 20 0 6	
			„ tradesmen - -	- 21 17 0	
			„ expenses on view -	- 5 16 11	
			„ advertisements -	- 15 18 2	
			„ official trustees -	- 22 10 0	
			„ miscellaneous -	- 25 14 5	
					4,010 7 2
				4,010 7 2	
			Balance -	- 1,110 7 7	
	5,120 14 9			£5,120 14 9	

THE EGHAM CHARITY.

To rents - -	- 762 7 6		By balance - -	- 429 13 2	
„ one year's land tax -	- 40 10 0		„ expenses almspeople	- 282 12 0	
„ dividends - -	- 68 8 10		„ „ school -	- 247 2 3	
„ income tax on do. returned -	0 3 10		„ Coopers' Company -	- 15 0 0	
		871 10 2	„ clerk as receiver, 15*l.*, 10*l.* -	- 25 0 0	
	871 10 2		„ rates and taxes -	- 18 16 8	
Balance -	- 380 7 5		„ repairs, charity premises -	- 5 16 2	
			„ surveyor - -	- 32 17 0	
			„ Mr. R. Trumper, survey, &c.	5 5 0	
			„ W. J. Smith, repairing cottages - -	- 10 0 0	
			„ Staines Local Board contribution, filling up ditch, and putting in drain -	- 40 0 0	
			„ miscellaneous - -	- 29 15 4	
					1,251 17 7
	£1,251 17 7				

THE WOODHAM MORTIMER CHARITY.

To balance - -	- 427 2 11		By 50 freemen and widows' pensions - - -	- 300 0 0	
„ one year's rent -	- 428 10 0		„ widow of a liveryman, annuity	25 0 0	
„ „ insurance -	- 7 7 4		„ liveryman and widows' donations - - -	- 25 15 6	
„ premium and bonus on policy unexpired - -	- 23 4 6		„ insurance, septennial -	- 39 6 0	
„ 1,000*l.* new 3 per cent. stock lent by the company	- 940 8 6		„ surveyor - - -	- 30 12 6	
		1,816 13 3	„ expenses on views - -	- 9 13 3	
	1,816 13 3		„ remodelling and partially rebuilding homestead, &c., &c. - -	- 1,393 5 6	
Balance due to company	- 53 19 0		„ drain tiles - - -	- 28 0 0	
			„ 34 poor members, Christmas	19 0 0	
					1,870 12 3
	£1,870 12 3				

THE COOPERS' COMPANY'S CORPORATE PROPERTY.

To receipts - - - -		4,345 17 10	By payments - - - -		4,413 2 1
					11,550 19 1
			General balance - -		603 16 11
		£12,154 16 0			£12,154 16 0

1879.

RATCLIFF CHARITY.

INCOME.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To balance - -	1,110	7	7			
„ rents - -	3,231	16	7			
„ dividends - -	109	2	8			
„ school fees, boys -	626	17	0			
„ „ girls -	484	13	4			
„ income tax (A.) returned -	49	13	4			
				5,612	10	6

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By expenses boys' school -	1,381	6	9			
„ „ girls' „ -	789	0	6			
„ „ almspeople -	1,156	18	10			
„ court attendance fees -	116	0	0			
„ clerk and beadle's salaries -	142	10	0			
„ payments, Cloker's will -	12	1	0			
„ Thames Conservancy Board	30	10	0			
„ repairs, charity premises -	92	3	9			
„ rates and taxes - -	54	8	1			
„ one year income tax allowed to tenants - - -	49	13	5			
„ pensions to retired schoolmasters - - -	300	0	0			
„ pensions to retired nurse -	30	0	0			
„ surveyor - - -	11	11	0			
„ tradesmen - - -	23	19	3			
„ advertisements - -	13	6	9			
„ expenses, view of properties -	18	19	0			
„ purchase, 200*l.* reduced stock	194	10	0			
„ official trustees - -	22	10	0			
„ miscellaneous - -	24	18	2			
				4,464	6	6
Balance -	1,148	4	0			
				£5,612	10	6

THE EGHAM CHARITY.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To rents - - -	678	17	4			
„ dividends - - -	64	4	7			
„ income tax on dividends returned - - -	0	6	6			
„ one year's land tax, Plaistow	40	10	0			
„ sale of 296*l.* 8*s.* Consols per official trustees - -	273	5	10			
				1,057	4	3
	1,057	4	3			
Balance - -	341	6	8			
				1,398	10	11

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By balance - - -	380	7	5			
„ expenses of school - -	291	0	6			
„ „ almspeople -	238	11	10			
„ Coopers' Company - -	15	0	0			
„ clerk as receiver, 15*l.*, 10*l.* -	25	0	0			
„ rates and taxes - -	26	3	4			
„ repairs, charity premises -	41	11	2			
„ Egham Highway Board -	10	10	0			
„ surveyor - - -	32	13	0			
„ expenses on views - -	16	5	10			
„ A. Mills' compensation -	15	0	0			
„ purchase land - 200 0 0						
„ solicitor's costs - 62 5 10						
„ surveyor's „ - 11 0 0						
	273	5	10			
„ interest on purchase money -	4	10	0			
„ miscellaneous - -	28	12	0			
				1,398	10	11

THE WOODHAM MORTIMER CHARITY.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To one year's rent - -	428	10	0			
„ „ insurance - -	5	12	3			
„ timber sold - - -	130	10	0			
				564	12	3
	564	12	3			
Balance due to company -	333	4	0			
				897	16	3

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By balance - - -	53	19	0			
„ Freemen and widows' pensions - - -	260	0	0			
„ widow of liveryman, three quarters - -	18	15	0			
„ 29 poor members, Christmas	17	0	0			
„ balance of builders' account	415	0	0			
„ surveyor - - -	95	6	6			
„ expenses on views - -	8	8	3			
„ Coopers' Company, one year's interest less 12*s.* 6*d.* -	29	7	6			
				897	16	3

THE COOPERS' COMPANY'S CORPORATE PROPERTY.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To receipts - - - - -	3,387	10	0			
				£10,621	17	0

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By payments - - - - -	3,133	19	10			
				9,894	13	6
General balance - -	727	3	6			
				£10,621	17	0

Part IV.—M.

Return M.—General and Technical Education.

A statement as to whether the company does anything to subsidise or encourage education, whether general or technical, and a return of the means (if any) so employed, and of the amount expended on such objects during each of the last preceding 10 years.

The company has under its management a school of 300 boys at Stepney, and a middle class day school for 150 girls at Bow Road, both of which are supported out of the funds of the Ratcliff Charity.

The company has also under its management a free school at Egham, Surrey, where 100 boys are educated. This school is supported out of the Egham Charity funds.

The expenditure on these schools is shewn in Return H.

For the last three years the company has contributed out of its corporate funds one hundred guineas annually to the City and Guilds of London Institute for promoting technical education, and in 1880 the company awarded prizes for the best work in the cooperage trade in connexion with a workmen's exhibition at the east end of London.

PART V.—REFORM.

Return V.—Reform.

The Commissioners being bound to report to Her Majesty "what measures (if any) are, in their "judgment, expedient and necessary for improving or altering the constitution of the companies, or the "appropriation or administration of the property or revenues thereof," respectfully invite the attention of the officers of the companies to this part of the Commission.

The Commissioners will be very glad to receive and consider any suggestions respecting this part of the Commission with which the officers of the companies may do the Commissioners the honour of favouring them.

The company have no suggestion to make, as they do not consider that any modification of the existing system of management of the company's affairs is necessary or would be advantageous.

APPENDIX A.

The Company gave considerable information to the Municipal Commissioners appointed in 1834.

APPENDIX B.

City of London Livery Companies' Commission,
2, Victoria Street, S.W.

Sir, February 15, 1882.

The Commissioners desire me to thank, on their behalf, the Court of the Worshipful Company of Coopers for the information which they have supplied to the Commissioners, but at the same time to state that that information is not, in their judgment, quite sufficient. I am therefore to draw attention to some points in the returns of the Coopers' Company with regard to which the Commissioners must respectfully ask for further information. The points are mentioned in the Schedule hereto, and the Commissioners will be much obliged to the Court if they will let them have the additional particulars as soon as possible.

I am, &c.
(Signed) H. D. Warr,
Secretary.

The Clerk of the Worshipful Company of Coopers,
Coopers' Hall, Basinghall Street, E.C.

SCHEDULE.

The Commissioners respectfully ask for further information with regard to the following point:—

Part IV. Circular, 14th August 1880.

The returns contain no detailed statement of the Company's corporate expenditure.

Coopers' Hall, Basinghall Street, E.C.

Sir, March 23, 1882.

Having submitted your letter of 15th February to the Court of this Company I am directed to furnish you with the enclosed returns of the Company's corporate income and expenditure for the years 1870–1879 inclusive.

I am at the same time to inform you that in making this return the Court do not admit the right of the Commissioners, or any other body, to inquire into the administration of the Company's private property and the information is supplied as a matter of courtesy only.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. BOYER,
Clerk.

H. D. Warr, Esq.

RETURN H.—Detailed Statement of the Coopers' Company's Corporate Income and Expenditure for 10 years, 1870–1879.

1870.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance brought forward				411	6	10
Rents, land tax, and insurance	1,221	8	5			
Interest	710	15	6			
Fines	251	5	2			
Allowance by Egham charity	15	0	0			
				2,198	9	1
				2,609	15	11
December 31. To balance				503	18	10

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Ground rent, rates and taxes	173	19	7			
Repairs, insurance, tradesmen	146	0	7			
Pensions	120	0	0			
Salaries	372	19	0			
Expenses, court of livery	990	1	6			
Solicitor and surveyor	116	6	4			
Admission stamps	10	10	0			
Egham Visit	8	5	9			
Miscellaneous	35	4	4			
				1,973	7	1
Purchase New Three per Cents. and Consols				132	10	0
				2,10	17	1
Balance				503	18	10
				2,609	15	11

1871.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance brought forward				503	18	10
Rents, land tax and insurance,	1,078	16	7			
Interest	751	6	6			
Fines	314	8	4			
Allowance by Egham charity	15	0	0			
				2,159	11	5
Sale of 1,000*l.* New Three per Cents.				904	12	0
				3,568	2	3
December 31. To balance				474	1	5

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Ground rent, rates and taxes	163	5	5			
Repairs, insurance, tradesmen	810	6	3			
Pensions	192	10	0			
Salaries	364	4	0			
Expenses of court and livery	994	14	8			
Surveyor	34	17	3			
Admission stamps	10	5	0			
Egham Visit	9	12	0			
Miscellaneous	14	18	9			
				2,594	13	4
Purchase, New Three per Cents. and Consols				499	7	6
				3,094	0	10
Balance				474	1	5
				3,568	2	3

1872.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance brought forward				474	1	5
Rents, land tax, and insurance	1,124	5	6			
Interest	737	18	7			
Fines	385	16	6			
Allowance by Egham charity	15	0	0			
				2,263	0	7
				2,737	2	0
December 31. To balance				409	5	3

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Ground rent, rates and taxes	150	8	0			
Repairs, insurance, tradesmen	269	15	6			
Pensions	207	10	0			
Salaries	367	15	0			
Expenses of court and livery	1,223	13	6			
Solicitor and surveyor	31	4	6			
Admission stamps	7	0	0			
Egham Visit	8	6	6			
Miscellaneous	22	3	9			
				2,287	16	9
Purchase of Consols				40	0	0
				2,327	16	9
Balance				409	5	3
				2,737	2	0

1873.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance brought forward				409	5	3
Rents, land tax, insurance	1,131	15	1			
Interest	758	4	6			
Fines	481	10	2			
Allowance by Egham charity	15	0	0			
Sundries	4	1	9			
				2,390	11	6
Value of fee-farm rent	911	8	0			
Sale of 3,000*l.* New Three per Cents.	2,708	3	6			
				3,619	11	6
				6,419	8	3
December 31. To balance				168	11	11

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Ground rent, rates and taxes	163	12	1			
Repairs, insurance, tradesmen	221	14	11			
Pensions	210	0	0			
Salaries	375	7	0			
Expenses of court and livery	1,186	10	9			
Surveyor	3	3	0			
Admission stamps	11	0	0			
Egham Visit	10	14	0			
Contribution, library window, Guildhall	10	10	0			
Miscellaneous	23	16	2			
				2,216	7	11
Purchase, land at Plaistow	3,110	19	2			
Purchase, Scinde and Delhi Railway stock	666	18	6			
Purchase, London and North western debenture stock	216	10	9			
Purchase, Consols	40	0	0			
				4,034	8	5
				6,250	16	4
Balance				168	11	11
				6,419	8	3

1874.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance brought forward				168	11	11
Rents, land tax, insurance	1,154	4	0			
Interest	682	8	2			
Fines	198	6	8			
Allowance by Egham charity	15	0	0			
				2,049	18	10
Sale of New Three per Cents				544	8	6
				2,762	19	3
Balance overdrawn				42	10	0
				2,805	9	3

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Ground rent, rates and taxes	160	4	0			
Repairs, insurance, tradesmen	285	14	3			
Pensions	201	7	6			
Salaries	375	5	0			
Expenses, court and livery	984	6	2			
Surveyor and solicitor	57	17	2			
Admission stamps	5	12	6			
Egham Visit	9	12	6			
Legacy duty	15	18	9			
Attending Lord Mayor to Westminster	57	12	0			
Miscellaneous	9	17	10			
				2,163	7	8
Purchase, land, Woodham Mortimer	488	6	1			
Redemption, land tax, Plaistow	112	1	6			
Purchase, London and North-western debenture stock	41	14	0			
				642	1	7
				2,805	9	3
December 31. By balance				42	10	0

1875.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Rents, land tax, insurance	1,283	17	1			
Interest	693	17	3			
Fines	618	1	10			
Allowance by Egham Charity	15	0	0			
Bonus on policy	15	10	9			
				2,626	6	11
Sale of New Three per Cents				7,040	17	0
				9,667	3	11
Balance overdrawn				12	8	1
				9,679	12	0

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance overdrawn				42	10	0
Ground rent, rates and taxes	159	19	3			
Repairs, insurance, tradesmen	171	0	9			
Pensions	190	15	0			
Salaries	375	5	0			
Expenses of court and livery	1,080	1	8			
Surveyor	36	4	0			
Admission stamps	23	0	0			
Attending Lord Mayor and Sheriff to Westminster	38	10	2			
Miscellaneous	28	9	9			
				2,103	5	7
Purchase, land at Plaistow	2,399	7	0			
Enfranchisement of copyhold at Woodham Mortimer and conveyance	234	9	5			
Purchase 5,000*l.* Brazilian Five per Cent. stock	4,900	0	0			
				7,533	16	5
				9,679	12	0
December 31. By balance				12	8	1

1876.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Rents, land tax, insurance	1,247	9	4			
Interest	704	19	3			
Fines	561	14	10			
Allowance by Egham Charity	15	0	0			
Sale of crops	17	10	0			
				2,546	13	5
				2,546	13	5
December 31. To balance				145	13	4

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance overdrawn				12	8	1
Ground rent, rates and taxes	157	15	0			
Repairs, insurance, tradesmen	270	7	9			
Pensions	80	0	0			
Salaries	375	5	0			
Expenses of court and livery	1,108	9	2			
Solicitor and surveyor	161	17	0			
Egham Visit	16	5	3			
Admission stamps	28	0	0			
Valuation of crops	167	4	6			
Miscellaneous	23	8	4			
				2,388	12	0
				2,401	0	1
Balance				145	13	4
				2,546	13	5

1877.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance brought forward				145	13	4
Rents, land tax, and insurance	1,219	7	5			
Interest	703	12	10			
Fines	373	15	6			
Allowance by Egham Charity	15	0	0			
Premium on policy	4	1	6			
				2,315	17	3
				2,461	10	7
Balance overdrawn				133	11	4
				2,595	1	11

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Ground rent, rates and taxes	162	6	7			
Repairs and tradesmen	147	6	1			
Pensions	80	0	0			
Salaries	375	5	0			
Expenses of court and livery	1,344	0	5			
Surveyor	37	4	6			
Egham Visit	15	13	6			
Admission stamps	20	0	0			
Miscellaneous	20	18	4			
				2,202	10	5
Purchase of Great Eastern Railway debenture stock				392	11	6
				2,595	1	11
December 31. By balance				133	11	4

1878

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Rents, land tax, insurance	1,876	13	0			
Interest	751	10	4			
Fines	651	1	0			
Allowance by Egham Charity	15	0	0			
Bonus on septennial policy	11	5	0			
				2,805	9	4
Premium on lease of Fountain	600	0	0			
Sale of 1,000*l.* New Three per Cents.	940	8	6			
				1,540	8	6
				4,345	17	10
Balance overdrawn				72	4	3
				4,418	2	1

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance overdrawn				133	11	4
Ground rent, rates and taxes	162	2	5			
Repairs and tradesmen	150	19	8			
Pensions	122	7	0			
Salaries	375	5	0			
Expenses, court and livery	1,503	13	8			
Surveyor	27	13	0			
Admission stamps	31	10	0			
Egham Visit	14	0	4			
Miscellaneous	26	4	1			
				2,413	15	2
Loan to Woodham Mortimer Charity	940	8	6			
Purchase, North British Railway preference stock	591	1	0			
Purchase, North British Railway preference stock	339	6	1			
				1,870	15	7
				4,418	2	1
December 31. By balance				72	4	3

1879.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Rents, land tax insurance	1,431	1	10			
Interest	752	18	0			
Fines	221	16	8			
Allowance by Egham charity	15	0	0			
				2,420	16	6
Sale of 1,000*l.*, New Three per Cents.				966	13	6
				3,387	10	0
December 31. To balance				253	10	2

Expenditure.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance overpaid				72	4	3
Ground rent, rates and taxes	172	0	6			
Repairs and tradesmen	104	6	9			
Pensions	85	0	0			
Salaries	376	10	0			
Expenses of court and livery	1,461	4	7			
Surveyor	52	18	6			
Admission stamps	5	5	0			
Egham Visit	9	11	0			
City guilds institute	105	0	0			
Miscellaneous	27	4	3			
				2,399	0	7
Advances to Merralls	300	0	0			
Repairs, Loft house	362	15	0			
				662	15	0
				3,133	19	10
Balance				253	10	2
				3,387	10	0

APPENDIX C.

City of London Livery Companies' Commission,
2, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.,
July 17, 1882.

Sir,

I much regret to have to give the Court of the Coopers' Company and yourself any further trouble, but I shall be much obliged if the Court will kindly inform the Commissioners what is the rateable value of the Company's almshouses and schools respectively? This is an inquiry which was not specifically comprehended in the original interrogatories and about which the Commissioners have consequently had to trouble most of the Companies further.

I am, &c.
(Signed) H. D. Warr,
Secretary.

J. Boyer, Esq.,
Clerk to the Coopers' Company.

Coopers' Hall, Basinghall Street, E.C.,
July 26, 1882.

Sir,

In reply to your letter of 17th inst., I have the pleasure to furnish you with the following particulars:—

Rateable value of the Company's Schools and Almshouses.

	£	s.	d.
Masters' Houses and Almshouses at Stepney, Middlesex	138	0	0
Rateable value of Girls' School No. 86 Bow Road, Middlesex	130	0	0
Rateable value of School, Almshouses and Master's Residence at Egham, Surrey	79	0	0

I am, &c.
(Signed) J. Boyer,
Clerk.

H. D. Warr, Esq.,
&c. &c.

CORDWAINERS' COMPANY.

THE Returns of the Company were made under protest, and were prefaced by the following statement:—

Before furnishing in detail the returns requested by the Commissioners appointed by Her Majesty to inquire into the City Companies, the Cordwainers' Company desire to make, by way of preface, the following statement with reference to the Company.

The Allutarii or Cordwainers appear to have been voluntarily associated together as a craft or mystery from very remote times, probably as early as the Conquest, in close connection with the municipality of London. Its object was to encourage and regulate the trades connected with the leather industry, and included the flaying, tanning, and currying of hides, and also the manufacture and sale of shoes, boots, goloshes, and other articles of leather. In the 13th and following centuries several branches separated and formed distinct communities, such as the girdlers, tanners, curriers, and leather sellers.

Besides the protection and regulation of trades, various other benefits accrued in those rude and turbulent times from the control exercised by the several crafts over the masters, workmen, and apprentices, in the settlement of disputes, the suppression of fraudulent practices, and the summary infliction of punishment (with the sanction of the Mayor and aldermen) on evil-doers.

The good and wholesome laws and ordinances enacted from time to time contemplated equally the benefit of the master, the workman, and the consumer. They were framed to secure to the master honest, skilful, and efficient work and service; to the workman freedom from undue competition in his industry and fair wages, together with a provision for his relief in sickness and old age; and to the consumer a guarantee against bad materials, defective workmanship, and excessive prices.

The public spirit and integrity with which the powers and privileges of this Guild were used may be inferred from the important municipal position and duties assigned it, and from the rule and government of the mysterie conferred by successive charters and numerous Acts of Parliament. The funds supplied by the generosity of their own members for promoting the free intercourse and festive enjoyment of the whole community among themselves, the liberal provision made for the sustentation of their poor brethren in time of need, and the gifts entrusted to them for charitable and other uses, go also to prove that they worthily fulfilled their duties through the long centuries of their history. The Guilds formed part and parcel of the Corporation of London, and were often called upon to bear their share in the contributions for wars in France and Ireland, and for other State or public purposes, for erection of the Guildhall and Royal Exchange, Bridewell and Bartholomew Hospitals, for the purchase and distribution of corn, &c. to the poor in seasons of distress, and for maintaining the loyal hospitality of the City on the occasions of Royal visits and public rejoicings.

The first existing Ordinance of the Cordwayners (Allutarii) is found in *Liber Horn*, folio 339, and was made in the 56th year of King Henry III. (son of King John), Anno Domini 1272. The preamble shows the association to have been voluntary in its origin, and sets forth that the provisions and statutes which the good men of the cordwayners of London therein ordained, with the will and consent of Master Walter Henry, Mayor of London, and the other Barons of the same city, and with the unanimous will and consent of the same cordwayners, were designed "for the relief and advancement of the whole business, and to the end that all frauds and deceits may be hereafter avoided."

It is ordained that in future the cordwainers, the tanners, and the curriers (cistarii) shall have separate rights and regulations as to working alum-leather and tan-leather, and for preparing cowhides, &c., and shall not interfere with each other under a penalty of half a mark to be paid to the commonalty of the city aforesaid; and further, that no apprentice should be received but only with the will and consent of the Mayor and commonalty of London.

There are sundry other provisions and orders for the regulation and control of the mysterie, and it is further declared that "to the end that all these above-written statutes made for the advantage of the whole realm be faithfully kept, and "the amerciaments of delinquents, together with the forfeitures, be levied and delivered to the chamberlain of the city "aforesaid, which now are and for the time shall be to the use of the said commonalty, the aforesaid cordwainers have "elected twelve good and lawful men as principal keepers, sworn for all before the Mayor and bailiffs that they will "faithfully keep all the above-written statutes as aforesaid, with the assistance of the city, and will levy the amerciaments "according to their powers, &c." The carrying of shoes for sale is restricted to the part of the city between Corveysere Street (Queen Street), and Soper Lane (Bow Lane).

The names of the aforesaid "twelve keepers" and their several seals are set to the same.

In the 37th year Edward III. (A.D. 1364) is recorded "an account of moneys received by John Cauntebrigg, the city chamberlain, from 32 livery companies, as free gifts to the King towards carrying on the French wars." Among these the Cordwainers' (Allutarii) stand 15th in order, their contribution being 10 marks (6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*), four principal companies —Mercers', Drapers', Fishmongers', and Skinners', contributing 60 marks each (40*l.*), and the lowest one mark (13*s.* 4*d.*)

In the 11th year of King Henry IV. (A.D. 1409), in the mayoralty of Drego de Barantin, is an ordinance or composition exemplified by the King for the settlement of long-existing differences between the workers of old leather called "cobblers," and the workers of new leather called "cordwainers." The King (Henry IV.) commanded the Mayor, recorder, and aldermen of the city of London to take an inquisition before 24 men, viz.:—Twelve of the workers of old leather called "cobblers," and 12 of the workers of new leather called "cordwainers," to determine the ancient custom, and to declare that which was due and would belong in right and reason to either side, which inquisition was taken accordingly. This ordinance was proclaimed in full hustings holden in London on the Monday next after the Feast of St. Luke the Evangelist, in the 11th year of the same reign.

In this ordinance we find for the first time mention made of "the wardens of the said Mysterie of Cordwainers."

Among the 12 men of the Cordwayners whose hands and seals are set to the same ordinance is the name of John Yonge, who in the year A.D. 1440 (temp. Hen. VI.) gave to the Cordwainers' Company certain land in the city for the purpose of a hall, on which site it is believed a part of the present hall now stands.

In the Harleian MSS. 541, temp. 1st year Richard III. (A.D. 1483) the halls of the Inns of Court, and also of the 25 livery companies of London possessing halls, are enumerated, among which the Cordwainers' stand No. 21; a site having been given them about 40 years earlier by one of their own members, as already stated.

This hall was rebuilt in A.D. 1577 from funds given for the purpose by another of their members, Thomas Nicholson, a master of the Company. That the Company had attained some note at this period is evidenced by the fact that Camden the historian, who died in October 1623, at the age of 73 years, left the Company by his will 12*l.* for a piece of plate to bear the following inscription:—"Gul. Camdenus Clarenceux ffilius Sampsonis Pictoris Londinensis dono dedit." This, with the rest of the Company's plate, was sold after the Fire of London.

The first charter of incorporation was granted by King Henry the VI., on the 26th day of April, in the 17th year of his reign (A.D. 1439), whereby, in consideration of the payment of 50 marks, he granted to the freemen of the Mysterie

of Cordwainers (Allutariorum) of the city of London that they should be one body or commonalty for ever, that they should every year elect and make of themselves one master and four wardens to rule and govern the said mysterie, and all men and workers of the mysterie and commonalty, and all workmen and workers whatsoever of tanned leather relating to the said mysterie, to search and try black and red tanned leather and all new shoes which should be sold or exposed for sale, as well within the said city as without, within two miles thereof.

To have perpetual succession and a common seal.

To be fit and capable in law to acquire and purchase for themselves and their successors for ever, in fee and perpetuity, lands, tenements, rents, and other possessions whatsoever, and from any person whomsoever.

To plead and be impleaded before any justices in any court.

And further to acquire lands, tenements, and rents, as well in possession as in reversion, within the city of London and the suburbs thereof, to be held of the Crown in free burgage, to the amount of 10*l.* per annum.

To examine and prove black and red tanned leather, and to regulate the sale of boots and shoes in the city of London, and within two miles thereof.

The above charter was exemplified and confirmed by the charter 4 & 5 Philip and Mary (17th June, 1557).

The charter or letters patent of Queen Elizabeth, dated 24th August, in the fourth year of Her Majesty's reign (A.D. 1562), exemplifies and confirms the exemplification of Philip and Mary.

Furthermore this charter grants "that the commonalty of the Society may yearly elect according to the ancient custom "of the city of London, 12 discreet and honest persons to assist the master and wardens in the rule and government "of the Mysterie. Also to elect from the freemen of the Mysterie auditors for the examination of the accounts of the "wardens of such Mystery, and also a clerk and a beadle."

The charter further grants to them the government of all persons exercising the said trade within the city of London and three miles round about the said city and suburbs. Also the power of making byelaws for such purpose is thereby given to the master, wardens, assistants, and commonalty.

The charter further extended the rights of the Company to hold lands of the annual value of 20*l.* per annum over and above the lands they were authorised to hold by the before-mentioned charter of King Henry VI.

This charter was duly enrolled in the repertory of the Court of Aldermen, 9th March, 6th Elizabeth.

King James I. in the 10th year of his reign, granted another charter to the Company upon the petition of the master, wardens, and commonalty of the Mysterie, which ordained that the number of the assistants should be increased to 16, the whole to be elected yearly, or from time to time as often as might be expedient; it also granted further powers for the government and rule of the trade, and power to hold lands to the extent of 200*l.* per annum, in addition to the lands they were authorised to hold by the previous charter; and further confirmed the Company in the possession and enjoyment of all the lands they then held.

A new charter was granted by King James II. in the first year of his reign, but it would appear that this charter was afterwards annulled by Act 2nd William and Mary, cap. 9; but this same Act restored and confirmed all previous charters.

In the 14th Elizabeth, anno 1572, and by authority of Her Majesty's charter granted in the fourth year of her reign, certain byelaws were ordained by the master, wardens, and commonalty for the rule and government of the Mystery, and the same were approved and allowed by Sir Nicholas Bacon, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, William Marquis of Winchester, Lord Treasurer, Robert Cathorn, C.J. of Queen's Bench, and James Dyer, C.J. of Common Pleas.

By authority of the charter 10th James I. (1612) certain new byelaws were ordained by the master, wardens, and assistants, with the consent of the commonalty, and the same were approved and confirmed by Thomas Lord Ellesmere, chancellor, Sir Thomas Fleming, C.J., King's Bench, and Sir Edward Coke, C.J., Common Pleas.

The orders, rules, and ordinances of the master, wardens, and commonalty of the Mystery now regulating the Company were made and agreed to at a court specially summoned at Cordwainers' Hall, 31st May 1749; and a copy accompanies these returns.

By the Great Fire of London in the year 1666 the hall of the Company erected in 1577 was burnt, together with many of the ancient documents and records, the Royal charters excepted. A considerable part of the Company's houses in the city were also destroyed, and so disastrous to the Company were the losses sustained, that in order to meet the urgent need for reinstating the hall and continuing the due payment of charges on their property, the pensions, &c., it was found necessary to set on foot negotiations for selling the Company's interest in their Irish estates, which was accordingly done, and all that interest was conveyed to the Goldsmiths' Company.

The Company's plate, consisting of 44 pieces with ancient engraving of arms and inscriptions of the donors on many, was also sold, and the proceeds applied to pay off the Company's debts. The Company was greatly indebted to the generosity of certain of its own members for assistance in rebuilding the hall, which was completed at considerable cost in the year 1670.

Legislative enactments, more or less affecting the cordwainers' and kindred trades down to the present century, were passed from time to time, as appears from the schedule of Acts of Parliament comprised in Return E., part I.

Since the passing of the Act of 5th George IV. cap. 47, the active control by the Company of the mystery of cordwainers, which had been exercised for more than six centuries, has fallen into disuse by the will of Parliament, and by the rapid extension and altered conditions of trade consequent on the progress of the nation in all its commercial and social aspects. Other duties and trusts which the Company fulfil remain. Independently of the charitable trusts which the Company administer under the inspection of the Charity Commissioners, other funds of the Guild arising from gifts of their predecessors are applicable to the maintenance of the Company's hall and the payment of the clerk, beadle, and servants for the necessary management of its general affairs, and for the cost of those annual celebrations and hospitalities on account of which special funds are provided, and which are called by the several benefactors' names.

The Company claim to have the fullest right to deal with their own private and corporate property and income (apart from their charitable estates) in any manner they think proper. Instead of dividing their surplus income among their own members, as they are entitled to do, the Company have hitherto appropriated the same for purposes connected with the promotion of education, the support of hospitals, and such other benevolent institutions and purposes as have commended themselves to the approval of the governing body.

For several years past the Company have been desirous of applying a part of their funds by new methods for the benefit of the craft, and they have sought, by inquiry of leading manufacturers of shoes and others, for suggestions on the subject of premiums for discovery of new materials for shoes or for the attainment of improved skill and taste in the manufacture, but without much success. They were, therefore, among the first to welcome the formation of the City of London Guilds for Promotion of Technical Education and to subscribe liberally towards its annual income, and also for the erection of the Central Technical University. A further portion of their surplus funds is appropriated in defraying the school fees of children of freemen or of persons of the trade of cordwainer at schools approved by the Court. These two applications of the funds are still in an early stage, and with respect to them the Court and livery are united in the desire to enlarge their gifts as the development proceeds and as the means of the Company may allow.

PART I.—FOUNDATION AND OBJECT.

Returns A. to I., both inclusive.

Return A.—A statement of the date, ascertained or probable, of the foundation of the Company, and of the circumstances, so far as they can be discovered from its documents of foundation or archives, in which the Company had its origin.

Return B.—A list of the charters, charters of inspeximus, and other instruments of a similar nature, whether originals or copies, which have been at any time in the possession of the Company, together with an abstract of the purport of each, regard being specially had to any evidence which it may contain as to the object of the foundation of the Company.

Return C.—A list of any trust-deeds "founding, regulating, or affecting" the Company, with the date of each, the names of the parties thereto, and an abstract of the purport of each.

Return D.—A list with dates of any "decrees of Court," whether of the Courts of Common Law or of Chancery, or of any Acts of the Court of Aldermen or the Court of Common Council, "regulating or affecting" the Company, with a statement of the effect of each decision.

Return E.—A list of any other documents, not included in the descriptions in the preceding returns, which "found, regulate, or affect" the Company, with dates and an abstract of the effect of each.

Return F.—A concise history of the Company, from the time of its foundation to the present day, with special reference to the inquiry contained in the Commission as to "the objects for which the Company was founded," and "how far those objects are now being carried into effect."

Return G.—Has the Company a licence in mortmain? When was such licence granted (referring to the document by description)? What is its extent, and to what extent is it now unexhausted?

Return H.—Is there vested in the Company, and how, whether by charter, statute, order of the Court of Aldermen, Act of Common Council, or otherwise, any right of exercising superintendence over, or any duty or discretion to encourage in any way, any and what art, trade, or business? State the nature and local limits of such control. In what manner and to what extent is such control now exercised? If such control is not now exercised, state the circumstances under which its exercise has fallen into desuetude.

Return I.—A list of the charities, eleemosynary, educational, or otherwise, which are under the management of the Company, stating in each case the name of the founder, the date and nature of the benefaction, its original and its present value, as regards both capital and income, and the purposes to which the funds have been applied for each of the last preceding 10 years.

A.—The probable date of the foundation of the Company, and of the circumstances, so far as they can be discovered from its documents of foundation or archives or otherwise, in which the Company had its origin, appear from the foregoing statement.

*B.—The following is a list, so far as the Company are aware or able to furnish the same, of the charters, charters of inspeximus, and other instruments of a similar nature, whether original or copies, which have been at any time in the possession of the Company:—

17th Henry VI.	Charter.
4th Philip and Mary	Charter.
4th Elizabeth	Charter.
10th James I.	Charter.
1st James II.	Charter.

C.—There is no trust-deed founding, regulating, or affecting the Company.

D.—The Company are not aware of any decrees of Court, whether of the Courts of Common Law or Chancery, affecting the Company.

So far as the Company are aware, the following is the only Act of the Courts of Aldermen or of Common Council regulating or affecting the Company, viz.:—An Act of Common Council dated 31st July, 1771, affecting the admission of the freemen of the Company to the freedom of the City of London.

A copy of the above Act accompanies this return.

E.—The Company have no other documents, not included in the description in the preceding returns, which "found, regulate, or affect the Company."

The following Acts of Parliament, most of which have been repealed, more or less affected the Company:—

25th Edward III. c. 4.
13th Richard II. c. 12.
4th Henry IV. c. 35.
2nd Henry VI. c. 7.
4th Edward IV. c. 7.
19th Henry VII. c. 19.
3rd Henry VIII. c. 10.
5th Henry VIII. c. 7.
14th and 15th Henry VIII. c. 9.
22nd Henry VIII. c. 6.
2nd and 3rd Edward VI. cc. 9 and 11.
1st Elizabeth, cc. 8 and 9.
5th Elizabeth, c. 8.
2nd James I. c. 22.
2nd William and Mary, c. 8.
9th Anne, c. 11.
9th George III. c. 39.
39th & 40th George III. c. 66.
41st George III. c. 53.
43rd George III. c. 106.
48th George III. c. 71.
5th George IV. c. 51.
36th and 37th Victoria, c. 91.

F.—The preface to these returns contains a concise history of the Company from its foundation to the present time, and has special reference to the inquiry contained in the Commission, "as to the objects for which the Company "was founded, and how far those objects are now being "carried into effect."

G.—So far as it may have been or is necessary for the Company to have a licence in mortmain, it has such a licence. Having reference to the terms of its charters and to the law relating to mortmain, including the custom of the City of London, the right of the Company to hold lands is unexhausted.

H.—The prefatory statement before referred to gives all the information asked for under the head of this return.

I.—A list of all the charities—eleemosynary, educational or otherwise—under the management of the Company, with the other particulars here asked for, are set forth in Part 4, Return C., No. 1.

* Copies of the above charters were sent with the returns.

PART II.—CONSTITUTION AND PRIVILEGES OF MEMBERSHIP.

Returns A. to D., both inclusive.

Return A.—Governing Body.

1.—State the present constitution of the governing body of the Company, whether such constitution is according to the charter, and if not, in what respects such constitution varies therefrom, and when and how such alteration was made.

2.—State the qualifications for membership of the governing body of the Company, the times and methods of election, and the qualifications of the voters at elections to the governing body.

3.—State the functions of the governing body, and of the different members of the same respectively, and whether the members of the governing body pay any, and what, fees or fines on admission thereto, and whether they are paid any, and what, salaries or amounts in respect of their services respectively,

4.—State the nature of the business which comes before the governing body of the Company, the method adopted in transacting it, the times at which the governing body meets for business purposes, the way in which the opinions of the members are taken, and whether the resolutions and decisions of the governing body are published, or are otherwise accessible to all or any, and which, of the members of the Company.

5.—State whether the members of the governing body are liable to suspension or removal, on any and what grounds, and by what method such suspension or removal is effected.

6.—Has the Company any byelaws sanctioned by the Courts of Law, or by the Court of Aldermen, or by Common Council, or otherwise? State the effect of such byelaws.

1. The present constitution of the governing body of the Company consists of one master, four wardens, and 16 assistants. Such constitution is according to the charters.

2. The qualifications for membership of the governing body of the Company are as follows:—

(1.) The master, wardens, and assistants are all liverymen of the Company; they are elected annually by the livery convened for the purpose in common hall from among themselves, in manner prescribed by the byelaws.

It is the custom to elect the senior warden of the preceding year to be the master for the current year, and to elect to the offices of the two senior wardens the second warden for the past year and the senior member of the Court of Assistants who has not already served the office of master, and to elect to the offices of junior wardens the two senior members of the livery who have not already served that office, and are otherwise qualified.

Consequently, about one half of the present livery have served the office of junior warden and have taken part in the management of the Company's affairs during their year of office, and the remainder of the livery are eligible to be elected by the livery in common hall in due course of rotation to all the offices of the governing body.

The master and wardens are elected annually in common hall on the first Tuesday in the month of July, at a common hall summoned for that purpose. They are sworn into office on the last Thursday in the same month of July, at a common hall, also summoned for that purpose, at which the assistants are elected and sworn.

The qualification of the voters at elections to the governing body is, that such voters must be persons who are entitled to attend and vote at common hall as before mentioned.

It is the custom in the Company to consider a liveryman disqualified for holding any office in the governing body who is in receipt of a pension from the Court or has failed to pay his creditors 20*s.* in the pound.

3. The governing body consists of the master and four wardens, assisted by the 16 assistants; it is their function to control and manage the property and affairs of the Company, to administer the trusts, to dispense the charities, and to elect the pensioners, to bind apprentices, and to admit qualified persons to the freedom of the Company.

The master, wardens, and four senior assistants for the time being also form a committee for the purpose of inquiring from time to time into the matters connected with the property of the Company, and to report thereon for the guidance of the Court.

The master pays no fee or fine on admission to the office.

Each senior warden pays two guineas on his admission.

Each junior warden pays 18*l.* on his admission in lieu of a dinner by ancient custom given at the expense of the junior wardens.

Should the master or any warden, when elected, refuse to serve such office, he is liable to a fine of 20*l.*; should any liveryman desire to be excused from being put in nomination as junior warden and to retain his position on the livery list, he is allowed to do so on payment of 20*l.*

An assistant when elected pays no fee or fine on admission, but is liable to a fine of 40*s.* if he refuses to serve.

No salary is paid to any of the governing body.

Each member receives a fee of 3*l.* 3*s.* for his punctual and continuous attendance at each court, which usually lasts nearly three hours.

Each member attending a meeting of a committee receives a fee of 1*l.* 1*s.* in respect of such attendance, which usually occupies a still longer time; such fees were recommended by the livery in common hall.

The master and four wardens for the time being form a standing committee for the distribution of the various pensions and charitable payments by the Company.

The master of the Company for the preceding year, the two past junior wardens of that year, and the junior member of the Court of Assistants for the time being are the auditors for auditing the accounts of the current master's year; the auditors are nominated at the common hall in accordance with the byelaws; the accounts, when audited, are presented to the Court in the form of a report.

Two members of the Court of Assistants, elected for the purpose by the Court, form the committee for considering the applications for grants to freemen and liverymen towards the education of their children. Other committees are appointed by the Court out of their own members, for the transaction of the business of the Company, as occasion requires.

4. The business which comes before the governing body at each court (which is held monthly) consists of the investigation of the receipts and payments of the Company during the previous month, the binding of apprentices, the application of new members for admission into the freedom of the Company, and their admissions; matters relating to the management and letting of the Company's properties and the administration of their funds and charities; the disposal of the Company's benevolent gifts and pensions; and all other matters concerning the general interests of the Company.

An agenda paper is prepared by the clerk for each meeting, and each matter of business is considered in the order on such paper.

The opinions of the members are taken by a show of hands on the question being put by the master from the chair and decided by a majority, the master having the casting vote.

The resolutions and decisions of the governing body are recorded in the Company's minute book, the entries in which are read over and approved at the next court, and signed by the master if correct: they are not published, nor are they otherwise accessible to any of the members of the Company other than the governing body, which includes the two junior wardens, who represent, for the time being, the livery.

5. Any member of the governing body is expected to resign or is liable to removal upon being elected a pensioner of the Company or failing to pay 20*s.* in the pound.

6. The byelaws of the Company are dated 31st May 1749 (of which a copy accompanies these returns). They were made and agreed to at a court specially convened on 31st May 1749, ratified, allowed, and approved on 2nd June 1750 by Lord Chancellor Hardwicke and the Lord Chief Justices of the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas, pursuant to the Act of 19 Henry VII. c. 19.

PART II.—RETURN B.—CONSTITUTION AND PRIVILEGES OF MEMBERSHIP.

RETURN B.—Admission to Membership.

1.—State the qualifications for membership of the Company, the several grades of membership of the Company, and whether women are admitted to membership.

2.—State the several modes in which the freedom of the Company may be obtained, the circumstances entitling an applicant to admission under each mode respectively, and the fees payable in respect of admission under each mode respectively.

3.—State whether persons exercising any particular trade are required by statute or otherwise to become free of the Company. Is there any process for compelling such persons to procure admission, or any process by which such persons are enabled themselves to procure admission; and are such processes enforced respectively, and to what extent? Do persons exercising any particular trade commonly become members of the Company? If so, how many members of such trade are at present members of the Company? State also (if the Company bears the name of any existing trade) how many members of such trade are members of the Company.

4.—Are freemen liable to disfranchisement, and if so, for what reasons; and what is the mode of disfranchisement?

5.—Is the livery of the Company limited or unlimited in number? What are the qualifications for election to the livery, who are the electors thereto, and how do the elections thereto take place, and what fees are payable on election? Are liverymen liable to removal from the livery, and for what reasons?

6.—State the number of apprentices bound at the Company's hall or otherwise under the auspices of the Company during each of the last 10 years, and state how many of such apprentices have been bound to members following the trade, if any, the name of which is borne by the Company? Has the Company in any, and what, cases paid the fees or premiums of such apprentices; and what has been the amount, if any, so expended in each of the last 10 years?

7.—Is the freedom of the City of London in any way a condition, precedent or subsequent, of membership of the Company? Are there any, and how many, members of the Company who are not free of the City of London?

1. Each candidate for admission to membership of the Company must be 21 years of age, and of good character. There are two grades of membership—

(1) Freemen.
(2) Liverymen.

Women are not usually admitted to membership, although there are instances in the Company's books of women having been admitted to the freedom of the Company, but it does not appear that any of them were admitted to the livery.

2. The freedom of the Company may be obtained in the three following modes:—

(1) By patrimony.
(2) By servitude.
(3) By redemption.

The circumstances entitling an applicant to admission under each mode are as follows:—

(1) Freedom of the father at the time of the birth of the applicant.
(2) Apprenticeship and service thereunder to a member of the Company for seven years.
(3) Election and payment of a fine.

The fees payable in respect of each admission are, in each of the above classes, as follows:—

(1) 7*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*, of which 5*l.* is paid to the Company, and the residue for stamps and fees.
(2) The like.
(3) 65*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, of which 60*l.* is paid to the Company, and the residue for stamp duties and fees.

3.—No person exercising any particular trade is now required by statute or otherwise to become free of the Company.

The statutes 5 George IV. cap. 57 and 36 & 37 Vict. cap. 91 repealed all former obligations for the purpose.

One third of the present livery of the Company (independently of the freemen) are connected with the boot, shoe, and leather trades.

The Company still bears the name of "the Cordwainers'," which is an existing trade.

4.—There is no known instance of any freeman of the Company being disfranchised for any reason whatever. The byelaws make no provision for this contingency.

5.—The livery of the Company is unlimited in number; but the number has seldom exceeded 100 members, exclusive of the governing body.

The qualifications of election to the livery are as follows:—

(1) Each candidate must be a freeman of the Company.
(2) He must not be in receipt of a pension from the Company.
(3) The election of liverymen is by call of the Court, as often as they may see fit or find cause.

A fee of 40*l.* is payable by each liveryman on his election, and there is no known instance of any liveryman having been removed from the livery. The byelaws make no provision for this contingency.

6.—Apprentices attend with their masters at the Company's hall to be bound.

The number of apprentices so bound during each of the last 10 years is as follows:—

1871	None.
1872	One.
1873	None.
1874	None.
1875	None.
1876	None.
1877	None.
1878	One.
1879	None.
1880	None.

Of these none have been bound to the members following the trade the name of which is borne by the Company.

None of the fees or premiums of any of these apprentices have been paid by the Company, no application having been made for the purpose.

7.—The freedom of the City of London is not in any way a condition precedent or subsequent to the membership of this Company. As a rule, and so far as the officers of the Company are aware, the freemen of this Company subsequently become freemen of the City of London.

PART II.—Return C.—CONSTITUTION AND PRIVILEGES OF MEMBERSHIP.

Return C.—Number of Members.

State (1) the present number of freemen, (2) the present number of the livery, (3) the present number of other members, (4) the number of admissions to the freedom by each mode respectively, and (5) the number of calls to the livery which have respectively taken place during each of the last preceding 10 years.

1.—It is impossible to state exactly the present number of freemen not being liverymen, deaths not being reported.

2.—The present number of the livery other than the Court is 96.

3. The present number of the Court (constituting the remaining members of the Company) is 21.

4 and 5.—The number of admissions to the freedom of this Company by the three following modes during each of the last preceding 10 years, and the number of calls to the livery which have respectively taken place during that period, are as follows:—

Year.	Patrimony.	Servitude.	Redemption.	Calls to the Livery.
1871	2	—	—	—
1872	4	1	—	—
1873	3	—	—	10
1874	5	—	1	—
1875	6	—	—	—
1876	5	—	1	—
1877	2	—	—	—
1878	4	—	2	27
1879	3	1	1	—
1880	3	2	—	—

PART II.—Return D.—CONSTITUTION AND PRIVILEGES OF MEMBERSHIP.

Return D.—Profits and Privileges.

1.—State with fulness what are the advantages, pecuniary or otherwise, incident to the position of a member of the Company in each grade of membership, as (1) a freeman, (2) a liveryman, (3) master, warden, or otherwise a member of the governing body.

2.—State the sums paid on an average annually for the preceding 10 years by the Company to the members according to the grades of membership mentioned above, and of what such sums consisted, whether (1) fees and of what nature, (2) pensions, or (3) other payments, specifying the nature of the same respectively.

3.—What circumstances are in practice held to constitute a claim to a pension or donation? State the number of present pensioners and donees respectively, and the amounts paid to them as such respectively, and the number of present pensioners and donees respectively who are members of the trade, if any, the name of which is borne by the Company

4.—(1) What is the average standing of a member of the Company when he is made a member of the governing body? and (2) for what number of years, on an average, does a member remain on the governing body?

5.—Does the Company carry on any, and what, trade or manufacture with which its title is directly or indirectly connected? In such case state out of what funds the capital is raised, the amount of capital, the profits, if any, for each of the last 10 years, and how such profits, if any, have been divided or otherwise dealt with during each of the last 10 years.

1.—The advantages, pecuniary or otherwise, incident to the position of members of the Company in each grade of membership, are as follows:—

(1.) A freeman, or his widow, in needy circumstances, is eligible, in the discretion of the Court, for a pension, on the recommendation of two liverymen.

(2.) The child or children of a freeman is or are eligible for an annual grant of money for educational purposes under regulations laid down by the Court.

(3.) A freeman is also entitled, as a matter of right, to be admitted to the freedom of the City of London on payment of a small fee.

A liveryman has, in addition to all the above, the following advantages:—

(1.) He is entitled to attend the common hall and vote on the election of the governing body, and on all other questions, including the leasing of the Company's properties.

(2.) He is entitled to attend some of the Company's entertainments.

(3.) He, or his widow, is also eligible for a larger pension than a freeman or his widow.

(4.) He is also qualified to fill, in regular succession, the office of junior warden, auditor, assistant of the Court, senior warden and master of the Company.

(5.) He is also entitled, provided he has been a freeman of the City of London 12 months previously to any Parliamentary election, and has resided during such period within 25 miles of St. Paul's, to vote for the election of members of Parliament for the City of London, and to vote in municipal elections in common hall within the City of London.

The master and wardens and other members of the governing body have, in addition to all the above, the following advantages:—

(1.) They are entitled to a fee for their punctual and continuous attendance at each of the courts and committees, as before stated.

(2.) They and their widows are also eligible for larger pensions than the liverymen, but they thereby become disqualified to act as members of the governing body, and lose the privileges specially attached to that position.

2. The annual sums paid on an average for the preceding 10 years by the Company out of their own funds, and exclusive of charitable funds left for the purposes of charity, to the members of this Company, according to their grades of membership, are as follows:—

(1.) The fees received by the members of the governing body for attendance at courts and committees during each of the last 10 years are as follows:—

(Memorandum—In the year 1876 the Court fees were increased on the recommendation of the common hall.)

	£	s.	d.
1871	704	11	0
1872	798	0	0
1873	883	1	0
1874	744	9	0
1875	805	10	0
1876	1,081	10	0
1877	1,129	16	0
1878	1,123	10	0
1879	1,140	14	0
1880	1,090	19	0

(2.) Freemen and heir widows, on an average for the preceding 10 years, 260*l.* per annum in pensions.
(3.) Liverymen and their widows, on the like average, 124*l.* per annum in pensions.

In addition to the above, educational grants have been made during the last five years to liverymen and their widows for the education of their children or grandchildren as follows:

	£	s.	d.
1880	115	18	0
1879	104	18	3
1878	142	7	0
1877	30	0	0
1876	15	0	0

3. Good character, misfortune, and inability to maintain his family are held to constitute a claim for a pension or donation. The number is as follows:—

(*a.*) Freemen or their widows - - - 25
(*b.*) Liverymen or their widows - - 4
(*c.*) Liverymen or their widows receiving school gifts - - - - 8
(*d.*) Past junior wardens - - - None
(*e.*) The widow of a member of the Court of Assistants not having passed the chair - 1
(*f.*) The widow of a past master - - 1

The following are the special donees of the Company:

The daughter of a former clerk of the Company - - - 40*l.* per ann.
2 exhibitioners at Oxford and Cambridge, in addition to original bequests 32*l.* „

In addition to the above, the Company from time to time are accustomed to make special gifts or grants to charitable institutions and other worthy objects, and on occasions of public calamity, as circumstances arise and are brought under their notice.

The amounts paid each pensioner are as follows:—

(*a.*) Freemen or their widows - - 10*l.* each.
(*b.*) Liverymen - - - 36*l.* „
Liverymen's widows - - 30*l.* „
(*c.*) Liverymen or their widows receiving school gifts - 15*l.* each child, with power to increase to 20*l.*
(*d.*) Past junior wardens - - 50*l.* each.
Their widows - - - - 40*l.* „
(*e.*) Members of the Court not having passed the chair - - 60*l.* „
Their widows - - - 50*l.* „
(*f.*) Master or past master - - 80*l.* „
Their widows - - - 60*l.* „

The number of the Company's present pensioners and donees respectively who are or have been members of or connected with the trade the name of which is borne by the Company is more than two thirds of the total number of pensioners.

4. The average standing of the members of the Company when made members of the governing body is as follows:—

A liveryman is generally of 15 years' standing when called upon to serve the office of junior warden.
A past junior warden is generally of 32 years' standing as a liveryman when called upon to serve the office of assistant. When once elected a member of the Court he is usually re-elected annually, and remains a member until his death, resignation, or disqualification.

5. The Company does not carry on any trade or manufacture.

PART III.—OFFICERS AND SERVANTS.

RETURNS A. to C., both inclusive.

RETURN A.—A list of the officers of the Company, with a statement of the duties of each, the amount of his salary and other emoluments, and whether or not he is a member of the Company.
RETURN B.—A list of the servants of the Company, with a statement of the duties of each, and of the amounts of their wages and other emoluments.
RETURN C.—A statement as to the mode in which the officers and servants of the Company are respectively appointed.

A.—The following is a list of officers of the Company, with the statement of the amount of the salary and other emoluments:—

Officers.	Salary and Emoluments.
	£
The clerk, who is a solicitor and a member of the Company - - - -	500
In addition the clerk is allowed offices rent free on the Company's premises, and makes the usual professional charges for the preparation and assignment of the Company's leases; he is also entitled to practise on his own account.	
Allowance for clerk in the office employed with the approval of the Court in the Company's business - - - - -	150
The surveyor - - - - -	105
The beadle, who is a member of the Company, and has a residence at the Company's hall -	155

B.—The following is a list of the servants of the Company, with a statement of the amount of their wages; there are no other emoluments:—

Servants.	Wages and Emoluments.
	£
The hallwoman - - - -	63
Two domestic servants (wages and maintenance) - - - -	100

C.—The clerk and beadle are appointed annually by the livery in common hall on the last Thursday in the month of July, in accordance with the byelaws.

The appointments of surveyor and hallwoman are made annually by the Court of Assistants.

PART IV.—EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL SOURCES OF INCOME, VALUE OF PROPERTY, ADMINISTRATION AND EXPENDITURE.

RETURNS A. to M., both inclusive.

RETURN A.—Landed Property.
1.—Estates on beneficial leases.
2.—Estates at rack-rent.
3.—Houses let on beneficial leases.
4.—Houses let at rack-rent.
5.—Copyhold for lives.
6.—Leases for lives.
7.—Copyhold of inheritance.
8.—Leaseholds held by the Company.
9.—Tithe rentcharges.
10.—Underwoods.

11.—Timber.
12.—Mining leases.
13.—Fixed payments.
14.—Lands in Ireland.
15.—Lands in Scotland.

1.—The Company have no landed property let on beneficial leases.

2.—The following is the only estate held by the Company let at rack-rent:—

County where situated.	Name of Parish.	Acreage.	Buildings.	Name of Tenant.	Date of last Valuation	Commencement of existing Lease (if any).	Term of Years of Lease.	Rent.	Fixed Deductions (if any).	Poor-rate Valuation, &c.	Whether or not present Lessee, &c.
Middlesex -	Enfield -	3½	None	H. K. Mayor -		Yearly tenancy		£8	Income tax -	Tenant pays all rates and taxes.	No.

3.—

A. Place where situated.	B. Name of Street and Number of the House.	C. Area of Garden, Orchard, &c.	D. Description of the House.	E. Name of the Lessee.	F. Date of the last Valuation.	G. The annual net Value then reported.	H. The Commencement of the existing Lease.	I. The Term of the existing Lease.	K. The Amount of the reserved Rent.	L. The Fine on the last Renewal.	M. The Number of Years of the previous Lease then unexpired.	N. The fixed Deductions (if any), by whom paid.	O. Estimate net annual Value for letting at Rack-rent.	P. Poor-rate Valuation.	Q. Whether or not, &c., present Lessee Member of Company, &c.
					At the date of the respective leases.	The net annual value was reserved by the respective leases, and appears in column K.		Years	£	All these leases were granted in consideration of rebuilding the premises or of outlays for improvements by the tenants. No fines were taken on any renewal.			No estimate has ever been made. The subject will come under the consideration of the Court at the expiration of the respective leases.	The Company are not acquainted with the amount of the respective poor-rate valuations on the properties, as the rates and taxes are paid by the lessees.	
Southwark	12, Bankside -	None	Wharf and warehouse.	A. J. Sedley -			Lady-day, 1877	80	100		None	Income tax deducted by tenant.			No.
"	Horse Shoe Alley, Block A.	"	Warehouse -	"			"	80	75		"				"
"	Horse Shoe Alley, Block B.	"	"	"			"	80	175		"	- -			"
"	Horse Shoe Alley, Block C.	"	"	"			"	80	215		"	- -			"
"	Park Street -	"	Model dwelling.	"			"	80	90		"	- -			"
"	"	"	Publichouse -	Barclay & Co.			"	80	70		"	- -			"
Edmonton	Fore Street -	"	Publichouse, "The Bell."	Jas. Kemp -			Christmas, 1876.	80	60		12	- -			"
"	1 to 6, Gilpin Terrace, Fore Street.	"	Shops - -	"			"	80	48		"	- -			"
"	Gilpin Grove, Fore Street.	"	Cottages -	"			"	80	124		"	- -			"
"	43 to 48, Gilpin Grove, Fore Street.	"	"	H. J. T. Gale			"	80	18		"	- -			"
Winchmore Hill.	Uplands -	3 acres	House and stables.	Wm. Frank -			Midsummer, 1877.	21	105		None	- -			Freeman since his purchase of the lease.
"	The Limes -	½ acre	House - -	Wm. Horsman			Michaelmas, 1874.	30	50		"	- -			No.
London -	46, Strand -	None	House and shop.	E. Holbrook -			Michaelmas, 1868.	60	140		8	- -			"
"	237 and 238, Holborn.	"	House and shop.	Carter & Co. -			Michaelmas, 1863.	61	130		14	- -			"
"	9, Cannon Street.	"	Warehouse -	Birkin & Co. -			Michaelmas, 1853.	70	150		None	- -			"

4.—

A. The Place, where situated.	B. The Name of the Street and Number of the House.	C. Area of Garden, Orchard, &c. (if any).	D. Description of the House.	E. The Name of the Lessee.	F. The Commencement of the existing Lease.	G. The Term of the Lease.	H. The Amount of the reserved Rent.	I. The Fixed Deductions (if any).	J. Poor-rate Valuation.	K. Whether, &c., Member of Company.
							£			
London -	34, King Street, Cheapside.	None	Offices -	Daviss and others	Midsummer, 1853.	30½	120	Income tax.	We are not aware of the amount of the poor-rate valuation, as the rate is always paid by the lessee.	No.
" -	117, Fleet Street -	"	Shop - -	J. T. Pickburn -	Christmas, 1864	21	120	"		"
" -	131, Fleet Street -	"	" - -	F. Algar - -	Lady-day, 1864	21	200	"		"
" -	6, Hatton Garden	"	" - -	Terry & Stoneman	Michaelmas, 1878.	14	200	"		"
" -	52, Hatton Garden	"	House and Workshop.	Unlet.						

CORDWAINERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
The Place where situated.	The Name of the Street and Number of the House.	Area of Garden, Orchard, &c. (if any).	Description of the House.	The Name of the Lessee.	The Commencement of the existing Lease.	The Term of the Lease.	The Amount of the reserved Rent.	The Fixed Deductions (if any).	Poor-rate Valuation.	Whether, &c., Member of Company.
London -	321, Strand -	None	Shop - -	Smith's Executors	Lady-day, 1864	21	160	Income tax.	—	No.
„ -	259, Holborn -	„	„ - -	A. May - -	Christmas, 1880	14	160	„	—	„
„ -	286, Holborn -	„	„ - -	J. W. Banford -	Christmas, 1862	21	140	„	—	„
„ -	24, Clare Street -	„	„ - -	Mary Mead -	Midsummer, 1874.	14	50	„	—	„
„ -	5, 6 and 10, Brooke's Market.	„	Dwelling-houses and slaughter-house.	J. Davie - -	Yearly tenant	—	50	„	—	„
„ -	12, Brooke's Market.	„	Dwelling-house.	W. Turner -	„	—	25	„	—	„
„ -	10, Bishopsgate Street.	„	Shop - -	Mrs. Bond -	Michaelmas, 1877.	7	230	„	—	„
„ -	11, Bishopsgate Street.	„	Tavern -	Miss Mellison -	Michaelmas, 1863.	21	260	„	—	„
„ -	12, Bishopsgate Street.	„	Shop - -	Howard and I'Anson.	Midsummer, 1880.	21	300	„	—	„
„ -	14, Bishopsgate Street.	„	„ - -	J. F. Wassell -	Lady-day, 1864	21	160	„	—	„
„ -	16, Bishopsgate Street.	„	„ - -	C. J. Craddock -	Christmas, 1876	21	500	„	—	„
„ -	43, Bishopsgate Street.	„	„ - -	S. Osmond -	Midsummer, 1874.	21	210	„	—	„
„ -	81, Wood Street -	„	Tavern -	C. Hilton - -	Christmas, 1868	30	200	„	—	„
„ -	„ -	„	Warehouse -	J. Seal - -	Lady-day, 1880	7	170	„	—	„
„ -	30, Fleet Street -	„	Late post-office	Postmstr-General	Lady-day, 1875	7	250	„	—	„
„ -	Temple Chambers	„	Offices -	C. P. Aid Society	Midsummer, 1875.	7	280	„	—	„
„ -	31, Fleet Street, and 2 and 3, Falcon Court.	„	Shop and Offices.	J. Lawrence -	Lady-day, 1875	7	350	„	—	„
„ -	32, Fleet Street, and 1, Falcon Court.	„	„	Philip & Son -	Lady-day, 1875	7	250	„	—	„
Edmonton	Fore Street -	„	Shops and dwelling-houses.	J. Cooper - -	Midsummer 1862.	21	80	„	—	„

5.—None.
6.—None.
7.—None.
8.—None.
9.—None.
10.—None.
11.—None.
12.—None.

13.—A sum of 8*l.* per annum payable by the parish of St. Sepulchre, Snow Hill, and paid in equal proportions to two poor scholars of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge; the amount was charged by the will of James Shaw upon certain property within the parish of St. Sepulchre, which has since been sold by the vicar and churchwardens of the parish, and the money is now in Court.

14.—The Company have none.

15.—None.

N.B.—In addition to the above there are two sums of 3,604*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.* consols, and 1,184*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.* consols, now standing in the name of the Paymaster-General for the time being on account of the Court of Chancery, being the proceeds of the sale of certain properties late belonging to the Company which have been taken for the purposes of certain public works under statutory powers.

Certain portions of the freehold properties held by the Company included in returns A 3 and A 4, Part IV., and also the above-mentioned sums of consols standing in the name of the Paymaster-General of the Court of Chancery, are subject to the following charitable bequests or dispositions, all of which are included in the annual returns made by the Company to the Charity Commissioners.

2*l.* per annum charged on the property of Richard Minge, a benefactor of this Company and a member thereof, and directed by his will to be paid to two clergymen for sermons, and 1*s.* each to 20 poor persons.

5*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* charged on the property of John Fisher, also a benefactor and member of the Company, and directed to be paid as follows:—1*s.* each to 100 poor householders of the poor of St. Dunstan's, Fleet Street, in the City of London, 6*s.* 8*d.* to poor strangers, 1*s.* 8*d.* to the master of the Company, 10*d.* to each of the four wardens, and 1*s.* to each of the churchwardens.

4*l.* 10*s.* charged on the property of Thomas Nicholson, also a benefactor and member of this Company, and directed to be paid as follows:—3*l.* 19*s.* to poor freemen of the Company, 3*s.* 4*d.* to the master, 1*s.* 8*d.* to each of the four wardens, and 1*s.* to the clerk.

11*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* charged on the property of John Wild, also a benefactor and member of the Company, and directed to be paid as follows:—20*s.* each to three poor freemen, 1*l.* for a sermon, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* for a dinner to be provided for the Company, 6*s.* 8*d.* to the master, 3*s.* 4*d.* to each of the four wardens, 3*s.* to the clerk, and 2*s.* to the beadles.

1*l.* charged on the property of Richard Pendry, also a benefactor and member of the Company, to be paid to two poor pensioners.

13*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.* charged on the property of James Shawe, also a benefactor and member of this Company, directed to be paid as follows:—8*s.* to each of 15 poor members of the Company, 10*s.* for a sermon, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* for a dinner to be provided for the Company, 1*s.* 8*d.* for the master, 10*d.* to each of the four wardens, 1*s.* to the clerk, and 2*s.* to the beadles.

PART IV.—RETURN B.

RETURN B 1.—Personal Property.

RETURN B 2.—A return of the balance of moneys in the hands of the Company unappropriated in their accounts on the 31st December in each of the last preceding 10 years.

RETURN B 3.—A return of the estimated value of the plate, fixtures, furniture, and other property at present on the premises of the Company, or in their possession elsewhere.

1.—The following is a list of the only moneys invested in Government or other stocks, funds, shares or securities belonging to the Company.

A	B	C	D	E	F
Amount of Stock.	Description of Stock.	Circumstances of Investment.	Name in which the Stock stands.	Account to which the Stock belongs.	Net Amount of Receipts.
£ 5,650	New 3°/o -	The Company have for a long time past been accustomed to invest in the funds the fines and fees received by them from their own members, and other moneys their own property, as a reserve fund on capital account, to meet special contingencies.	Master, wardens, and commonalty of the Worshipful Company of Cordwainers.	The corporate account.	169*l.* 10*s.* less tax.

Since July 1880 a considerable portion of the above-mentioned stock has been sold, and the proceeds applied in the necessary repairs of the hall.

2.—The accounts of the Company are made up to the last Thursday in July in every year; the balance of moneys unappropriated in their accounts on such day in each of the last preceding 10 years is substantially the balance standing to the credit of the Company in their bankers' hands, retained for current purposes, and is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
1871, July - - -	500	1	8
1872, „ - - -	362	10	7
1873, „ - - -	1,081	12	7
1874, „ - - -	883	2	10
1875, July - - -	688	11	8
1876, „ - - -	746	13	11
1877, „ - - -	1,016	7	4
1878, „ - - -	1,425	5	2
1879, „ - - -	1,428	6	3
1880, „ - - -	1,692	4	8

3.—No valuation of the plate, pictures, furniture, and other property of the Company at present on the premises of the Company, or in their possession elsewhere, has ever been made; it is insured against loss or damage by fire in the sum of 3,000*l.*, which is probably about its value.

PART IV.—RETURN C.

RETURN C 1.—A list of the properties of which the Company is trustee, with the names of the *cestui que trust* in each instance, the nature of the trust, the nature and description of the property, and a statement of the sums received by the Company in respect of the same, and of the manner in which such sums have been expended or disposed of during each of the last 10 years.

2. A list of the properties of which the Company is *cestui que trust*, with the names of the trustees in each instance, the nature of the trust, the nature and description of the property, and a statement of the sums received by the Company in respect of the same during each of the preceding 10 years?

1.—The following is a list of the properties of which the Company is trustee, with the names of the *cestui que trust* in each instance, the nature of the trust, the nature and description of the properties, and a statement of the sums received by the Company in respect of the same, and of the manner in which such sums have been expended or disposed of during each of the last 10 years.

Flaying Act, 48 Geo. III., cap. 71 (1808).

Under this Act, which empowered this Company in conjunction with other Companies to impose fines for bad flaying of raw hides and skins, a considerable sum of money was from time to time accumulated in the hands of the Company, and at the time the Act was repealed by the Act 5 Geo. IV. c. 57, a sum of 3,975*l.* consols and 538*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* new 3*l.* per cents represented the amount of such accumulations.

Out of these amounts a sum of 1,400*l.* consols and the whole of the new 3*l.* per cents were sold out and invested in the purchase of a freehold house, No. 31, Hatton Garden; the residue in 1871 amounted, together with some small balances, to the sum of 2,750*l.* consols.

In the year 1878 out of this sum of consols a sum of 1,468*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.* was sold, and the proceeds thereof, amounting to 1,400*l.*, was advanced towards rebuilding the house, and a lease for 21 years was then granted to the tenant; at that time the rent was 140*l.* per annum, but in consequence of the outlay the rent was increased to 210*l.* per annum.

The balance of the consols, 1,281*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*, is still standing in the corporate name of the Company.

The *cestui que trusts* are defined by the provisions of the Act 48 Geo. III., cap. 71, to be the poor of the Company, as the master, wardens, and Court of Assistants of the Company shall direct.

The following is a statement of the whole of the amounts respectively received and expended by the Company in respect of the above properties during the last 10 years; and the whole of such sums have been expended amongst the poor of the Company, as directed by the above-mentioned Act of Parliament.

Years.	Total receipts, including Rents of the freehold House, 31, Hatton Garden, and the Dividends on the Consols.			Total Payments.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1871 - -	194	12	0	151	7	8
1872 - -	224	12	0	159	1	0
1873 - -	224	4	0	182	17	8
1874 - -	224	12	0	229	0	0
1875 - -	224	12	0	230	14	4
1876 - -	224	14	0	248	16	4
1877 - -	226	5	0	300	19	0
1878 - -	217	14	8	267	8	4
1879 - -	257	18	0	256	6	4
1880 - -	256	18	9	256	5	4

CAME'S CHARITY.

John Came, who died 13th May 1796, by his will, dated 12th August 1782, bequeathed all the shares of stock he had standing in his name in the different funds at the Bank of England at the time of his decease to the master, wardens, and Court of Assistants of the Company, upon trust (after payment of an annuity of 60*l.* to the Company), annually to distribute the dividends to and amongst clergymen's widows, blind persons, and deaf and dumb persons, in proportions of 5*l.* each, coming within the descriptions in the said will mentioned.

18,200*l.* consols and 18,200*l.* reduced annuities were transferred by the executors into the names of the master, wardens, and commonalty of the Company in its corporate capacity, and such sums still remain in their names.

The following is a statement of the dividends received and expended by the Company during each of the last 10 years; the moneys are annually distributed amongst clergymen's widows, blind persons, and deaf and dumb persons, as directed by the will, and as appears in the returns annually made by this Company to the Charity Commissioners:—

Years.	Total Receipts.	Total Payments.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1871	1,092 0 0	1,090 7 8
1872	1,092 0 0	1,093 8 6
1873	1,092 0 0	1,084 15 1
1874	1,092 0 0	1,100 1 9
1875	1,092 0 0	1,091 7 3
1876	1,092 0 0	1,094 1 9
1877	1,092 0 0	1,094 8 1
1878	1,092 0 0	1,092 4 4
1879	1,092 0 0	1,084 16 5
1880	1,092 0 0	1,088 17 3

MILNER'S CHARITY.

James Milner, by his will dated 19th March 1830, bequeathed the residue of his personal estate and effects to the master, wardens, and Court of Assistants of the Company, upon trust to invest the same and divide the balance among as many poor distressed fathers of families so that each father should not receive more than 20*l.*, nor less than 15*l.*, per annum.

Shortly after the death of the testator a suit in Chancery was instituted to administer the trusts of the will, and in the year 1843 a sum of 4,381*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.* 3*l.* per cent. reduced annuities was transferred into the names of the master, wardens and commonalty of the Company in their corporate capacity.

This sum has now been increased, by a further receipt on account of the estate, to the sum total of 4,533*l.* 19*s.* like reduced annuities.

The dividends of the stock have been annually distributed by the Company, in accordance with the will of the testator, amongst poor fathers of families, as follows:—

Years.	Total Receipts.	Total Payments.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1871	133 3 6	130 5 6
1872	133 12 4	131 7 7
1873	133 15 0	132 12 6
1874	134 6 2	131 15 0
1875	134 17 4	140 3 6
1876	134 17 4	136 4 0
1877	134 6 2	130 5 2
1878	134 6 2	131 12 6
1879	193 3 6	141 12 8
1880	141 6 6	137 0 2

WILLIAMS' CHARITY.

William Williams, by his will dated 5th January 1809, bequeathed to the Company a sum of 2,000*l.* New South Sea annuities, in trust towards making out of the dividends and annual produce thereof some provision in favour of such of the poor liverymen of the Company and their widows, not exceeding three in number at one time, as the said master, wardens, and assistants of the Company, or the major part of them, should from time to time consider to be real and proper objects of testator's bounty.

The stock has since been converted into, and is now invested in, the sum of 2,300*l.* consols, and is standing in the name of the master, wardens, and commonalty of the Company in their corporate capacity.

20*l.* per annum is given yearly to three poor liverymen of the Company, or their widows, in accordance with the will of the testator. The several balances have been accumulated and invested in consols. The Company, out of their own funds, increase these allowances as mentioned in return D 3, part II.

Years.	Total Receipts.	Total Payments.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1871	65 15 0	60 2 0
1872	65 15 0	60 2 0
1873	65 15 0	60 2 0
1874	65 15 0	60 2 0
1875	65 15 0	60 2 0
1876	65 15 0	60 2 0
1877	65 15 0	60 3 0
1878	65 6 10	60 3 0
1879	64 7 10	60 3 0
1880	69 4 3	60 3 0

LOVE'S CHARITY.

Elizabeth Love, by her will dated 12th March 1805, bequeathed the sum of 200*l.* South Sea annuities to the governor and trustees of the Company (subject to the life-interest of two relations, the last of whom died in the year 1837), for the benefit of blind persons.

The above-mentioned stock (together with some accumulated dividends) was paid to the Company in the year 1859, and the whole invested in the sum of 265*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* consols.

The dividends have ever since been annually paid by the Company to the most aged blind pensioner on the Company's list of Came's pensioners in lieu of his or her share of Came's Charity, another pensioner being thereupon elected on Came's List.

Years.	Total Receipts.	Total Payments.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1871	7 19 6	7 19 6
1872	7 19 6	7 19 6
1873	7 19 6	7 19 6
1874	7 19 6	7 19 6
1875	7 19 6	7 19 6
1876	7 19 6	7 19 6
1877	7 19 6	7 19 6
1878	7 18 7	7 19 6
1879	7 16 2	7 16 11
1880	8 3 10	7 16 2

(The receipts for 1880 include three years' property tax returned.)

WOOLNOUGH'S CHARITY.

Two sisters, Martha and Ann Woolnough (formerly pensioners on Came's Charity), having become possessed of some property, handed over to the Company the sum of 100*l.*, with a letter dated 9th December, 1863, expressing a desire that the Company would apply the same for the benefit of blind persons in the discretion of the Company.

The Company invested the amount in the purchase of 110*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.* reduced annuities. The dividends are paid annually to the senior pensioner in date under Came's Charity to the blind, in addition to the pension of 5*l.* received from that charity.

Years.	Total Receipts.	Total Payments.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1871	3 6 6	3 6 2
1872	3 6 6	3 6 3
1873	3 5 0	3 6 2
1874	3 5 6	3 5 6
1875	3 5 10	3 3 5
1876	3 5 10	3 5 10
1877	3 5 6	3 5 8
1878	3 5 6	3 5 8
1879	3 4 10	3 5 0
1880	3 8 2	3 4 10

(The receipts for 1880 include property tax returned.)

2. There is no property of which the Company is *cestui que trust.*

PART IV.—RETURN D.

RETURN D.—A list of properties of any other description than those included in the preceding classes, together with a statement of the incomes derived therefrom by the Company during each of the preceding 10 years?

The hall, situate No. 7, Cannon Street, London, which returns no income.

The before-mentioned annuity of 60*l.* per annum bequeathed to the Company under the will of John Came.

PART IV.—RETURN E.—INTERNAL SOURCES OF INCOME.

RETURN E.—A list of the annual amounts received in each of the last 10 years in respect of—

1.—Fees paid on admission to the freedom of the Company, specifying the amounts paid in respect of each mode of admission thereto.
2.—Fines or fees paid on admission to the Livery of the Company.
3.—Fines or fees paid by members on coming on the Court of the Company.
4.—Fines or fees paid on promotion to the offices of warden, &c.
5.—Any other sources of income, specifying the same.

The following is a list of the annual amounts received in each of the last 10 years, ending July, 1880.

Year.	1 — Freedoms. Patrimony.	1 — Freedoms. Servitude.	1 — Freedoms. Redemption.	2 — Livery.	3 — Court.	4 — Wardens.	5 — Other internal sources. (Fines for being excused serving Office of Warden.)
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1871	1 6 8	—	—	—	There are no fines or fees payable by members on promotion to the Court.	40 4 0	
1872	2 0 0	5 0 0	—	—		40 4 0	
1873	5 6 8	—	—	400 0 0		40 4 0	
1874	25 0 0	—	60 0 0	—		40 4 0	40 0 0
1875	30 0 0	—	—	—		40 4 0	
1876	25 0 0	—	60 0 0	—		40 4 0	
1877	10 0 0	—	—	—		40 4 0	20 0 0
1878	20 0 0	—	120 0 0	1,095 0 0		40 4 0	
1879	15 0 0	5 0 0	60 0 0	—		40 4 0	
1880	15 0 0	10 0 0	—	—		40 4 0	40 0 0
	148 13 4	20 0 0	300 0 0	1,495 0 0		492 0 0	100 0 0

PART IV.—RETURN F.

RETURN F 1.—What has been the increase or decrease from year to year of the Company's income during the last 10 years; and whether there is reason to expect any and what increase or decrease during the next 10 years, together with a statement of the reasons for such expectation?

RETURN F 2.—Is there reason to expect any permanent increase or decrease in value in any of the estates or properties of the Company, and, if so, to what extent, together with a statement of the reasons for such expectation?

1.—The following is an account of the annual increase or decrease during each of the last 10 years, ending July 1880:—

	£ s. d.	
1871	398 19 10	decrease.
1872	224 18 6	increase.
1873	309 6 11	„
1874	112 2 10	„
1875	275 0 3	„
1876	38 1 7	„
1877	528 4 9	„
1878	135 1 8	„
1879	474 3 6	„
1880	197 16 6	decrease.

It will be seen that nearly all the Company's properties which consist of house property are held on lease: some leases will not expire for a long period; a few leases are just expiring, and much will depend upon the terms on which the properties included therein can be re-let, as the premises will probably have to be re-let on building leases. It is not anticipated there will be any permanent increase in the Company's income for many years.

2.—The only property of the Company in the value of which any permanent increase can be expected consists of the 3½ acres of land at Enfield Chase, and this must necessarily depend upon the question whether the requirements of the neighbourhood will convert the land into a building property. At present there is no prospect of this.

PART IV.—RETURN G.

RETURN G 1.—What is the system of management of the Company's estates and property?
RETURN G 2.—In what way, and by whom, the several receipts and payments are taken and made, and under what control?
RETURN G 3.—In what way the Company's accounts are audited?
RETURN G 4.—Whether the Company's accounts are published?

1.—The leasing of the Company's estates and property is subject to confirmation by the livery in common hall, as before mentioned; all questions arising under such leases and other matters relating to the management of the pro-

perties are dealt with by the governing body assisted by the permanent committee appointed for that purpose, as before mentioned.

2.—The receipts are taken by the clerk and examined by the renter-warden in the presence of the Court, and are under the control of the Court; payments are made by order of the Court by cheques signed by the master or senior warden and the clerk.

3.—The Company's accounts are audited annually by four auditors appointed under the Company's byelaws, as before mentioned, and signed by them. The accounts are then rendered to the governing body in the form of a report.

4. The Company's accounts are not otherwise published, but are accessible to all the members of the governing body, including the two junior wardens, who are the representatives for the time being of the livery.

PART IV.—RETURN H.

RETURN H.—A detailed statement of the income, from all sources, of the Company during each of the preceding 10 years.

A detailed statement of the Company's expenditure during each of such last 10 years, and a detailed statement of the assets and liabilities of the Company at the end of each of such 10 years.

The following is a detailed statement of the income, from all sources of the Company during each of the last 10 years ending July 1880, excluding the sums received by the Company on admissions to membership. (See Return B 1, Part 4):—

Income.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Rents and insurance	3,919 9 3	4,179 3 3	4,454 4 3	4,594 6 6	4,858 9 11	4,885 6 0	5,314 6 9	5,545 10 6	5,992 0 3	5,703 15 6
Dividends (less income tax).	221 16 2	228 8 8	230 1 7	238 9 2	246 12 0	261 3 6	260 7 6	259 15 7	291 19 4	302 19 8
Annuities	68 0 0	68 0 0	68 0 0	68 0 0	68 0 0	68 0 0	68 0 0	68 0 0	68 0 0	68 0 0
Quarterage and casual receipts.	45 14 0	4 6 0	36 19 0	0 12 0	3 6 0	—	100 0 0	14 10 0	—	79 17 11

The following is a detailed statement of the Company's expenditure during each of the last 10 years ending July 1880:—

Expenditure.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Expenses of management, including fees, salaries to the clerk, surveyor, and other officers of the Company, and wages to servants.	1,319 15 8	1,370 10 2	1,561 1 8	1,539 4 11	1,537 17 8	1,913 10 8	2,221 14 2	1,919 16 8	2,186 11 6	2,206 18 8
Insurances on the whole of the Company's properties.	73 6 0	73 16 9	75 4 3	95 14 7	103 6 8	110 5 0	134 0 6	99 0 6	139 2 3	202 10 6
Rates, taxes, furniture, repairs, and household expenses, including refreshments, coach hire, petty disbursements, and contingencies of estates.	1,248 14 7	1,196 10 3	1,150 3 9	1,381 1 11	1,178 7 10	948 6 2	1,069 4 11	1,000 10 5	1,241 18 2	1,223 3 10
Pensioners' donations and gifts for general and technical education.	479 17 2	523 9 2	418 5 8	500 13 8	485 0 8	845 17 2	744 5 8	971 6 6	1,092 6 8	1,050 2 2
Entertainments and wine purchased.	1,065 9 0	1,361 16 9	1,171 15 3	1,184 14 7	1,651 5 10	1,388 10 2	1,276 6 1	1,402 18 3	1,469 4 8	1,069 13 1
Property tax under Schedule A.	70 11 1	98 3 3	67 19 11	53 9 1	38 11 11	44 9 1	61 13 6	76 3 8	121 9 3	116 9 2

The ordinary current liabilities of the Company are discharged out of the current receipts as soon as they are certified to be correct.

The Company have no mortgages or debenture debts.

PART IV.—RETURN K.

RETURN K.—Has the Company any relation with the Universities or with any of the colleges in them? State the nature and extent of such relations. Has the Company any scholarships or exhibitions tenable at any of the Universities in its gift? Give a list of such scholarships or exhibitions, with their respective values and the periods for which they are respectively tenable, and state how the same are awarded—whether the competition is limited to relations of members, or whether persons so related have any preference.

The Company has no relation with the Universities or with any of the colleges in them, nor has the Company any scholarships or exhibitions tenable at any of the Universities in its gift, except that under the will of James Shawe, mentioned under Part IV. Return A 13, a sum of 8*l.* annually is payable in equal proportions to two poor

scholars of the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge. The Company add to these exhibitions out of their own funds annually the sum of 32*l.*, so that each scholar may have the benefit of 20*l.* per annum. These exhibitions are tenable for the period of five years during residence at either of the Universities. They are awarded by the governing body of the Company upon being satisfied that the applicants are deserving persons. The competition is not limited to relations of members, who have no preference.

PART IV.—RETURN L.

RETURN L.—1, 2, 3. Are there any ecclesiastical benefices in the gift of the Company?

4. Has the Company during the last 10 years built or contributed, and to what extent, to the building of any churches or chapels, and when, and out of what funds, in each case respectively?

1, 2, 3. There is no ecclesiastical benefice in the gift of the Company.

4. The Company has not during the last 10 years built or contributed to the building of any church or chapel.

PART IV.—RETURN M.

RETURN M.—A statement as to whether the Company does anything to subsidise or encourage education, whether general or technical, and a return of the means, if any, so employed, and of the amount expended on such objects, during each of the last preceding 10 years?

As before stated, the Company subsidises and encourages general education by the gifts which it makes to its members, liverymen or freemen, for the education of their children, and towards the sustenance of two undergraduates at the Universities.

In the year 1876 the Company voted 105*l.* per annum for these educational grants, and the sum has been subsequently increased to 200*l.* per annum should occasion arise for such expenditure.

The following is the amount expended on these objects during each of the preceding 10 years:—

	Educational Grants to the Children of Members.	Grants to Undergraduates.
	£ s. d.	£
1871	—	12
1872	—	12
1873	—	12
1874	—	12
1875	—	12
1876	15 0 0	12
1877	30 0 0	32
1878	142 7 0	32
1879	104 18 3	32
1880	115 18 0	32

The Company has, with the increase of their means, endeavoured to ascertain in what manner it could advance the technical education or improvement of the special trade or manufacture with which it is titularly connected, and the governing body gladly embraced the opportunity of giving their support to the movement for founding the City and Guilds of London Institute for the advancement of technical education in connection with trade and manufacture generally.

The Company was one of the 12 Companies who first initiated that movement, and has voted 1,000*l.* towards the erection of the Central Institution in Exhibition Road South Kensington, and subscribes 250*l.* a year towards its maintenance and support.

The Company have thought it right as an act of courtesy to furnish the particulars required by the Commissioners, although the Company are advised the Commissioners have no power to require such particulars; but they respectfully insist that the fact of their having made the above returns is not to be construed as an admission on their part of any obligation to do so, or that the corporate (as distinguished from the charitable) property is other than private, or can be otherwise treated.

The Company have not replied to the inquiry as to the documents and conditions under which they have acquired their private property, as they are advised to claim before the Commissioners the right (which they would be entitled to assert in legal proceedings before Courts having power to enforce discovery) of protecting from disclosure their titles to the private property of which they are in possession; but with this exception they have given all the information required by the Commissioners.

The Company desire to call the attention of the Commissioners to the fact that their beneficial interest in the rents of certain estates devised to them by a member and benefactor of this Company has been made the subject of judicial investigation in the Chancery Courts, and they would refer the Commissioners to the case of "The Attorney-General *v.* The Cordwainers' Company," reported in Mylne and Keene's Reports, vol. 3, p. 534, in which the Company's rights were upheld.

The Company further desire, in the most formal manner, to place upon record that their readiness to assist the Commissioners is not be taken as any admission on their part of any jurisdiction in the Crown, or of the right of any power in the State (except under legal process, and before the competent legal tribunals) to inquire into the Company's private property, or to deal therewith in disregard of the rights and interests of its members. They desire further to claim that if any question should arise as to whether any particular property is or is not the private property of the Company, every such question should be determined only by the courts of law.

PART V.

The governing body at the present time have no suggestion to make as to measures of reform or improvement for the consideration of the Commissioners; but should any measures be, in the judgment of the Commissioners, expedient or necessary "for the improving or altering the "constitution of this Company, or the appropriation or "administration of the property or revenues thereof," it is insisted that all such alterations, if made at all, ought only to be made subject and without prejudice to all the existing rights and interests of the members of this Company.

The Company, however, confidently hope that the Commissioners will not recommend any measure which would infringe or impair those rights and privileges, or deprive the Company of the means of managing their own affairs.

APPENDIX A.

THIS Company gave some information to the Municipal Commissioners appointed in 1834.

CURRIERS' COMPANY.

PART I.—FOUNDATION AND OBJECT.

A to H.

RETURN A.—A statement of the date, ascertained or probable, of the foundation of the Company, and of the circumstances, so far as they can be discovered from its documents of foundation or archives, in which the Company had its origin.

RETURN B.—A list of the charters, charters of inspeximus, and other instruments of a similar nature, whether originals or copies, which have been at any time in the possession of the Company, together with an abstract of the purport of each, regard being specially had to any evidence which it may contain as to the object of the foundation of the Company.

RETURN C.—A list of any trust deeds "founding, regulating, or affecting" the Company, with the date of each, the names of the parties thereto, and an abstract of the purport of each.

RETURN D.—A list with dates of any "decrees of court," whether of the Courts of Common Law or of Chancery, or of any acts of the Courts of Aldermen or of Common Council, "regulating or affecting" the Company, with a statement of the effect of each decision.

RETURN E.—A list of any other documents, not included in the descriptions in the preceding returns, which "found, regulate, or affect" the Company, with dates and an abstract of the effect of each.

RETURN F.—A concise history of the Company from the time of its foundation to the present day, with special reference to the inquiry contained in the commission as to "the objects for which the Company was founded," and "how far those objects are now being carried into effect."

RETURN G.—Has the Company a licence in mortmain? When was such licence granted (referring to the document by description)? What is its extent, and to what extent is it now unexhausted?

RETURN H.—Is there vested in the Company and how, whether by charter, statute, order of the Court of Aldermen, act of Common Council, or otherwise, any right of exercising superintendence over or any duty or discretion to encourage in any way any and what art, trade, or business? State the nature and local limits of such control. In what manner and to what extent is such control now exercised? If such control is not now exercised, state the circumstances under which its exercise has fallen into desuetude.

A.—The exact date unknown, but previous to 1363, in that year it is recorded that the Company contributed five marks to aid King Edward III. in carrying on his wars with France.

There are no documents in existence referring to the origin of the Company.

B.—8th August 1583. Charter granting the Curriers' Company its coat of arms.

30th April 1606. Charter granted by King James I.

ABSTRACT of CHARTER dated April 30, 1606.

The grant and name of the corporation, and thereby to have perpetual succession and capacity to possess and dispose of lands, goods, &c., and to execute all deeds by the name of the Master, Wardens, and Commonalty of the Art or Mystery of the Curriers of the City of London.

To plead and be impleaded in all courts, to have a common seal, one of the commonalty to be chosen master, and two of them wardens, and 12 of them assistants; to have a council house or hall in London or the liberties thereof, and to keep courts therein. That the master, wardens, and assistants shall have full power to frame and ordain laws and orders according to their sound discretion. That the master, wardens, and assistants shall limit fines, punishments, and penalties for breach of the same laws and orders as to them shall seem best, and shall likewise levy the same fines. The nomination of the first master, wardens, and assistants and their continuance in their several places. The master, wardens, and assistants shall have power yearly upon the 15th day of October (except it be the Lord's Day and then the next day after) to elect another master and wardens. That if any master and wardens shall die or be removed from their offices, then the master, wardens, and assistants surviving to elect others. That if any of the assistants die or be removed, others to be chosen by the master, wardens, and surviving or remaining assistants. That the master, wardens, and assistants shall survey, search, correct, govern, and punish all delinquents within London and the suburbs, and within three miles of the city. That the Company shall have a clerk to execute the office of a clerk. Licence for the master, wardens, and commonalty to purchase lands not holden in capite, &c.

Licence for all subjects to sell or bequeath to the Company lands not held in capite, &c.

The grant of the Letters Patents without fee although express mention, &c.

27th April 1687.—Charter granted by King James II.

This charter was repealed by 2 William and Mary c. 8. s. 12.

CURRIERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

C.

Date.	Parties.	Purport.
16th August 1516 -	John Wanett first part; Thomas Sterne second part; William Serle the elder, William Golding, Thomas Hurlock, Edmond Hurlock, Hugh Styles, John Sharpe, John Sterne, Robert Hayward, Robert Alexander, George Foster, John Pigott, Thomas Serle, John Calton, Richard Lyon, William Serle the younger, Thomas Orderley otherwise Odyer, third part.	Deed of enfeoffment by Thomas Sterne, citizen and currier, of a messuage then known as the "Boarshead," with four tenements to the same adjoining in the parish of St. Alphage, in the ward of Cripplegate, London, in favour of the parties of the third part, citizens and curriers to the use and intent. That the said Thomas Sterne should receive the rents, &c. for his life, and his widow Joan Sterne, an annuity of 2*l.* That the residue of the rents, &c., during the life of the said Joan Sterne and the whole of the rents afterwards should be received by the Curriers of London and applied first in repairing the said premises, secondly to expend 10*s.* yearly in prayers for the repose of the soul of the said Thomas Sterne, 3*s.* 4*d.* of the said sum of 10*s.* to be divided amongst such of the craft of the curriers who should be present in livery at the said service. Thirdly, yearly for ever to expend in the winter season 10*s.* in charcoal, six quarters thereof to be distributed amongst the said sisters, and the rest of the coal to be distributed at the discretion of the said craft of curriers amongst the poor inhabitants of the said parish of St. Alphage. The residue of the said rents and profits to be taken and employed to the common use and profit of the said craft of curriers. That the sum of 40*s.* should be paid as a fine by the said craft for every occasion they failed to hold the said services, and distribute the said sums of money, and in default of payment power given to the party of the first part to distrain on the premises for the said sum. That whenever the number of the said feoffees should be reduced to four, such survivors should enfeoff other 16 of the most honest persons of the said craft.
1st July 1567 - -	Queen Elizabeth - - -	After reciting that certain laws had caused hardship to the Queen's loving subjects, the Curriers' Guild of London, licence was granted to the then wardens, their successors and persons free of the said Company, their servants and apprentices, to buy or sell leather in any fair or market in the realm distant 40 miles from the City of London, and that the said guild should be discharged from any bill or suit in relation to the premises. Proviso that the said licence be revocable within five years from date should it be found to work hardship.
1st June 1587 - -	Lord Chancellor - - -	Proclamation as to the Curriers' Company. The approval of the Company's byelaws (in pursuance of the Act of Parliament 25th January, 19 Henry VII.) by the Chancellor Treasurer of England and Chief Justice of Queen's Benche and Common Pleas. For purport of byelaws see part 1, return D.
29th September 1587	John Dodson, James Dodson, John Morderaste, Thomas Harman, first part; William Fleming, John Burton, James Lidell, William Bigmond, William Browne, John Nicholls, William Barrett, John Boddis, and others, second part.	Appointment of new feoffees by the surviving four pursuant to the deed of grant dated 16th August 1516, and conveyance of the therein mentioned property to the intents and purposes of the indenture of 16th August 1516.
3rd March 1613 -	Bartholomew Comyns, William Barrett, Arthur Rogers, John Symonds, Thomas Neale, William Browne of the first part; Thomas Nicholson, Richard Keyns, Thomas Monckton, Thomas Scudamore, George Perkins, John Ledsham, Peter Johnson, William Winter, Bushell, Richard Hughes, Andrew Guest, James Turpin, Thomas Newton, Thomas Chapman, John F. F. Wheeler, John Watson, Thomas Johnson, Peter Aldridge, William Mitchell of the other part.	Reciting the deed of enfeoffment of 16th August 1516. And reciting the deed of enfeoffment of 29th September 1587. Appointment of new feoffees and conveyance of the property comprised in the deed of 16th August 1516 to them, pursuant to the said indenture of 16th August 1516.

CURRIERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

Date.	Parties.	Purport.
5th August 1631 -	Master and Wardens of the Company of Curriers, and John Gowen.	That it had been agreed upon a view by the city bricklayer that the said John Gowen had encroached three inches on the Company's land and that should occasion require it, the said Company should at their pleasure cut away the encroaching part of the said J. Gowen's building.
18th and 19th August 1670.	Lewis Harvey, William Sutton, George Shephard, Anthony Hancock, Ananias Baily, Thomas Mee, Thomas Nicholls, Joseph Wilson, William Sanny, John Winter, Isaac Balderstone, John Smith, Richard Redhill, John Clarke, Thomas Kynnard, Samuel Skynnar, of the one part, Amos Sexton, Henry Hunt, William May, of the other part.	Lease for a year and release in trust for the Company of Curriers of the building used as a common hall, and the ground, soil, and place of certain messuages (which said buildings had been in September 1666 destroyed by the Great Fire) situate on the south side of London Wall, in the parish of St. Alphage, to hold the said premises and convey the same before the Feast of St. Bartholomew then next to certain trustees upon the trusts mentioned in the deed of 16th August 1516.
23rd and 24th August 1670.	Amos Sexton, Henry Hunt, William May, of the one part, Ancor Hancock, John Winter, John Clark, Richd. W. Lewis, Hy. Geo. Shepard, Annias Baily, Anthony Hancock, Thomas Nicholls, Thos. Mee, William Sanny, Isaac Balderstone, John Smith, John Dadford, Richard Redhill, Abraham Taylor, and others.	Lease and release in trust for the Company of Curriers of the building used as a common hall, and the ground, soil and place of certain messuages (which had then lately been destroyed by the Great Fire), situate on the south side of the street leading along London Wall, near unto Cripplegate, in the parish of St. Alphage, in the ward of Cripplegate, in the city of London. To hold the said premises upon the trusts mentioned in the deed of 16th August 1516. (Plan of the property annexed to release.)
7th and 8th September 1684.	John Clark, Richard Wheeler, Anthony Hancock, senior, William Sanny, John Smith, Richard Redhill, senior, Abraham Taylor, William Leaver, William Austin, Richard Nicholls, George Meadows, Anthony Hancock, junior, John Palmer (of the first part); John Harris, William Pathey, William Carpenter, Nathaniel Huit, Edmond Biddle, William Hulke, Thomas Beech, John Medcalfe, Richard Warkham, of the second part; master and wardens of the Curriers' Company of the third part.	Lease and release of the same property in London Wall. To hold the same unto the parties of the second part, their heirs and assigns, in trust, in case the then charter of the Curriers' Company should by any means become void, to sell the said property, and after payment of all debts due to the said Company, to divide the proceeds amongst the poor members (or their widows) of the said Company and upon the further trust. That until the said charter became void, to hold the property on the trusts contained in the deed or deeds by which the surviving trustees (parties of the first part) were enfeoffed.
7th July 1704 -	William Carpenter, Richard Markham, of the first part; the master, wardens, and commonalty of the Company of Curriers of the second part; Roger Newbauld, Charles Price, Samuel Wright, Henry Parsons, John Loveridge, Nathaniel Vice, Daniel Jenkins, Richard Shurirl, Henry Todd, Gerald Vaissiere, Edmund Blundell, Jeremiah Ross, Cugan Eglestone, Thomas Bird, Abel Aldridge, William Walton.	Reciting the deed of grant of the 16th August 1516 and the power of appointing new trustees therein contained, and reciting that the craft or fellowship of the Curriers were then incorporated under Letters Patent dated 30th April 1606, one body politic. And reciting that a council house or hall had been built in the place of the one destroyed in the Great Fire, and that the parties of the first part were appointed feoffees in trust on the 7th and 8th September 1684. All that the said hall and 12 houses adjoining were conveyed to the said parties of the third part upon the same trusts, *mutatis mutandis*, as are contained in the release of the 8th September 1684. (Plan of the property annexed.)
21st and 22nd June 1726.	Thomas Bird, Abel Aldridge, of the first part; the Master, Wardens, and Commonalty of the Art and Mystery of the Curriers of the City of London of the second part; William Dawes, Richard Greener, Richard Jones, Samuel Bretteress, Benjamin Perry, Henry Stocker, John Greener, Stephen Gilly, John Arnott, John Harvey, Joseph Burkitt, John Keen, Joseph Shelley, Erasmus Cooper, Isaac Jenkins, Robert Tirrel, of the third part.	Lease and release forming conveyance of the Curriers' Company's property in London Wall from the old to new trustees, in trust. That should the said charter of 30th April 1606 become void, the said trustees to sell the property, but until such charter became void "all the premises "aforesaid shall remain, continue, and be to the "only proper use and behoof of the said master, "wardens, and commonalty, and their successors, "and to no other use or purpose whatsoever." (Plan annexed.)

CURRIERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

Date.	Parties.	Purport.
23rd and 24th August 1750.	John Harvey, John Keene, Erasmus Cooper, of the first part; the Master, Wardens, and Commonalty of the Company of Curriers of the second part; Henry Kitchen, Giles Bayley, Jacob Furnell, William Adkins, William Hawes, William Ambrose, William Crooke, Robert Allen, John Aldridge, George Jarvis, George Wadley, Samuel Smith, Christopher Cary, Joseph Burkitt, William Budgen, Thomas Matchuick, of the third part.	Conveyance by lease and release of the Curriers' Company's then hall and 12 messuages in London Wall from the old to new trustees in trust. The trusts being the same, *mutatis mutandis*, as those contained in conveyance dated 21st and 22nd June 1726. (Plan annexed.)
9th and 10th July 1773	George Jarvis, Christopher Cary, William Budgen, Thomas Matchuick of the first part; the Master, Wardens, and Commonalty of the Curriers' Company of the second part; John Johnson, Samuel Sharwood, James Thomas, Joseph Nicholls, Henry Kitchin, Thomas Bowlly, William Curtis, John Butcher, Thomas King, Robert Wyatt, William Barber, Samuel Ware, John Hodges, George Beech, John Fell, Samuel Budgen of the third part.	Conveyance by lease and release of the Curriers' Company's then hall, and 12 messuages in London Wall from the old to new trustees in trust. The trusts being the same, *mutatis mutandis*, as those contained in conveyance dated 21 and 22 June 1726.
3rd and 4th October 1817.	Samuel Ware, James Budgen, Thomas King, Robert Wyatt of the first part; the Master, Wardens, and Commonalty of the Curriers' Company of the second part; John Thody Burkitt, Jonathan Wood, John Brayne, Miles Burkitt, Henry Sterry, William Kerl, junior, John Mabeyley, Thomas, Kinder, Samuel Sharwood, Clement Wyatt, junior, Stafford Price, Richard Sims James Kerl, William Loat, John Osborn, John Robins, of the third part.	Conveyance by lease and release of the Curriers' Company's then hall, and 12 messuages in London Wall, from the old to new trustees in trust. The trusts being the same, *mutatis mutandis*, as those contained in conveyance dated 21 and 22 June 1726, (Plan annexed.)
5th July 1852	John Thody Burkitt, Samuel Sharwood, Stafford Price, John Osborn, of the first part; the Master, Wardens, and Commonalty of the Company of Curriers of the second part; Robert Burkitt Wyatt, Edward Crawley, Henry Cleaver, John Rolls, Joseph Sharp, John Francis Chapman, Matthew Thomas Husband, Samuel Edward Norris, James Rowland Carr, William Stead, Thomas Sharwood, John White, Samuel Harris, John Fisher Wills, Augustin Robinson of the third part.	Conveyance of the London Wall property of the Curriers' Company (which had all been rebuilt in 1820) from the survivors of the trustees appointed in 1817 to new trustees, parties of the third part. (Plans annexed.)
16th December 1869	Matthew Thomas Husband, Samuel Harris, Thomas Hepburn, Augustin Robinson of the first part; the Master, Wardens, and Commonalty of the Curriers' Company of the second part; Charles Carr, John Belcher, John Rolls, Henry Jones, Alexander Nesbitt, Robert Rutland Newman, John Loat, John Francis Neale, Edward Samuel Norris, Joseph Sharpe, George Woodyatt Hastings, Henry Wyndham West, Thomas Carr, Richard Dickson Poppleton, William James Erasmus Wilson, Samuel Thomas Jones of the third part.	Conveyance of the London Wall property of the Curriers' Company (by endorsement on Indenture, dated 5th July 1852) from the survivors of the trustees appointed in 1852 to new trustees, parties of the third part, in trust for the Curriers' Company.

CURRIERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

D.

Date.	Authority.	Statement of purport of decision.
13th September 1415	Thomas Fauconer, mayor, and aldermen of the City of London.	In answer to petition or bill presented by certain good men of the mystery of "Corriours," it was ordained— That the good people of the said mystery may yearly elect two wardens to govern all workmen of the said mystery; To seize all false goods; That no person of the said mystery keep or put to work in the said mystery any person if he is not a freeman or apprentice of the said city on penalty of 13*s.* 4*d.* That no servant of the said mystery make any congregation unless with assent of the wardens. That no person of the said mystery make any smouldering fire to the annoyance of the neighbourhood. That no person of the said mystery work on any vigil, or after 12 o'clock on Saturday after the hour of noon. N.B.—The original is not in the possession of the Company.
Not stated	Mallory, mayor, aldermen, and common council.	The wardens of the Curriers' Company shall have the nomination of all persons as should be permitted to collect "flottis" or kitchen stuff within the said city during the pleasure of the Court of Common Council.
1st June 1526	John Allen, mayor, and common council.	This order did not specially mention the Curriers' Company, but was a general order to the City of London regarding apprentices.
2 Elizabeth	City of London authorities	Forms of oaths on taking office in the Curriers' Company as wardens, clerk, beadle, searchers, and also Spanish leather dressers inhabiting in and about the city.
20th April 1581	Braunche (mayor), aldermen of City of London, and one sheriff.	In reference to the complaint of John Heyborne, currier, against the master, wardens, and assistants of the Curriers' Company, it was ordered— That there should be no goings of journeymen to weddings or burials; That a poor's chest be provided for relief, &c.; That a balance of 8*s.* 4*d.* due be paid into such chest, and that the assistants should cause collection of quarterage to be made. That the said Heyborne be remitted his arrears.
8th August 1583	King of arms	Grant of arms, *see* (Return A).
(1597)	Guildhall chamber	Release after service of six years of Thomas Wittam from indentures of apprenticeship to Thomas Standhancke, citizen and currier.
		Reformed Byelaws.
19th January 1587	Barne, mayor, Haywarde, recorder and alderman.	The wardens and fellowship yearly to choose three to be wardens. The persons chosen to be presented and sworn in the mayor's court. The wardens shall have whole oversight of the Company. The institution of assistants. Power of search in all workhouses to wardens. Power to levy penalties for bad work. No freeman to set any foreigner on work (except apprentice of freeman). No assemblies without wardens consent. No workman to make dangerous fire or any fire at night. Work to cease on Saturdays at 12 o'clock, and on festivals, except works of cleansing. No work of the trade in any shops opening into thoroughfares of the city.

Date.	Authority.	Statement of purport of decision.
These byelaws were sanctioned by the ChancellorTreasurer of England and two chief justices, pursuant to 19 Henry VII. (25th January) on the 1st June 1587.	- - - - - -	Not to set anyone at work who had disobeyed ordinances. Not to sue or arrest one another for any cause without license. No apprentice to be taken under 15 years of age, and that "he be shewed" to the wardens before being bound. As to number of apprentices. Every person shall present at the Company's common hall his apprentice at end of his term. If any journeyman "play" for lack of work being his master's default the master to pay him 4*d.* if he "play" of his own default to pay master 4*d.* If a person of the Company "in open audience" revile a brother currier the person so doing to forfeit 6*s.* 8*d.* The wardens, with consent of the assistants that have been wardens, may choose into the livery; penalties for refusal of such office. Institution of stewards to provide dinner for livery and their wives. Penalties (after warning by beadle for irregularities). Penalties for disobedience to the Company's hall. Nomination of quarter days. That twice a year the whole Company and trade free of the Company, and "any foreigner using the art" shall assemble at the hall, and the clerk shall read "The Book of Byelaws" so that no ignorance be pleaded. That every freeman take an oath (form given) previous to being made free. That every householder take an oath previous to being made a householder. Oath for all other parties.
4th September 1597 -	Billinglie, lord mayor - - -	A matter in variance between the master and wardens of the Curriers and the assistants on the one hand, and the fellowship of the Curriers' Company on the other, having been referred to the Lord Mayor, it is ordered— That master and wardens shall nominate two (one to be of the assistants the other not an assistant) and the fellowship shall elect one younger warden.
——	Sir Richard Martin, mayor - -	Petition by the Curriers' Company and order (many of the Company having died of the late plague). As to taking persons outside the Company into the trade. "The journeymen free of the said Company are altogether dead of the late plague."
9th December 1594 -	The lord mayor and common council -	The Curriers Company having preferred a complaint against the Haberdashers and other "foryns" from the liberties of this city associated with them for various omissions, and levying of unlawful fines— The discretion and judgment of the Court was that the Haberdashers should cease from troubling the "Corriours" or other companies as they had done.

(All the documents mentioned in this Return have been translated from the Norman French and early English.)

From reading the early minute books, it appears that the lord mayor, aldermen, and council had the supreme authority to make byelaws and regulations for all the city trades, and that the authorities of each guild were the lieutenants to whom the orders were given, and whose duty it was to make each other known throughout the trade it concerned and see to its being obeyed.

E.—The Company has not in its possession any documents under this return other than those already mentioned.

F.—The history of the Curriers' Company and its present position are so fully stated in the returns given that it is not thought necessary to give any special reply to the question under this head.

G.—A license in mortmain under the aforesaid Charter of King James I.

H.—Under the Charter of King James I. there is vested in the Company a power of supervision and correction over all persons exercising the art of Curriers in the City of London and the suburbs, and within three miles thereof, and these powers were embodied in divers byelaws from time to time enacted under the Charter by the Court of the Company.

These powers have long since ceased to be exercised, but the Curriers' Company prosecuted on behalf of the trade in 1805 and up to 1834 the scale of prices for the trade drawn up under the auspices of the Company was used in London and throughout the kingdom, such scale being printed by the Curriers' Company and copies then frequently applied for.

The Company has no knowledge of the circumstances under which they fell into desuetude.

RETURN I.—A list of the charities, eleemosynary, educational or otherwise, which are under the management of the Company, stating in each case the name of the founder, the date and nature of the benefaction, its original and its present value, and the purposes to which the funds have been applied for each of the last preceding 10 years.

Founder's Name.	Date of Foundation.	Objects of Benefaction.	Endowment.						Present Income.	Original Income.	Application of Income.	Remarks.
			Real Estate.			Personalty.						
			Houses and Land, acreage.	Rent.	Fixed Deductions.	Stock.	Other personalty.	Dividends and Interest.				
				£				£ s. d.	£ s. d.			
William Dawes, Citizen and Currier of London.	24th January 1729.	Ten persons who are members of the Company of Curriers, and who shall have been masters in the trade of curriers, or to their widows 4*l.* 4*s.* a year, payable quarterly, and 20*s.* towards burial. Residue of income to be retained by the Company as a fund for taxes on and repairs to the property, insurance, and other contingencies, and for such other uses as they or the major part of them shall think fit.	(1.) Freehold House, "King's Head," in King Street, Westminster. (2.) Two freehold houses and warehouse in Helmet Court, Wormwood St., London.	— 130	- - - Income tax.	751*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.* Consols, proceeds of sale of part of the devise sanctioned by Charity Commissioners.	- - -	22 1 6 (last).	149 2 0	Believed to be from entries in old minute book, 76*l.*	1870. Income - £ 90 14 10 Expenditure to Pensioners, &c. - 34 12 0 Balance retained by the Company. 1871. Income - 91 8 8 Expenditure - 41 17 8 1872. Income - 90 13 8 Expenditure - 42 4 0 1873. Income - 91 3 11 Expenditure - 44 2 0 1874. Income - 292 1 10 Expenditure - 35 15 0 1875. Income - 151 16 4 Expenditure - 48 3 0 1876. Income - 150 15 10 Expenditure - 41 16 6 1877. Income - 150 15 10 Expenditure - 38 14 0 1878. Income - 152 3 5 Expenditure - 38 16 0 1879. Income - 149 7 5 Expenditure - 33 12 0 1880. Income - 149 2 0 Expenditure - 35 0 3	These figures are taken from the accounts sent by the Clerk to the Charity Commissioners. The Company from time to time have advertised for applicants for the pension but have had some difficulty in keeping same full owing to applicants in the majority of cases not having been masters in the trade. This 292*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.* includes premium of 100*l.* on new lease and sale of old buildings. During these 10 years the balance of this income has been applied in accordance with the will of the founder towards the payment of taxes, rates, and insurance, and the residue, if any, has gone to the general revenue of the Company.
Samuel Jackson, Great Pulteney Street, Saint James, Westminster, Middlesex, Esquire.	31st May 1823	Eight poor men (whether freemen of the City of London or not) who shall have been journeymen curriers, and shall have attained the age of 55 years, and have worked six successive years with any master currier, and shall not have received alms from the Curriers' Company.	- - -	—	- - -	800*l.* capital or share in the 4*l.* per cent. Government Annuities.	- - -	1880. One year's dividend on 718*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.* New 3*l.* per cent. annuities. 21*l.* 0*s.* 11.	21 0 11	28 14 4	1870. Income - 21 2 9 Paid to pensioners - 20 0 0 „ Clerk of Company 1 1 0 1871. Income - 21 1 9 Paid to pensioners - 20 0 0 „ Clerk of Company 1 1 0 1872. The like. 1873. Income - 21 4 5 Paid to pensioners - 19 0 0 „ Clerk of Company 1 1 0 1874. Income - 21 6 3 Paid to pensioners - 20 0 0 „ Clerk to Company 1 1 0 1875. Income - 21 7 2 Paid to pensioners - 19 0 0 „ Clerk of Company 1 1 0 1876. Income - 21 6 3 Paid to pensioners - 22 0 0 „ Clerk of Company 1 1 0 1877. Income - 21 5 4 Paid to pensioners - 25 0 0 1878. Income - 21 3 7 Paid to pensioners - 23 10 0 1879. Income - 21 1 10 Paid to pensioners - 21 0 0 1880. Income - 21 0 11 Paid pensioners - 19 0 0 „ Clerk of Company 1 1 0	Balance in hands of Curriers' Company, 31st December 1880 - £9 11*s.* 3*d.*

PART II.— CONSTITUTION AND PRIVILEGES OF MEMBERSHIP.

RETURN A.—Governing Body.

1. State the present constitution of the governing body of the Company, whether such constitution is according to the charter, and if not, in what respects such constitution varies therefrom, and when and how such alteration was made.
2. State the qualifications for membership of the governing body of the Company, the time and periods of election, and the qualifications of the voters at elections to the governing body.
3. State the functions of the governing body, and of the different members of the same respectively, and whether the members of the governing body pay any, and what fees or fines on admission thereto, and whether they are paid any, and what salaries or amounts in respect of their services respectively.
4. State the nature of the business which comes before the governing body of the Company, the method adopted in transacting it, the times at which the governing body meets for business purposes, the way in which the opinions of the members are taken, and whether the resolutions and decisions of the governing body are published, or are otherwise accessible to any or all and which of the members of the Company.
5. State whether the members of the governing body are liable to suspension, or removal, on any and what grounds, and by what method such suspension or removal is effected.
6. Has the Company any bye-laws sanctioned by the Courts of Law or Chancery, or by the Courts of Aldermen or of Common Council, or otherwise. State the effect of such byelaws.

1. The master, 2 wardens, and 12 assistants constitute the court. This constitution is in accordance with the charter of King James I.

2. The master and wardens are elected from the livery the renter warden being generally taken by seniority from the livery, and then usually proceeding to the offices of upper warden and master.

The election is on the 15th October as provided by charter of James I., and is made by the court of the Company.

The assistants are elected by the court as vacancies occur from those who have served the office of master. The election is by a majority of votes, two or more candidates being proposed, and each member of the court affixing a mark in the minute book to the name of the candidate he prefers.

3. The master and wardens have the general control of the business of the Company during their year of office, and the renter warden is especially charged with the care of the finances and accounts. These functions are exercised subject to the approval and in conjunction with the court of assistants.

The fees on admission are as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
As renter warden, upper warden, and masters	47	5	0
Assistant	31	10	0
Those not serving when called upon in rotation to serve as renter warden, upper warden, and master	31	10	0
Assistant	15	15	0

Each member of the court receives a fee of 2*l.* 2*s.* if present when the court is called.

The courts average seven in number during the year.

4. All matters connected with the Company *e.g.*, admission of new members, paying the pensioners, consideration of petitions from public institutions and poor members of the Company, the management of finances, election of officers, and all other things relating to the business and government of the Company.

The business is conducted by the usual form of notice and amendment, which when seconded, are duly put from the chair, and are carried or negatived by a majority, the decision being entered in the minute book.

The courts are held at two or three o'clock in the afternoon at the hall of the Company, and average as already stated seven in the year. The resolutions and decisions of the governing body are not published, and are not accessible to any members of the Company except the court.

5. Any member of the governing body failing to pay 20*s.* in the £ ceases by the byelaws to be a member.

The removal would be effected should the insolvent member not voluntarily resign by resolution. The following is a copy of the byelaw referred to.

"15 Oct. 1813. That any member of this Company who "shall have been bankrupt or compounded with his "creditors, and shall not have paid 20*s.* in the £ shall not "be eligible to be elected a member of the court of assis- "tants or into the offices of master or wardens of this "Company and in case any member of this court shall "hereafter become bankrupt or compound with his creditors "he shall thereby become disqualified and his place be "declared vacant."

The Company has no record of a member being removed on any ground but the above.

6. The resolutions of the governing body at the present time form the byelaws upon which the business of the Company is now transacted (as to Byelaws in the past see Return D to Part I).

PART II.—B.

RETURN B.—Admission to membership.

1. State the qualifications for membership of the Company, the several grades of membership of the Company, and whether women are admitted to membership.
2. State the several modes in which the freedom of the Company may be obtained, the circumstances entitling an applicant to admission under each mode respectively, and the fees payable in respect of admission under each mode respectively.
3. State whether persons exercising any particular trade are required by statute or otherwise to become free of the Company. Is there any process for compelling such persons to procure admission, or any process by which such persons are enabled themselves to procure admission, and are such processes enforced respectively, and to what extent? Do persons exercising any particular trade commonly become members of the Company? If so, how many members of such trade are at present members of the Company? State also (if the Company bears the name of any existing trade) how many members of such trade are members of the Company?
4. Are freemen liable to disfranchisement, and if so, for what reasons, and what is the mode of disfranchisement?
5. Is the livery of the Company limited or unlimited in number? What are the qualifications for election to the livery, who are the electors thereto, and how do the elections thereto take place, and what fees are payable on election? Are liverymen liable to removal from the livery, and for what reasons?

CURRIERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

6. State the number of apprentices bound at the Company's Hall or otherwise under the auspices of the Company during each of the last 10 years, and state how many of such apprentices have been bound to members following the trade if any, the name of which is borne by the Company? Has the Company in any and what cases paid the fees or premiums of such apprentices, and what has been the amount, if any, so expended in each of the last 10 years?

7. Is the freedom of the City of London in any way a condition, precedent or subsequent, of membership of the Company? Are there any and how many members of the Company who are not free of the City of London?

1. The name of any person desirous of joining the Company is submitted to a committee of the governing body, who instruct the clerk.

The grades are freeman, master of the household, liveryman, renter warden, upper warden, master, past master, and member of the court of assistants.

The Company has no female members, and at the present time a woman would not be admitted to membership unless she was solely carrying on a business and wished to take apprentices who desired at the expiration of their indentures to obtain the Company's freedom by servitude, and then the admission would only extend to the freedom.

2. Patrimony, servitude, redemption, and presentation.

A person whose father was a freeman of the Company before such person was born, on the Company's sanctioning his admission, can take up his freedom by patrimony.

A person duly serving indentures of apprenticeship to a member of the Company on taking up his freedom would take it by servitude. Freedom by redemption is the ordinary case of a stranger joining the Company.

Presentation when the freedom is conferred upon a person by the governing body without payment of fees.

Freedom by patrimony, 4*l.* 13*s.* (including 1*l.* stamp).
" " redemption, 10*l.* 12*s.* (including 3*l.* stamp).
" " servitude, 3*l.* 12*s.*
" " presentation, 3*l.* to Government, paid by Company.

3. There is no process in use at the present time either on the Company's part to compel any persons to procure admission, or on the part of such persons to compel the Company to admit them.

Persons exercising the trade of curriers do still become members of the Company.

Eighteen curriers are at the present time liverymen.

4. Freemen in this Company are not now liable to disfranchisement; no instance has occurred since 1800.

5. The governing body has never had occasion to limit the livery: its number being about 100, they could by resolution prevent further addition at any time.

The qualifications for election to the livery is that the committee before alluded to report the applicant as suitable for admission.

The electors are the members of the court of assistants, with the master and wardens.

The applicant, being free of the Company, attends on a day when the court is sitting and makes his application, which the court may grant. Fee, 31*l.* 10*s.*

Liverymen are not liable to removal from the livery.

6.—

1870.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.
0	1	2	2	1	1	1	0	1	0

None of the nine apprentices were bound to members following the trade of curriers.

The Company did not pay either the fees or the premiums in any of the above nine cases.

7. The freedom of the City of London is not a condition precedent or subsequent to membership; on the joining of a new member the clerk gives a certificate that he has been admitted to the freedom of the Company, which is taken to the Chamberlain's Office, and on payment of a small fee such member is also admitted a freeman of the City.

Nearly all the members are free of the City, the only exceptions would be those gentlemen who have neglected to attend at the Chamberlain's Office. The certificate is furnished by the clerk as a matter of course.

PART II.—C.

RETURN C.—Number of members.

State (1) the present number of freemen, (2) the present number of the livery, (3) the present number of other members, (4) the number of admissions to the freedom by each mode respectively, and (5) the number of calls to the livery which have respectively taken place during each of the last preceding 10 years.

1. The present number of freemen cannot be given exactly, as notice of death in many cases is not given to the Company. During the last 30 years there have been 131 admissions to the freedom; therefore, taking into consideration the survivors of those admitted previous to 1850 and those who have died of the 131, it is estimated that there are at the present time 118 freemen.

2. The present number of the livery, inclusive of the governing body, is 110 (which number is included in the above 118).

3. All members are either freemen or liverymen.

4. Freedoms:—

	Patrimony.	Servitude.	Redemption.	Livery.
1871	—	—	5	5
1872	—	—	1	1
1873	1	—	7	8
1874	—	—	10	10
1875	2	—	14	16
1876	1	—	6	7
1877	—	—	2	2
1878	—	—	3	3
1879	—	—	2	2
1880	1	—	2	2

PART II.—D.

RETURN D.—Profits and privileges.

1. State with fullness what are the advantages, pecuniary or otherwise, incident to the position of a member of the Company in each grade of membership, as (1) a freeman, (2) a liveryman, (3) Master, Warden, or otherwise a member of the Governing Body.

2. State the sums paid on an average annually for the preceding 10 years by the Company to the members according to the grades of membership mentioned above, and of what such sums consisted, whether (1) fees, and of what nature, (2) pensions, or (3) other payments, specifying the nature of the same respectively.

3. What circumstances are in practice held to constitute a claim to a pension or donation? State the number of present pensioners and donees respectively, and the amounts paid to them as such respectively, and the number of present pensioners and donees respectively who are members of the trade, if any, the name of which is borne by the Company.

4. (1) What is the average standing of a member of the Company when he is made a member of the Governing Body, and (2) for what number of years on an average does a member remain on the Governing Body?

5. Does the Company carry on any and what trade or manufacture with which its title is directly or indirectly connected? In such case state out of what funds the capital is raised, the amount of capital, the profits, if any, for each of the last 10 years, and how such profits, if any, have been divided or otherwise dealt with during each of the last 10 years.

1. The only advantage in being a freeman is that a person free of the Company would of course be considered before a stranger in the charitable gifts of the Company.

The advantage of being a liveryman—

(1.) A vote at parliamentary elections for the City of London, elections for the Lord Mayor, sheriffs, chamberlain, and other corporate offices in the gift of the livery.

(2.) The Company, as a rule, in every year give two entertainments, to which every liveryman is invited.

(3.) A liveryman of the Company in straitened circumstances on petition, to the court and satisfying their enquiries, would probably be voted a sum of money.

The advantage of being master or warden or a member of the governing body—

(1.) The receipt of a fee of 2*l.* 2*s.* at each court for attending.

(2.) The privilege (as regards master and wardens) of inviting two friends at each dinner, one of whom must be a liveryman.

(3.) Each member of the court of assistants about once a year is entitled to ask one friend to a dinner.

2. In every year there are seven meetings or courts, and perhaps one special court, so that a fee of 1*l.* 1*s.* being received for each punctual attendance of two or four hours, the master, wardens, and members of the court could each possibly receive the sum of 8*l.* 8*s.* annually for the last 10 years.

From June 1880 the fee of each member is raised to 2*l.* 2*s.*

No member of the court has any personal patronage.

Without taking into consideration payments under Dawes' and Jackson's charities, full particulars of which are given in Return 1 to Part I., an annual average sum of 56*l.* has been given in sums of 2*l.* to 10*l.* to poor members and their families.

The only pension was one of 20*l.* annually paid to an ex-member of the governing body or court of assistants who was in straitened circumstances; this was paid from June 1868 to June 1876.

3. The Company has no funds specially applicable to pensions except those set out in Return 1 to Part I., but should a member of the court of assistants or a past master become destitute the Company would probably grant a small pension. All cases which on enquiry are found to be of honest poverty of liverymen, freemen, or their families are relieved as far as practicable by a donation.

At the present time the Company has one annuitant of 30*l.**

The number of donees varies, but it may be said that there are at the present time 16 donees, annually averaging 3*l.* 10*s.* each, of which donees 10 are curriers or their families.

4. An average period of 15 years elapses from the time of joining the livery to be elected renter warden, the following year the office of upper warden, and the next year that of master, is taken, and then if there is no vacancy in the court of assistants, the master retires from the governing body to the list of past masters, whence, on a vacancy occurring in the court by death or resignation, he may come on in turn, and is elected an assistant during life and solvency.

On an average a member remains 18 years on the court of assistants.

5. The Curriers' Company does not carry on any trade or manufacture whatever.

* N.B.—Since these Returns were prepared this annuitant has died.

Part III.—Officers and Servants.

A., B., and C.

Return A.—A list of the officers of the Company, with a statement of the duties of each, the amount of his salary and other emoluments, and whether or not he is a member of the Company.

Return B.—A list of the servants of the Company, with a statement of the duties of each, and of the amounts of their wages and other emoluments.

Return C.—A statement as to the mode in which the officers and servants of the Company are respectively appointed.

A.—The architect, Mr. John Belcher, paid by commission when employed, is a liveryman and past master of the Company.

The clerk, Mr. Edward Burkitt,—

To attend the governing body during its meetings, and all members of the Company whenever required;

To conduct all correspondence on behalf of the Company;

To advise legally, and act as its solicitor generally, but is allowed to practice independently;

The clerk has charge of the Company's records and keeps all accounts and minutes;

Administers all oaths to gentlemen joining the Company or taking office.

The clerk has offices, with fires, lighting, &c. for himself and clerks in the Company's hall, is paid a salary of 200*l.* and fees averaging 15*l.* yearly. Is a liveryman of the Company.

B.—The beadle, William Bartlett,—

To attend the Company on all occasions when required;

To live and sleep at the Company's hall.

To do all household work at the hall;

To attend at the Guildhall on all elections in the gift of the livery.

To collect quarterage.

The beadle has apartments, firing, gas, &c. for himself and family, and is paid 40*l.* a year, and fees averaging 5*l.* per annum.

The beadle is a liveryman of the Company

C.—The officers and servants are appointed by the master, wardens, and court of assistants.

RETURN A. 1.—List of Estates let on Beneficial Leases, belonging to the CURRIERS' COMPANY in England and Wales, and of Lands let in Ireland under Leases for Lives renewable for ever, and Fee Farm Grants.

City.	Parish or, if in Ireland, Barony.	Feet.	Description of Buildings, if any.	Name of Lessee, and whether a Member.	Date of last Valuation.	Annual Value then reported.	Commencement of existing Lease.	Term of Years of existing Lease.	Amount of reserved Rent.	Fine on last Renewal.	How many Years of previous Lease then unexpired.	Fixed Deductions, if any, and by whom paid.	Poor Rate Valuation.		Estimated Value at Rack Rent.	How and when Land acquired.	Conditions.	Dates of Documents of Title and Parties.	Remarks.
													Gross estimated Rental.	Rateable Value.					
						£			£				£	£	£				
City of London.	St. Alphage	5,334 feet superficial.	Warehouses	John Rylands is now a liveryman, but was not when agreement for lease signed.	June 1873	1,000 Report as to value made by the Building Committee appointed from the governing body of the Company.	25th March 1874.	80 years	1,000 Clerk's fee 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per year.	None	No previous lease, the buildings previously on the ground having been removed.	Income tax retained by lessee.	Messrs. Rylands' premises consist of a great deal more than the lease comprises, and on enquiry to the vestry clerk it is found that there is no separate assessment for the portion demised by the Company which is included in the total assessment of Messrs. Rylands' premises, viz:— 6,200	5,167	1 000	16th Aug. 1516. By deed of grant of this date certain property in London Wall was conveyed to the Curriers' Company. See Return C., Part I. (See Remarks.*)	No conditions. Power of distress on the property if the Company did not pay a fine of 40*s.* for making certain default. See Return C. to Part I.	Full particulars will be found in the Company's Return C. to Part I.	* It is supposed the curriers were previously to 1500 settled in or near the parish of St. Alphage, and that by this gift the grantor added to their property; for as the civic records shew that the Curriers' Co. was previously to 1500 flourishing and entrusted with the superintendence of an important trade, it is evident they must have had an office or common hall where business could be transacted. A great many records were no doubt destroyed by the Great Fire, as were all the Company's houses and also their hall, so that the accuracy of the answer cannot be guaranteed.
City of London.	- -	Small plot of ground west side of Helmet Court, Wormwood Street.	Warehouse	William Moss. Mr. Moss is not a member.	Oct. 1871	130 The Charity Commissioners sanctioned the letting at this price.	25th March 1874.	80 years	130 Clerk's fee 1*s.* per quarter.	No fine: lessee paid a 100*l.* premium.	No previous lease to Moss, the former building having been removed. The two previous leases of the property had four years unexpired.	Income tax retained by lessee.	244	209	130	24th Jan. 1729, by will of Mr. Wm. Dawes.	42*l.* annually (as to this, see Return I. to Part I.)	The said will 24th Jan. 1729.	The remainder of the income to be applied (1) in repairing the property, (2) paying taxes, and for such other uses as the Company should think fit. (Return I. to Part I.)

CURRIERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

RETURN A. 13.—List of Rentcharges, Quitrents, Fee Farm Rents, Pensions, and other fixed Payments belonging to the Curriers' Company.

Nature of Charge.	Estate or Buildings on which charged.			Amount.	Remarks.
	County.	Parish or Place.	Name of Owner.		
Portion of a rentcharge -	Ulster - -	Bellaghy Manor -	Representatives of the late Right Hon. Thomas Conolly.	£ s. d. 2 8 0	The Vintners' Company receive the rentcharge, less poor rates, 195*l.* and divide same proportionately among several of the companies. The Curriers' Company advanced 44*l.* in the year 1609 towards the funds raised in the City of London for making Protestant settlements in Ireland.

PART IV.—B.

RETURN B. 1.—List of Moneys belonging to the Curriers' Company, invested in Government or other Stocks, Shares, Funds, or Securities.

Amount of Stock, &c.	Description of Stock.	Source from whence arising, *e.g.*, gift with name of donor, bequest with name of testator, sale of lands, and which, &c.	In what name standing, *e.g.*, Company, Chancery Division of High Court of Justice, &c.	To what account belonging, *e.g.*, any particular fund or trust account.	Net Annual Receipt.	Remarks.
£ s. d. 718 0 10	New 3 per cent. Annuities.	Bequest, Samuel Jackson, 31st May 1823.	Messrs. Hy. Jones, Alexr. Nesbitt, Thos. Bacon.	Jackson's Trust -	£ s. d. 21 0 11	For fuller particulars see Part I., Return 1.
751 11 2	Consols -	Bequest, William Dawes, 24th January 1729.	Messrs. Edwd. S. Norris, Hy. Jones, John Gotch Hepburn.	Dawe's Trust -	22 1 6	The like.

RETURN B. 2.—A return of the balance of moneys in the hands of the Company unappropriated in their accounts on the 31st December in each of the last preceding 10 years.

RETURN B. 3.—A return of the estimated value of the plate, pictures, furniture, and other property, at present on the premises of the Company, or in their possession elsewhere.

				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
B. 2.—31st Dec.	1871	Balance in hands of the Curriers' Company		254	3	10	—			
„	1872	„	„	527	13	3	—			
„	1873	„	„	96	10	2	—			
„	1874	„	„	—			188	9	6	Deficit balance on loan, &c.
„	1875	„	„	—			385	12	1	„ „
„	1876	„	„	—			532	15	4	„ „
„	1877	„	„	75	12	6	—			
„	1878	„	„	6	1	10	—			
„	1879	„	„	586	19	2	—			
„	1880	„	„	—			264	0	2	Deficit balance on loan.

B. 3.—The furniture, plate, pictures, &c. in the building known as Curriers' Hall, in London Wall, are at the present time insured for 1,050*l.*, at which sum the value is estimated.

PART IV.—C.

RETURN C. 1.—A list of any properties of which the Company is trustee, with the names of the *cestui que trust* in each instance, the nature of the trust, the nature and description of the property, and a statement of the sums received by the Company in respect of the same, and of the manner in which such sums have been expended or disposed of during each of the last 10 years.

RETURN C. 2.—A list of any properties of which the Company is *cestui que trust*, with the names of the trustees in each instance, the nature of the trust, the nature and description of the property, and a statement of the sums received by the Company in respect of the same during each of the last 10 years.

C. 1.—The Curriers' Company does not act as trustee of any property other than as fully set out in Part I., Return I.

C. 2.—The land in London Wall leased to Mr. John Rylands (see Return A. 1, Part IV.) and also the land and the building adjoining, being the Company's hall.

The present surviving trustees appointed by deed of conveyance of 16th December 1869 are—

Mr. John Belcher.
„ Henry Jones.
„ Alexander Nesbitt.
„ John Loat.
„ Edward S. Norris.
„ Geo. Woodyatt Hastings, M.P.
„ Hy. Wyndham West, Q.C.
„ Thomas Care.
„ Richd. Dickson Poppleton.
„ Wm. Jas. Erasmus Wilson, F.R.S.

The property is held by the above trustees to the use and behoof of the master, wardens, and commonalty of the Curriers' Company until it shall happen that the Company's charter of King James I. be in anywise abrogated, and then upon trust to sell and divide the proceeds, after payment of debts, amongst the needy members of the Company or their widows at the trustees' discretion.

The following is a statement of the sums received by the Curriers' Company in each of the last 10 years.

	£	s.	d.
1871	331	9	5
1872	583	9	4
1873	31	14	3
1874	25	0	0
1875	878	4	8
1876	991	13	4
1877	987	10	0
1878	987	10	0
1879	979	3	4
1880	976	0	10

(Also 100*l.* for compensation for diminution of old lights.)

Part IV.—E.

Return E.—Internal sources of income.

A list of the annual amounts received in each of the last 10 years in respect of (1) fees paid on admission to the freedom of the Company, specifying the amounts paid in respect of each mode of admission thereto; (2) fines or fees paid on admission to the livery of the Company; (3) fines or fees paid by members on coming on the Court of the Company; (4) fines or fees paid on promotion to the offices of warden, &c.; (5) any other internal sources of income, specifying the same.

(1.), (2.), (3.), and (4.)—

Year.	Freedoms. Bindings.	Freedoms. Redemption.	Freedoms. Patrimony.	Freedoms. Household.	Freedoms. Livery.	Office. Fees.	Office. Fines.	Assistants. Fees.	Assistants. Fines.	Total for the year.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1871	—	53 0 0	—	18 5 0	75 0 0	94 10 0	—	11 3 6	—	251 18 6
1872	2 17 0	10 12 0	—	3 13 0	15 0 0	63 0 0	63 0 0	—	—	158 2 0
1873	5 14 0	74 4 0	4 13 0	29 4 0	120 0 0	94 10 0	94 10 0	—	—	422 15 0
1874	5 14 0	106 0 0	—	36 10 0	120 0 0	94 10 0	94 10 0	11 3 6	6 3 6	503 16 0
1875	2 10 0	148 8 0	9 6 0	58 8 0	225 0 0	94 10 0	63 0 0	11 3 6	—	612 5 6
1876	2 17 0	63 12 0	4 13 0	25 11 0	298 10 0	110 5 0	31 10 0	—	—	536 18 0
1877	2 17 0	21 4 0	—	7 6 0	63 0 0	141 15 0	—	11 3 6	—	247 5 6
1878	—	31 16 0	—	10 19 0	94 10 0	141 15 0	—	—	—	279 0 0
1879	2 17 0	10 12 0	—	3 13 0	31 10 0	141 15 0	—	33 10 6	12 7 0	236 4 6
1880	—	31 16 0	4 13 0	10 19 0	94 10 0	141 15 0	—	22 7 0	—	306 0 0
						N.B.—This amount includes Government stamps, clerk's and beadle's fees.			Total for 10 years	£ 3,554 5 0

(5.) Freemen of the Company exercising the trade of a currier pay to the Company an annual sum of 5*s.* 4*d.* Freemen (not curriers) an annual sum of 4*s.* From this source the Company received:—

	£ s. d.
1871	16 13 4
1872	11 4 0
1873	11 12 0
1874	11 0 0
1875	6 0 0
1876	9 4 0
1877	21 1 4
1878	9 7 4
1879	12 2 8
1880	8 16 0
	£117 0 8 Total for ten years.

When freemen and liverymen are made, the poor box is presented and is enriched at the discretion of the new members; during the last ten years the Company has received from this source 32*l.* 10*s.*

Part IV.—F.

Return F.—(1.) The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them what has been the increase or decrease, from year to year, of the company's income during the last 10 years, and whether there is reason to expect any and what increase or decrease during the next 10 years, together with a statement of the reasons for such expectation.

Return F.—(2.) The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them whether there is reason to expect any permanent increase or decrease in value in any of the estates or properties of the Company, and if so, to what extent, together with a statement of the reasons for such expectation.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
F. (1.)—The Curriers' Company in 1870 received a net income of 804*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.*		
In 1871 the Company received 897*l.* 9*s.* increase	—	93 2 3
„ 1872 „ „ 1,027*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.* increase	—	130 0 5
„ 1873 „ „ 628*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.* decrease	398 17 10	—
„ 1874 „ „ 1,581*l.* 6*s.* increase	—	952 14 5
„ 1875 „ „ 1,339*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.* decrease	241 10 9	—
„ 1876 „ „ 1,685*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.* increase	—	345 12 7
„ 1877 „ „ 1,490*l.* 6*s.* decrease	195 1 10	—
„ 1878 „ „ 1,549*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.* increase	—	59 13 10
„ 1879 „ „ 1,409*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.* decrease	140 14 2	—
„ 1880 „ „ 1,485*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* increase	—	75 16 10

The Company has no reason to expect an increase of income during the next 10 years, but a decrease, as it is not anticipated the amount of fees received from new members will be so large.

F. (2.)—With the exception of the reversion of the Company's freeholds at present demised to Mr. Rylands and Mr. Moss (Return A. 1, Part IV.), there is no reason to expect any permanent increase in value in any of the property of the Company.

PART IV.—G.

RETURN G.—The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them—

1. What is the system of management of the Company's estates and property?
2. In what way, and by whom, the several receipts and payments are taken and made, and under what control?
3. In what way the Company's accounts are audited?
4. Whether the Company's accounts are published, or are accessible to all or any, and which of the members of the Company?

1. The management is entirely vested in the master, wardens, and court of assistants, the governing body.

All correspondence received by the clerk with reference to the Company's affairs is laid before the master, wardens, and court of assistants at their next meeting, and should a question be important and urgent the clerk would be directed to call a special court for its consideration.

2. The dividends of any stock belonging to the Company are from time to time received by the members of the court of assistants in whose names the stock is standing, by them paid to the clerk, and by him paid to the London Joint Stock Bank, where the Company at the present time has an account.

Rents are received by the clerk and paid in to the credit of the Company at the bank.

Payments by the Company if over 5*l.* are made by cheque signed by two members of the court of assistants appointed for such purpose, and countersigned by the clerk.

Payments by the Company if under 5*l.* and sanctioned by the master, wardens, and court of assistants are made by the clerk.

Claims for rates and taxes are checked and paid by the clerk, and vouchers produced by him.

The master, wardens, and court of assistants have thus complete control over receipts and disbursements.

3. Annually by the five junior members of the court of assistants, who prepare a signed statement and report which are laid before the master, wardens, and court of assistants in December, and on the adoption of the report it is entered in the minute book.

4. The Company's accounts are not published. The accounts are only accessible to the governing body.

PART IV.—H.

RETURN H.—A detailed statement of the income from all sources of the Company during each of the preceding 10 years, a detailed statement of the Company's expenditure during each of such 10 years; and a detailed statement of the assets and liabilities of the Company at the end of each of such 10 years.

1871.—January to December.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Brought forward - -	136	13	3	By paid court fees for attendance of members - - -	82	0	0
To rents received of the quarterly and weekly tenants in London Wall -	417	16	8	„ pensioners - - -	74	4	0
„ rents received from tenants of Helmet Court property (Dawes' trust) -	76	18	10	„ rates and taxes - - -	103	1	6
„ fees received from new members and on members taking office - -	251	18	6	„ insurances - - -	26	13	0
„ dividends on 751*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.* consols -	22	1	6	„ dinner bills, livery and court -	243	3	6
„ contents of poor box - -	2	0	0	„ clerk and beadle's fees - -	35	18	6
„ share of rentcharge (Vintners' Company)	2	8	6	„ Government stamps - -	15	0	0
„ quarterage - - - -	16	13	4	„ to poor members - -	65	0	0
„ half year's dividend on 2,027*l.* 2*s.* 0*d.* new 3*l.* per cents - - -	29	18	0	„ clerk's gratuity and solicitor's bill	157	12	6
„ half year's dividend on 1,800*l.* new 3*l.* per cents - - - -	26	6	6	„ „ keeping charity accounts -	2	6	0
„ dividend on 1,060*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.* reduced annuities - - - -	30	5	5	„ beadle, salary and bills - -	32	16	3
„ dividend on 718*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.* new 3*l.* per cents - - - -	21	1	9	„ repairs to London Wall property	96	7	3
„ sale of 227*l.* 2*s.* 0*d.* new 3*l.* per cents -	207	6	0	„ the like - - -	28	4	9
„ amounts received from liverymen for friends at livery dinners - -	24	5	0	„ wine bill - - -	4	16	0
				„ music at dinners - -	32	2	6
				„ counsel's fees - - -	3	10	6
				„ subscription to ward schools -	2	2	0
				„ „ journals -	0	9	6
				„ stationery - - -	1	7	3
				„ clerk, travelling expenses -	0	14	5
				„ balance in hand - -	254	3	10
	£1,265	13	3		£1,265	13	3

ASSETS. (31st December 1871.)	£	s.	d.	LIABILITIES.
Freehold property in London Wall: Return C. 2, Part IV. - -	—			Any ascertained liabilities appear in the disbursements in account returned for 1872.
The like property in Helmet Court: Return I., Part I. - -	—			
Stock as per annexed account - -	4,300	7	7	
Irish rentcharge, Return A. 13, Part IV. -	44	0	0	
Balance as per annexed account - -	254	3	10	

1872.—January to December.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Brought forward - -	254	3	10	By paid court fees for attendance of members - - -	97	0	0
To rents received of the quarterly and weekly tenants in London Wall - -	412	7	5	„ pensioners - - -	68	4	0
„ rents received from tenants of Helmet Court property - - -	81	11	4	„ rates and taxes - -	115	14	10
„ fees received from new members and on members taking office - -	158	2	0	„ insurances - - -	7	3	0
				„ dinner bills, livery and court -	121	15	0
				„ clerk and beadle's fees - -	21	19	0

CURRIERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

1872.—January to December—*cont.*

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To dividends on 751*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.* consols -	22	1	6	By paid Government stamps - -	3	5	0
,, ,, ,, 1,800*l.* new 3*l.* per cents -	52	17	6	,, poor members - -	62	0	0
,, ,, ,, 718*l.* 10*s.* ,, -	21	1	9	,, clerk gratuity and solicitor's bill -	161	0	1
,, ,, ,, 1,030*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.* reduced -	30	5	5	,, ,, keeping charity accounts	2	6	0
,, share of rentcharge (Vintners' Company) - - - -	2	8	6	,, beadle, salary and bills - -	38	14	8
,, quarterage - - - -	11	4	0	,, repairs to London Wall property	15	11	7
,, friends of liverymen at dinner - -	21	8	8	,, music at dinners - -	12	16	0
,, price of old materials of hall and buildings pulled down - - -	233	10	0	,, donation to Metropolitan Dispensary - - -	10	10	0
,, contents of poor box - - -	2	0	0	,, subscription to ward schools -	2	2	0
				,, Mr. Berg for surrendering premises - - -	8	0	0
				,, counsel's fees - - -	4	11	6
				,, expenses of committee (livery dinner) - - -	2	11	8
					s.	*d.*	
				,, filter - - -	12	0	
				,, brushes - -	7	6	
				,, subscription to journal -	10	0	
				,, clerk, travelling expenses	12	10	
					2	2	4
				,, printer and stationery - -	18	2	0
				By balance in hand - - -	527	13	3
	£1,303	1	11		£1,303	1	11

ASSETS. (31st December 1872.) LIABILITIES.

	£	s.	d.
Freehold property in London Wall: Return C. 2, Part IV. - -	—		
The like property in Helmet Court: Return 1, Part I. - -	—		
Stock as per annexed account - -	4,300	7	7
Irish rentcharge, Return A. 13, Part IV. -	44	0	0
Balance as per annexed account -	527	13	3

Any ascertained liabilities appear in the disbursements in account returned for 1873.

1873.—January to December.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Brought forward - -	527	13	3	By payments into National Deposit Company Bank - - -	1,360	0	0
To rents received of the quarterly and weekly tenants in London Wall - -	36	16	2	By paid court fees for attendance of members	94	0	0
,, rents received from tenants of Helmet Court property - - -	69	18	8	,, pensioners - - -	80	7	0
,, fees received from new members and on members taking office - -	422	15	0	,, rates and taxes - -	63	17	1
,, dividends on 751*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.* consols -	22	4	4	,, insurances - - -	13	1	6
,, ,, (1) 1,800*l.* new 3*l.* per cents -	26	11	0	,, dinner bills, livery and court luncheons - - -	309	11	6
,, ,, 718*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.* ,, -	21	4	5	,, clerk and beadle's fees - -	52	1	0
,, ,, (1) 1,030*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.* - -	15	4	0	,, Government stamps - -	21	10	0
,, share of rentcharge (Vintners' Company)	2	6	0	,, clerk, gratuity and solicitor's bill -	198	13	10
,, quarterage - - -	11	12	0	,, ,, keeping charity accounts -	2	6	0
,, friends of liverymen at dinners -	38	15	0	,, poor members - - -	42	0	0
,, Messrs. Poole & Hughes, re transfer Sun public-house - - -	70	0	0	,, beadle, salary and bill - -	38	13	6
,, sale of 1,030*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.* reduced at 92⅝ -	952	18	6	,, repairs to London Wall temporary premises - - -	6	0	7
,, ,, 1,800*l.* new 3*l.* per cents -	1,660	7	6	,, for music at dinners - -	13	2	0
,, drawings from fund on deposit at National Deposit Company -	1,000	0	0	,, advertisements re new buildings -	7	9	6
				,, Messrs. Perry & Co., builders (new hall) - - -	1,836	4	8
				,, Messrs. Poole & Hughes' receipt contra - - -	70	0	0
				,, Mr. J. Belcher, architect to the Company - - -	119	3	6
					£	*s.*	*d.*
				,, printer's bill - -	11	19	6
				,, dinner committee expenses - -	2	4	3
				,, silver trowel - -	7	13	6
				,, scroll (foundation stone)	3	3	0
				,, Certificate death P. King	0	2	7
				,, Ward schools subs. -	2	2	0
				,, wine 9*l.*, carpets 9*l.* -	18	0	0
				,, Mr. Beard, photo. old elevations - -	4	4	0
				,, journal subscription -	0	7	6
				,, coals - - -	2	10	9
							52 7 1
				,, Mr. Samuel Harris, return of loan and interest - - -			401 7 5
				By balance in hand - - -			96 10 2
	£4,878	5	10		£4,878	5	10

Curriers' Company—*continued.*

Assets. (31st December 1873.) **Liabilities.**

	£	s.	d.
Freehold property in London Wall (cleared of building)	—		
The like piece of ground on which portion of new hall was at this time erected	—		
The contractor had at this time been paid 1,836*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* on account	—		
Freehold property, Helmet Court: Return I., Part I.	—		
Stock in consols	751	11	2
„ new 3*l.* per cents	718	10	0
Irish rentcharge, Return A. 13, Part IV.	44	0	0
Balance as per annexed account	96	10	2
„ on deposit at National Deposit Company	360	0	0

The balance on building contract and any other ascertained liability appear in the disbursements in account returned for 1874.

1874.—January to December.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Brought forward	96	10	2	By paid Messrs. Perry and Co., builders, contract balance	573	12	0
To 1 year's rent received of Mr. Kerl, tenant of premises in London Wall	9	15	7	„ executors of Mr. Samuel Harris' loan contra	307	8	2
„ rents received from tenants of Helmet Court property	102	14	2	„ Mr. Hy. Jones, part of loan	100	0	0
„ fees received from new members and on members taking office	503	16	0	„ court fees for attendance of members	101	0	0
„ dividends on 751*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.* consols	22	6	3	„ pensioners	74	1	0
„ „ 718*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.* new 3*l.* per cents	21	6	3	„ rates and taxes	50	7	2
„ quarterage	11	0	0	„ insurances	6	5	6
„ share of rentcharge (Vintners' Company)	2	8	0	„ dinner and luncheon bills	205	3	0
„ friends of liverymen at dinners	43	10	0	„ poor members	40	0	0
„ contents of poor box	8	14	6	„ clerk and beadle's fees	71	0	0
„ drawing National Deposit Company and interest	371	15	3	„ Government stamps	30	10	0
„ Mr. Samuel Harris' loan	300	0	0	„ clerk, gratuity and solicitor's bill	189	19	10
„ Mr. Hy. Jones' loan	500	0	0	„ beadle, salary and bills	43	8	10
„ Mr. Wm. Moss, premium for lease (Helmet Court)	100	0	0	„ repairs and alterations, temporary offices	21	12	5
„ proceeds of sale of old buildings	55	0	0	„ music at livery dinner	12	12	0
„ „ „ Company's temporary office	25	0	0	„ Messrs. Chadwick for carpets, baize, &c.	10	10	1
£ s. d.				„ wine bill	25	3	0
„ Mr. John Loat, towards Master's decoration 3 0 0				„ Mr. J. Belcher, architect's charges	49	13	6
„ Mr. Edwd. S. Norris, towards U. warden's decoration 2 10				„ printer's bill	14	19	0
„ Mr. R. Chadwick, towards R. warden's decoration 2 19 6				„ Indermaur, building materials auctioneer	13	0	0
	8	19	0	£ s. d.			
				„ Messrs. Chaplin for badges 8 18 6			
				„ ward school subscription 2 2 0			
				„ Cripplegate Dispensary 1 1 0			
				„ journal 0 7 6			
				„ clerk, keeping charity accounts 2 6 0			
				„ Mr. Orr, caretaker new premises 6 6 0			
				„ coals 7 14 6			
				„ brushes 0 7 4			
				„ copies "City Press" 0 4 2			
				„ cigars 0 3 9			
				„ police at foundation ceremony 1 14 5			
					30	19	2
				By balance in hand	211	10	6
	£2,182	15	2		£2,182	15	2

Assets. (31st December 1874.) **Liabilities.**

	£	s.	d.
Freehold property in London Wall (unlet)	—		
„ „ „ on which new hall recently erected	—		
Freehold property, Helmet Court: Return 1, Part I.	—		
Stock in consols	751	11	2
„ new 3*l.* per cents.	718	0	10
Irish rentcharge, Return A. 13, Part IV.	44	0	0
Balance as per annexed account	211	10	6

Balance of 400*l.* due to Mr. Henry Jones and other ascertained liabilities appear in account returned for 1875.

CURRIERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

1875.—January to December.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Brought forward - -	211	16	6	By paid Mr. Henry Jones, on account of loans, 450*l.* and interest, 74/4 (3*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*)	403	14	4
To one year's rent of London Wall property	532	1	4	„ court fees for attendance of members - - - -	108	0	0
„ „ Helmet Court „ -	137	5	1	„ paid pensioners - - -	39	0	0
„ fees received from new members and on members taking office - -	612	5	6	„ rates, taxes, gas, &c. - -	24	7	8
„ dividends on 751*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.* consols -	22	7	2	„ insurances - - -	13	14	9
„ „ 718*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.* new 3*l.* per cents. - - -	21	7	2	„ dinner and luncheon bills - -	327	8	1
„ quarterage - - - -	6	0	0	„ poor members - - -	38	0	0
„ contents of poor box - - -	6	1	0	„ clerk's and beadle's fees - -	88	3	6
„ share of rentcharge (Vintners' Company)	2	8	0	„ government stamps - -	44	0	0
„ friends of liverymen at dinners -	62	2	0	„ clerk, salary and special vote -	431	1	3
„ cash of Mr. Henry Jones, loan - -	150	0	0	„ beadle, salary and bills -	53	13	3
„ balance - - - -	285	12	1	„ costs of extra works at new hall	66	15	11
				„ for music at livery dinners -	35	14	0
				„ wine bills - - -	78	19	3
				„ Messrs. Braid, repairing foundation stone, &c. - - -	54	11	4
				„ Messrs. Searle, hire of furniture -	37	5	0
				„ Mr. Hy. Jones, interest on loan -	21	13	10
				„ Mr. Gravell, restoring portrait, Mr. W. Dawes - -	15	12	0
				„ printing and stationery bills -	70	16	4
				„ Mr. E. Burkitt's clerks, special vote - - - -	10	10	0
				„ Mr. E. G. Newman, donation -	10	0	0
				„ coals - - - -	11	8	0
				£ s. d.			
				„ Rev. Lightfoot, M. A. chaplain - - 5 5 0			
				„ clerks, keeping charity accounts - - 3 13 6			
				„ Messrs. Chappuis' reflectors - - 2 0 0			
				„ subscription, ward schools - - 2 2 0			
				„ travelling expenses - 0 14 6			
				„ brushes - - 0 16 4			
					14	11	4
	2,048	19	10		2,048	19	10

ASSETS. (31st December.)

	£	s.	d.
Freehold property in London Wall (let), see part IV. Return A 1. -	—		
„ „ Helmet Court (Return I., part I.) - -	—		
Stock in consols - - - -	751	11	2
„ new 3*l.* per cents. - -	718	0	10
Irish rentcharge Return A 13, part IV. -	44	0	0

LIABILITIES.

	£	s.	d.
Deficit as per annexed account - -	285	12	1

Balance of 100*l.* and interest due to Mr. Henry Jones.
Other ascertained liabilities appear in account returned for 1876.

1876.—January to December.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To one year's rent of London Wall property	742	14	0	Brought forward - -	285	12	1
„ „ Helmet Court - -	136	19	8	By paid court fees for attendance of members - - - -	74	0	0
„ one year's dividends on 751*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.* consols - -	22	6	3	„ pensioners - - -	70	5	0
„ „ dividends on 718*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.* new 3*l.* per cents. -	21	6	3	„ poor members - - -	32	0	0
„ fees received from new members, and on members taking office - -	536	18	0	„ rates, taxes, gas, &c. - -	133	1	8
„ cash of Mr. Henry Jones - -	300	0	0	„ insurances - - -	13	0	6
„ quarterage - - - -	9	4	0	„ dinners and luncheon bills - -	147	10	10
„ friends of liverymen at dinners -	31	1	6	„ clerk and beadle's fees - -	70	10	0
„ „ „ -	5	8	0	„ government stamps - -	16	0	0
„ share of rentcharge (Vintners' Company)	2	8	2	„ clerk of company - - -	122	6	6
„ balance - - - -	132	15	4	„ beadle „ - - -	41	2	3
				„ Braid and Co., builders - -	366	17	8
				„ Mr. J. Belcher, architect of the company - - -	341	1	0
				„ accounts for furniture - -	59	5	0
				„ „ wine - - -	30	11	0
				„ „ music at livery dinner	12	1	6
				„ „ drapery - -	13	7	1
				„ „ coal - - -	13	12	0
				„ „ ironmongery - -	18	0	0
				„ „ safe - - -	19	6	0
				„ „ wine bins - -	8	3	0
				„ „ Messrs. Debenham and Co. - - - -	15	15	0

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By paid subscription, ward schools	2	2	0			
„ Journals	0	12	6			
„ Rev. Lightfoot, M.A., chaplain	5	5	0			
„ Mr. Hy. Jones, interest	4	18	9			
„ plumber's account	6	10	0			
„ printing and stationery accounts	12	4	2			
„ keeping charity accounts	3	7	0			
„ petty travelling expenses	0	14	2			
„ foreman of works	0	10	0			
„ brushmakers' account	1	4	6			
„ cigars	0	5	0			
				37	13	1
Brought forward			1,941	1	2	1,941	1	2

(31st December.)

ASSETS.	£	s.	d.
Freehold property in London Wall (let). See Return A 1, Part IV.	—		
„ „ Helmet Court, Return I., part I.	—		
Stock in consols	751	11	2
„ new 3*l.* per cents.	718	0	10
Irish rentcharge return A 13, part IV.	44	0	0
Quarter's rent, 246*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, due from Mr. Rylands, appears in account returned for 1877.			

LIABILITIES.	£	s.	d.
Deficit as per annexed account	132	15	4
Loan of 400*l.* and interest 5*l.* per cents. due to Mr. Henry Jones.			
Other ascertained liabilities appear in account returned for 1877.			

1877.—January to December.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To rent received for the London Wall property	1,273	15	0	Brought forward	132	15	4
„ „ „ Helmet Court	137	4	6	By paid court fees for attendance of members	89	0	0
„ dividends on 751*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.* consols	22	5	4	„ pensioners	62	5	0
„ „ 718*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.* new 3*l.* per cents.	21	5	4	„ poor members	52	0	0
„ fees received from new members and on members taking office	245	9	6	„ rates, taxes, gas, &c.	129	6	4
„ quarterage	21	1	4	„ insurances	37	10	10
„ friends of liverymen at dinners	79	7	0	„ dinner and luncheon bills	297	9	0
„ poor box	13	14	6	„ clerk and beadle's fees	23	10	6
„ share of rentcharge (Vintners' Company)	2	8	0	„ Government stamps	6	0	0
				„ clerk gratuity bill, &c.	303	13	6
				„ beadle, salary and bills	52	11	9
				„ for carpenter's work, &c. at new hall	23	3	5
				„ donation to Indian Famine Fund	26	5	0
				„ music at dinners	23	12	6
				„ Mr. Hy. Jones 5*l.* per cent. on 400*l.*	19	15	0
				„ printer's bill	15	1	6
				„ furniture, hiring, &c.	12	8	0
				„ stationery	9	2	11
				„ wine bill	8	16	0
				„ costs of case to counsel	4	14	10
				„ coals account	6	1	2
				„ subscription, ward schools	2	2	0
				„ cleaning picture	1	19	0
				„ journal subscription	0	12	6
				„ disbursement at livery dinner	1	1	11
				„ balance	475	12	6
	1,816	10	6		1,816	10	6

(31st December.)

ASSETS.	£	s.	d.
Freehold property in London Wall (let) see Return A 1, Part IV.	—		
„ „ Helmet Court, Return 1, Part I.	—		
Stock in consols	751	11	2
„ new 3 per cent.	718	0	10
Irish rentcharge Return A 13, Part IV.	44	0	0
New common hall (unfurnished)	—		
Balance as per annexed account	475	12	6

LIABILITIES.
Loan of 400*l.* at 5*l.* per cent. due to Mr. Henry Jones.
Other ascertained liabilities appear in account returned for 1878.

CURRIERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

1878.—January to December.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Brought forward -	475	12	6	By paid court fees for attendance of members	80	0	0
To rent received from the London Wall property -	1,012	15	0	„ pensioners - - -	62	19	0
„ „ „ Helmet Court property -	133	7	0	„ poor members - - -	43	0	0
„ dividends on 751*l.* 11s. 2*d.* consols -	22	3	5	„ rates, taxes, &c. - - -	122	5	11
„ „ 718*l.* 0s. 10*d.* new 3*l.* per cents. - -	21	3	7	„ insurances - - -	56	14	7
„ fees received from new members and on members taking office - -	279	0	0	„ dinner and luncheon bills -	312	18	0
„ quarterage - - -	9	7	4	„ repaid Mr. H. Jones - -	500	0	0
„ friends of liverymen at dinners -	73	4	0	„ clerk's and beadle's fees - -	30	1	5
„ share of rentcharge (Vintners' Company)	2	8	6	„ „ salary - -	200	0	0
„ loan of 100*l.* Mr. H. Jones - -	100	0	0	„ beadle, salary and bills - -	51	17	11
„ Mr. Andrade, compensation for raising buildings north side of London Wall	100	0	0	„ music at livery dinners - -	40	8	6
„ pensions not applied for - -	3	10	0	„ wine bill - - -	15	17	10
„ deductions allowed by Bertram and Roberts - - - -	5	2	0	„ work of carpenter, &c. at hall -	12	18	10
				„ furniture accounts - -	48	4	0
				„ stationery - -	10	4	8
				„ Government stamps - -	12	0	0
				„ Revd. Lightfoot, M.A., chaplain -	10	10	0
				£ s. d.			
				„ coal account - - 7 16 0			
				„ City Press - - 0 15 0			
				„ subscription, ward schools 2 2 0			
				„ „ journal - 0 7 6			
				„ clerk, travelling - - 0 10 4			
					11	10	10
				„ balance - - -	616	1	10
	2,237	13	4		2,237	13	4

ASSETS. (31st December.) LIABILITIES.

	£	s.	d.
Freehold property in London Wall, Return A 1, Part IV. -	—		
„ „ Helmet Court, Return I., Part I. - -	—		
Stock in consols - - -	751	11	2
„ new 3*l.* per cent. - -	718	0	10
Irish rentcharge, Return A 13, Part IV. -	44	0	0
Common hall (partly furnished) - -	—		
Balance as per annexed account - -	616	1	10

Any ascertained liabilities appear in disbursement side of account returned for 1879.

1879.—January to December.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Brought forward - -	616	1	10	By paid court fees for attendance of members - - -	66	0	0
To rent received from the London Wall property - - - -	1,010	13	4	„ pensioners - - -	55	12	0
„ rent received from the Helmet Court property - - - -	138	16	1	„ rates and taxes - -	136	5	1
„ fees received from new members and on members taking office - - -	245	12	0	„ insurances - - -	51	3	1
„ quarterage - - - -	12	2	8	„ dinner and luncheon bills - -	191	14	0
„ friends of liverymen at dinner - -	81	3	0	„ clerk and beadle fees - -	19	13	6
„ dividend on 751*l.* 11s. 2*d.* consols -	22	1	6	„ „ salary - - -	200	0	0
„ „ 718*l.* 0s. 10*d.* new 3*l.* per cents.	21	1	10	„ „ beadle, salary and bills -	49	13	3
„ share of rentcharge (Vintners' Company.)	2	8	3	„ music at livery dinners - -	22	1	0
„ gratuity voted but not applied for -	2	0	0	„ works of decoration, &c., at hall -	320	16	8
				„ furniture accounts - -	330	8	7
				„ stationery - - -	14	15	10
				„ poor members of the Company -	42	0	0
				„ printer - - -	44	2	6
				s. d.			
				„ wine merchant - - 4 19 0			
				„ coals - - 8 18 0			
				„ subscription, ward schools - - 2 2 0			
				„ City Press - - 0 2 6			
				„ subscription, journals - 0 14 6			
				„ travelling expenses - 0 19 10			
				„ Government stamps - 3 0 0			
					20	15	10
				balance - - - -	586	19	2
	2,152	0	6		2,152	0	6

ASSETS. (31st December 1879.) LIABILITIES.

	£	s.	d.
Freehold property in London Wall: Return A 1, Part IV.	—		
„ „ Helmet Court: Return I., Part I. -	—		
Stock in consols - - -	751	11	2
„ new 3*l.* per cents. - - -	718	0	10
Irish rentcharge Return A. 13, Part IV. -	44	0	0
Common Hall, partly furnished - -	—		
Balance as per annexed account - -	586	19	2

Any ascertained liabilities appear on disbursement side of account returned for 1880.

CURRIERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

1880.—January to December.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Brought forward - -	586	19	2	By paid Court fees for attendance of members - - -	129	4	0
To rent received from the London Wall property - - - -	745	15	10	„ pensioners - - -	65	16	6
„ rent received from the Helmet Court property - - - -	107	6	9	„ rates and taxes - - -	142	1	8
„ fees received from new members and on members taking office - -	306	0	0	„ insurances - - -	50	16	9
„ quarterage - - - -	8	16	0	„ dinner and luncheon bills -	232	9	8
„ friends of liverymen at dinner - -	76	18	0	„ clerk and beadle's fees - -	27	18	0
„ dividends on 751*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.* consols -	22	1	6	„ „ salary - -	200	0	0
„ „ 718*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.* new 3*l.* per cents.	21	0	11	„ beadle, bills, &c. - -	50	1	11
„ share of rentcharge (Vintners' Company.)	2	8	0	„ music at livery dinners - -	22	1	0
„ loan (of Mr. Henry Jones) - -	500	0	0	„ works, completing hall - -	765	12	1
„ Professor Wilson - - -	5	9	0	„ furniture accounts - -	258	16	7
				„ stationery - - -	17	12	10
				„ poor members of the Company -	54	0	0
				„ wine account - - -	65	13	0
				„ donation to Scottish Hospital -	10	0	0
				„ „ members - -	27	10	0
				„ „ „ - -	10	0	0
					£	s.	d.		
				„ Government stamps -	7	0	0		
				„ subscription, ward schools - -	2	2	0		
				„ subscription journal -	0	7	6		
				„ clerk's, travelling expenses - -	0	11	10		
				„ coals account - -	7	0	0		
								17	1	4
				„ Balance - - -				235	19	10
	2,3-2	15	2					2,382	15	2

ASSETS. (31st December 1880.) LIABILITIES.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Freehold property in London Wall: Return A 1, Part IV.	—			Completion of fittings and furniture of hall	—		
„ „ Helmet Court: Return I., Part I. -	—			Repayment of 500*l.* and interest to Mr. Hy. Jones - - -	500	0	0
Stock in consols - - - -	751	11	2	2 Dinner bills (less amount paid by guests on other side) - - - 76 18 224 0			
„ new 3*l.* per cents. - -	718	0	10	Of Professor Wilson - 5 9			
Irish rentcharge, Return A 13, Part IV. -	44	0	0	82 7			
The Curriers Hall and contents - -	7,050	0	0		141	13	0
Balance as per annexed account - -	235	19	10	Other outstanding accounts, about -	200	0	0
Quarter's rent, London Wall premises -	242	14	2				
„ Helmet Court „ - -	31	13	9				
Quarterage unpaid - - -	46	2	0				

PART IV.—M.

General and Technical Education.

RETURN M.—A statement as to whether the Company does anything to subsidise or encourage education, whether general or technical, and a return of the means (if any) so employed, and of the amount expended on such objects during each of the last preceding 10 years.

With the exception of a yearly subscription of 2*l.* 2*s.* to the Cripplegate Ward Schools, which has been paid for the last 50 years, and a vote of 21*l.* towards the funds of the City and Guilds of London Institute for the advancement of technical education, the Company has not expended anything in subsidizing educational movements.

The court is considering whether any steps can be taken either by technical instruction or otherwise to improve and benefit the trade with which the Company is by ancient constitution connected. It is also considering whether any portion of the income of the Company can be applied to the purposes of higher education.

In reference to this it must be observed that it is only within the last few years that the Company has been possessed of any income applicable to any extraneous purposes, and has not yet entirely defrayed the cost of its new hall and fittings.

APPENDIX A.

This Company gave full information to the Commissioners of 1834. At that date curriers in the city generally entered the Company, and comparatively few belonged to other companies; upwards of two thirds of the Company and 10 members of the ruling body were or had been curriers by trade.

The last time when the Company took any action with respect to the trade was during the strikes of 1803 and 1805. In the former year they appointed a committee of masters, which met the journeymen for the purposes of regulating prices. The scale then prepared appears to have been much used in 1834. In 1805 they apparently prosecuted some of the workmen, and put down the strike.

The Company gave the following abstract of their receipts and expenditure:—

	£	s.	d.
Permanent and incidental receipts and income - - - -	549	18	10
Permanent and incidental charges and expenses - - - -	548	0	0

CUTLERS' COMPANY.

The Returns were accompanied by a Letter from the Clerk of the Cutlers' Company from which the following is an extract:—

"In giving the information contained in the above Returns, I am desired to state that the readiness of the Cutlers' Company to assist the Commission is not to be taken now or hereafter as an admission of any right in the Crown or any other jurisdiction to inquire into the private property of the Cutlers' Company, or to deal with it in disregard of their rights. I am desired also to record their claim, that if any question be made whether any particular property is subject to any trust or is the private property of the company, every such question must be determined only by the Courts of Law."

PART I.—FOUNDATION AND OBJECT.

Returns A to H, both inclusive.

Return A.—A statement of the date, ascertained or probable, of the foundation of the company, and of the circumstances, so far as they can be discovered from its documents of foundation or archives, in which the company had its origin.

Return B.—A list of the charters, charters of inspeximus, and other instruments of a similar nature, whether originals or copies, which have been at any time in the possession of the company, together with an abstract of the purport of each, regard being specially had to any evidence which it may contain as to the object of the foundation of the company.

Return C.—A list of any trust deeds "founding, regulating, or affecting" the company, with the date of each, the names of the parties thereto, and an abstract of the purport of each.

Return D.—A list, with dates, of any "decrees of court," whether of the Courts of Common Law or of Chancery, or of any acts of the Courts of Aldermen or of Common Council, "regulating or affecting" the company, with a statement of the effect of each decision.

Return E.—A list of any other documents, not included in the descriptions in the preceding returns, which "found, regulate, or affect" the company, with dates, and an abstract of the effect of each.

Return F.—A concise history of the company from the time of its foundation to the present day, with special reference to the inquiry contained in the Commission as to "the objects for which the company was founded," and "how far those objects are now being carried into effect."

Return G.—Has the company a licence in mortmain? When was such licence granted (referring to the document by description)? What is its extent, and to what extent is it now unexhausted?

Return H.—Is there vested in the company, and how, whether by charter, statute, order of the Court of Aldermen, act of Common Council, or otherwise, any right of exercising superintendence over, or any duty or discretion to encourage in any way, any and what art, trade, or business? State the nature and local limits of such control. In what manner and to what extent is such control now exercised? If such control is not now exercised, state the circumstances under which its exercise has fallen into desuetude.

A.—There are no means for supplying the exact date of the foundation of the Company, but it would appear that the company was in existence in the year 49 Edward III., as at that time it was stated to have elected two members of the Court of Common Council. There are no means of ascertaining the circumstances in which the company had its origin, except that in a recital of a charter granted by Henry VI., it would appear to have been granted by reason of the losses and unfortunate casualties that happened to the men of the mystery of the cutlers of the City of London by sea, they then not being able to live but by the benevolence of well-disposed people.

B.—It would appear that the first charter granted to the company was in the reign of Henry V., 1415, which was confirmed by a charter of Henry VI. in 1422. Charters were also granted by Henry VIII. in 1509, Philip and Mary in 1553, Elizabeth in 1558, and James I. in 1607. James II., in 1685, revoked these charters; but in 1668 the Act of James II. was made void, and by a statute of William and Mary in 1689 the charter of James I. was confirmed, and it was subsequently re-affirmed by a charter of Queen Anne in 1703. The charter, therefore, of James I., which was granted in 1607, is now the governing charter of the Cutlers' Company. The company has no means of furnishing an abstract of the earlier charters, nor would this appear to be necessary, inasmuch as they are documents of record. A copy of the charter of James I. can be supplied if desired. It was granted on the petition of the Cutlers' Company of London for the better rule and government of the company, and for the avoiding of divers deceits and abuses used in the mystery of cutlery to the damage and loss of the King's subjects.

C.—The company has no trust deeds founding, regulating, or affecting it.

D.—The company is not aware of any decrees of court, whether of the Courts of Common Law or of Chancery, or of any acts of the Courts of Aldermen or Common Council, except an act of Common Council of 15th December 1756, which provided for all persons exercising the trade of a cutler within the City, or the liberties thereof, taking up the freedom of the Cutlers' Company, and an act of Common Council of 12th December 1839 repealing the act of 15th December 1756 on the petition of the Cutlers' Company, on the ground that such act had long ceased to have any beneficial operation and was productive of needless restriction and hardship.

E.—The company has no other documents not included in the descriptions in the preceding returns, which found, regulate, or affect the company.

F.—The company has no materials for furnishing a concise history of it from the time of its foundation to the present day. Many of the early minute books are not now in existence and were probably destroyed by the Fire of London, others are illegible; and those that are in existence are not sufficiently complete to enable a history of the company to be prepared. It would appear from the minute books that the Cutlers' Company in early times acted as far as possible in the interests of its own particular trade by hearing and determining disputes amongst cutlers and making orders for the good government of the trade.

G.—A licence in mortmain was granted to the company on the 28th of May 1839 to hold lands to the extent of 200*l.* per annum. This licence was supplementary to the power contained in the charter of holding lands to the extent of 100 marks (66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*) per annum. This licence is now unexhausted to the extent of about 90*l.* per annum. The company had also power granted to it under the Metropolitan Railway (Additional Powers) Act, 1866, s. 43, to expend the purchase money of certain property in Houndsditch taken by the railway in the purchase of land. This purchase money amounted to 6,238*l.*

H.—The charter of James I. provides that the master, wardens, and assistants of the company shall have the oversight, view, search, correction, and government of all persons whatsoever occupying, exercising, or using the mystery or trade of cutlers within the City of London and suburbs thereof, and within three miles of the City, as well within places exempt as not exempt; and shall have power and authority, according to the laws of the realm, to punish and correct offenders for offences, deceits, falsehoods, abuses, or misdemeanours by the false, insufficient, or deceitful occupation or use of the mystery or trade of cutlers, according to their demerits in that behalf; and the mayor, justices, sheriff, constables, and all other officers, ministers, and subjects, are ordered to aid, help, and assist the master, wardens, and assistants in the matters aforesaid. By virtue of the ordinances of the company, sanctioned and approved by the Lord Keeper, the Lord High Treasurer, and the Lords Chief Justices in the reign of Queen Anne, 1703, the master and wardens of the company, with so many of the assistants as shall be by the master and wardens, or any two or more of them, appointed in that behalf, may four times in the year, or oftener if need should require, at convenient times in the daytime, in a peaceable manner, enter into the shops, warehouses, and workhouses of any persons, members of the company, using the said mystery, or that do and shall make for sale or sell anything thereunto appertaining, and there search and survey the goods and other things appertaining to the mystery, within the City or suburbs thereof within three miles of the City, and shall take account of all the marks and workmanship of all and every such persons making or working for sale, or which thereafter should make or work for sale, or sell any manner of swords, daggers, rapiers, hangers, woodknives, pen-knives, razors, or surgeon's instruments, or small knives, skeynes, hilts, pummels, battleaxes, halberts, or any other weapons or blades or other things belonging to the mystery; and if in their searches they shall find any false or deceitful work or workmanship, or any other matter of misdemeanour concerning the mystery within the City or limits aforesaid, then it should be lawful for them to assess some competent and reasonable fine upon every such offender, so that it exceed not the sum of 40*s.* for any one offence; and if any such person using the mystery of cutlers or thereunto belonging or appertaining should be found resisting or disobedient to the master, wardens, or assistants, or any five, four, or more of them, contrary to the ordinances, then it should be lawful for the master, wardens, and assistants to assess and state some reasonable pain on every such disobedient person for every time that he should so offend, the said fines and pains to be levied and bestowed to such uses as are therein ordered. The ordinances also require that every member of the commonalty shall use his own mark, and register it if required, on pain of 40*s.* fine. It also provides that no sword cutler shall buy or sell any foreign hilts on pain of a 40*s.* fine, and that no sword cutler shall employ anyone in his work but such as shall have submitted to the rules of the company, under a like penalty of 40*s.* The powers of control conferred upon the company are not now and have not been for many years exercised. The powers of the company do not appear to have been ever formally abrogated; but it has not for many years appeared practicable or for the advantage of the trade to exercise them.

PART I.—I.

A LIST of the charities, eleemosynary, educational, or otherwise, which are under the management of the company, stating in each case the name of the founder, the date and nature of the benefaction, its original and its present value as regards both capital and income, and the purposes to which the funds have been applied for each of the last preceding 10 years.

The only charities which are under the management of the company are those of which a return is made to the Charity Commissioners. The following arise under the will of Thomas Bucke, dated the 3rd of December 1566:—To the master and wardens of St. John's College Cambridge, an annuity of 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* towards the providing of some scholar of his name or kindred within the Isle of Ely or elsewhere, if any may be found, and in default thereof to such scholar whose father shall be free of the company of Cutlers; to the poor inhabitants in Fleet Lane and dwellers in the alleys thereof, 40*s.* a year; to the poor of Wilburton, 40*s.* a year; to Christ's Hospital, 20*s.* a year; to St. Thomas's Hospital, 20*s.* a year; to the Armourers' Company, 13*s.* 4*d.* a year; to the parish of St. Sepulchre for the repairs of the church, 20*s.* a year. These annual payments are charged upon No. 161 Fleet Street, at present let on a ground rent of 160*l.* per annum of the estimated value of 4,000*l.*; some houses in Fleet Lane, which were some years ago taken by the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway under their compulsory powers and upon some leasehold property at Egham, the lease of which expired many years ago. The exhibition of 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per annum was voluntarily increased by the Cutlers' Company many years ago to 30*l.* per annum, which is paid every year either to a son of a freeman of the Company or some other deserving applicant, or to some member of St. John's College Cambridge, who may be recommended by the master of the college. The remaining annual payments have been made regularly for the past ten years. Under the will of John Craythorne, dated 21st November, 11th Queen Elizabeth, a sum of 10*l.* is directed to be given annually in coals to the poor of the parish of St. Brides; also a sum of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* towards the maintenance of two scholars within the universities of Oxford and Cambridge; also a sum of 3*l.* yearly amongst the poor prisoners in Newgate, the King's Bench, Marshalsea, and Gatehouse. These sums are charged annually upon an inn known as "Belle Sauvage," and all other the houses, buildings, &c., to the same belonging, and a messuage formerly known by the name of the "Rose and Crown." These properties are now represented by houses in Belle Sauvage Yard, Boy Court, and Ludgate Hill, let at rents amounting to 1,170*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.* per annum, and of the estimated value of 25,000*l.* The exhibitions have been for many years past voluntarily increased by the company to 20*l.* each, and the remaining payments have been regularly made for ten years past, except that with reference to the prison charities, they have for some few years been paid under a scheme of the Charity Commissioners to the clerk of the Mercers' Company.

PART II.—CONSTITUTION AND PRIVILEGES OF MEMBERSHIP.

RETURN A.—Governing Body.

1. State the present constitution of the governing body of the company, whether such constitution is according to the charter, and if not, in what respects such constitution varies therefrom, and when and how such alteration was made.
2. State the qualifications for membership of the governing body of the company, the times and methods of election, and the qualifications of the voters at elections to the governing body.
3. State the functions of the governing body, and of the different members of the same respectively, and whether the members of the governing body pay any and what fees or fines on admission thereto, and whether they are paid any and what salaries or amounts in respect of their services respectively.
4. State the nature of the business which comes before the governing body of the company, the method adopted in transacting it, the times at which the government body meets for business purposes, the way in which the opinions of the members are taken, and whether the resolutions and decision of the governing body are published, or are otherwise accessible to all or any and which of the members of the company.

5. State whether the members of the governing body are liable to suspension or removal on any and what grounds, and by what method such suspension or removal is effected.

6. Has the company any bye-laws sanctioned by the Courts of Law, or by the Courts of Aldermen or of Common Council, or otherwise? State the effect of such bye-laws.

1. The master, wardens, and court of assistants constitute the governing body of the company. Their constitution is according to the charter, and consists of a master upper warden, and under warden, and 20 assistants. The charter appointed 18 assistants by name, but provides that there shall for ever thereafter be one of the company who shall be called the master, two of the company who shall be called wardens, and that there shall and may be 20 of the company to be called assistants, who shall assist and aid the master and wardens of the company in all causes, matters, and business touching or concerning the commonalty.

2. The charter merely provides that the master, wardens, and assistants shall be elected out of the commonalty of the mystery of the cutlers of London. The ordinances provide as follows:—That the master, wardens, and assistants shall agree upon and present to the livery the names of two or three meet and sufficient persons, being of the number of the then present master, wardens, and assistants; after which the master, wardens, assistants, and livery shall, by majority of voices, or by their marks with a pin upon paper, elect one of those two or three persons to be master of the company for a year thence next following; and similar formalities are directed for the election of wardens. The master, wardens, and assistants are empowered to elect such of the most able and sufficient persons of the company as they shall think fit to be assistants to the master and wardens. The master and wardens are to be elected upon the eve of the Holy Trinity, or within seven days following, and are to be sworn in on the first Thursday after Midsummer day, or within seven days following. The assistants are elected for life and practically from the livery in rotation; but the company does not admit the right to election on the court by mere seniority, and if the person next in rotation is deemed in any way objectionable, or not fit to come upon the court, he is passed over. Under the bye-laws, no person can be elected on the court unless he has always paid twenty shillings in the £. The voters at elections to the governing body are the master, wardens, and court of assistants.

3. The governing body have the absolute management of the affairs of the company. The master acts as chairman, the two wardens assisting him. The rents of the company are received by the master and wardens. The master has power under the bye-laws of the company to sanction payments not exceeding 5*l.* in amount, subject to this all payments of the company are recommended by a committee consisting of the master, wardens, and past masters, who are *ex officio* members, and four other members of the court, who have either served or fined for the office of master, and have been elected by the court by ballot. The payments recommended by the committee are submitted to the court for confirmation. The assistants assist the master and wardens at the courts of the company; and it is their duty to admit all freemen and liverymen of the company, and to manage and let its properties. The court elect five stewards annually from among the livery to give a dinner to the master, wardens, court, livery, and officers of the company on Lord Mayor's day. This has for very many years been commuted by payment of 10 guineas by each steward; the dinner, which is not now given on Lord Mayor's day, but on some other day in November, being provided out of the funds of the company. Each assistant on being elected to the court pays a fine of 41*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.* if a liveryman by patrimony or servitude, and 54*l.* if a liveryman by redemption. An assistant elected master but not serving the office pays a fine of 40*l.*, and an assistant elected warden but not serving the office pays a fine of 20*l.* An assistant receives 3*l.* 3*s.* 0*d.* for each attendance at a court of the company.

4. The ordinary business of the court is the binding of apprentices, the admission of freemen, the election of liverymen, and the management of the property and charities of the company; to consider the recommendations of the committee for payment of accounts, &c., the report of their surveyor as to their properties, their financial position, and to consider applications for charitable or other donations. The court of the company meets monthly. The opinions of the members are taken by vote, and, if necessary, by ballot. The resolutions and decisions of the governing body are entered on the minutes of the company, and are accessible to the court, but to no other member of the company.

5. Under the ordinances of the company, the assistants are made removable from time to time by the master, wardens, and assistants, or the greater number of them, at the will and pleasure of the master, wardens, and assistants or the greater number of them.

6. The company has no bye-laws sanctioned by the courts of law or by the courts of aldermen or common council, but it from time to time frames bye-laws for the better management of the affairs of the company under the terms of the charter, which provides that the court may ordain or make any constitutions, laws, ordinances, statutes, articles, and orders, which shall seem reasonable, profitable, or requisite for, touching, or concerning the good estate, rule, order, or government of the company.

Part II.—B.

Return B.—Admission to Membership.

1. State the qualifications for membership of the company, the several grades of membership of the company, and whether women are admitted to membership.

2. State the several modes in which the freedom of the company may be obtained, the circumstances entitling an applicant to admission under each mode respectively, and the fees payable in respect of admission under each mode respectively.

3. State whether persons exercising any particular trade are required by statute or otherwise to become free of the company. Is there any process for compelling such persons to procure admission, or any process by which such persons are enabled themselves to procure admission, and are such processes enforced respectively, and to what extent? Do persons exercising any particular trade commonly become members of the company? If so, how many members of such trade are at present members of the company? State also (if the company bears the name of any existing trade) how many members of such trade are members of the company.

4. Are freemen liable to disfranchisement, and, if so, for what reasons, and what is the mode of disfranchisement?

5. Is the livery of the company limited or unlimited in number? What are the qualifications for election to the livery, who are the electors thereto, and how do the elections thereto take place, and what fees are payable on election? Are liverymen liable to removal from the livery, and for what reasons?

6. State the number of apprentices bound at the company's hall or otherwise under the auspices of the company during each of the last 10 years, and state how many of such apprentices have been bound to members following the trade, if any, the name of which is borne by the company? Has the

company in any and what cases paid the fees or premiums of such apprentices, and what has been the amount, if any, so expended in each of the last 10 years?

7. Is the freedom of the City of London in any way a condition precedent or subsequent of membership of the company? Are there any and how many members of the company who are not free of the City of London?

1. The members of the company consist of freemen and liverymen. Unmarried women are entitled to the freedom by patrimony, but for many years no woman has applied for the freedom. All admissions are made by the master, wardens, and assistants in open court. No person is entitled to the livery of the company unless he is already a freeman.

2. The freedom of the company may be obtained by servitude, patrimony, or redemption, or, in rare cases, by presentation of the company. A son of a freeman is entitled to the freedom by patrimony. An apprentice who has duly served an apprenticeship for seven years to a freeman of the company, under the form of apprenticeship sanctioned by the city, is entitled to his freedom by servitude. A freeman by servitude or patrimony pays a fee of 5*l.* 10*s.*, and by redemption 35*l.*; a freeman by servitude or patrimony on admission to the livery pays a fine of 22*l.*, and on admission to the livery by redemption a fine of 45*l.* In the case of the gift of the freedom by the company, no fees are payable. The fees payable by freemen include stamp duty.

3. All persons exercising the trade of a cutler in the City, or within three miles thereof, are required by a bye-law to be free of the company; but this bye-law is not now and has not been for many years enforced. Persons exercising the trade of cutlery do not, as a matter of course, become members of the company. At the present time there are about 14 cutlers members of the company.

4. No case is known of a freeman having been disfranchised, nor is it known whether the company has any power to disfranchise.

5. The livery of the company is unlimited in number, but a liveryman must be a freeman of the company. He is elected by the master, wardens, and assistants in open court; he pays the fees as stated in answer to the second question of this return. No case has occurred for, at any rate, very many years, of a liveryman being removed from the livery.

6. One apprentice was bound in 1876, one in 1877, one in 1879, and one in 1880. The last one was bound to a cutler. In 1880 an apprentice was bound to a working cutler not a member of the company, the premium of 40*l.* being paid by the company.

7. The freedom of the City of London is theoretically a condition precedent to being a liveryman of the company; but this condition is not strictly enforced. It is believed, however, that there are not more than three or four members of the company who are not at present free of the City of London.

PART II.—C.

RETURN C.—Number of members.

State (1) the present number of freemen, (2) the present number of the livery, (3) the present number of other members, (4) the number of admissions to the freedom by each mode respectively, and (5) the number of calls to the livery which have respectively taken place during each of the last preceding 10 years.

(1.) It is impossible to give the present number of the freemen of the company, as notice is not always given in case of their death; the number, however, probably does not exceed 12. (2.) There are at present 88 members of the livery. (3.) There are 23 members of the court, including the master and wardens. (4.) There have been 15 admissions to the freedom by patrimony, 4 by servitude, and 13 by redemption, and 5 honorary presentations to the freedom during the last 10 years. There have been 33 admissions to the livery during the past 10 years. The details appear under Return E.

PART II.—D.

RETURN D.—Profits and Privileges.

1. State with fulness what are the advantages, pecuniary or otherwise, incident to the position of a member of the company in each grade of membership, as (1.) a freeman, (2.) a liveryman, (3.) master, warden, or otherwise a member of the governing body.

2. State the sums paid on an average annually for the preceding 10 years by the company to the members, according to the grades of membership mentioned above, and of what such sums consisted; whether (1.) fees, and of what nature, (2.) pensions, or (3.) other payments, specifying the nature of the same respectively.

3. What circumstances are in practice held to constitute a claim to a pension or donation? State the number of present pensioners and donees respectively, and the amounts paid to them as such respectively, and the number of present pensioners and donees respectively who are members of the trade, if any, the name of which is borne by the company.

4. (1.) What is the average standing of a member of the company when he is made a member of the governing body, and (2.) for what number of years on an average does a member remain on the governing body?

5. Does the company carry on any and what trade or manufacture with which its title is directly or indirectly connected? In such case, state out of what funds the capital is raised, the amount of capital, the profits, if any, for each of the last 10 years, and how such profits, if any, have been divided or otherwise dealt with during each of the last 10 years.

1. (1.) A freeman has no advantages, pecuniary or otherwise, incident to his position as a member of the company beyond his implied right to a pension for himself or his widow in the event of his or her circumstances rendering them fit objects for a pension. A liveryman, if free of the City of London, and if resident within a certain radius, obtains a vote at the election of members for the City, and for the election of Lord Mayor, &c. He has also a similar implied right to that of the freemen to a pension for himself and his widow. Under the bye-laws of the company he dines with the court three times a year, at two of such dinners having the privilege of introducing a friend. The master, wardens, and assistants have the privileges of the livery, and under the present bye-laws of the company receive a fee for attendance at the courts as above stated.

2. (1.) The fees paid among the 23 members of the court annually during the last 10 years average 67*6l.* (2.) The pensions, exclusive of 3*l.* a year, the interest on a donation of 100*l.* by Mr. Pepys, a former member of the company in 1840, to provide coals for the pensioners, average 40*5l.* per annum. (3.) The payments to descendants of members of the company average 12*6l.* per annum, and donations to hospitals and for general charitable purposes average 340*l.* per annum.

3. All freemen and liverymen and their widows are, under the present bye-laws, entitled to pensions should

their circumstances require one, the pensions varying from 14*l.* to 50*l.* per annum. They have also up to the present time been entitled to an almshouse, but as small demand has been made for the almshouses they are about to be pulled down. There are at present 10 pensioners receiving (exclusive of the above-mentioned yearly payment of 3*l.*) 302*l.* 9*s.* 0*d.* per annum. Several of these pensioners or their husbands were formerly cutlers. Donations amounting to 224*l.* 5*s.* 0*d.* were made last year to the descendants of former members of the company who are not entitled to pensions, but whose cases are generally favourably considered. Several of these donees are descendants of cutlers.

4. (1.) A member of the company has an average standing of about 30 years, when he is made a member of the governing body. (2.) He remains a member of the governing body during the remainder of his life, but subject to liability to removal, as above stated.

5. The company does not, at the present time, carry on any trade or manufacture with which its title is directly or indirectly connected.

PART III.—Officers and Servants.

Return A.—A list of the officers of the company, with a statement of the duties of each, the amount of his salary and other emoluments, and whether or not he is a member of the company.

Return B.—A list of the servants of the company, with a statement of the duties of each, and of the amounts of their wages and other emoluments.

Return C.—A statement as to the mode in which the officers and servants of the company are respectively appointed.

A.—The officers of the company consist of a clerk, surveyor, and beadle. None of these officers are necessarily members of the company, but the clerk at the present time is a liveryman. The duties of the clerk are to attend all meetings of courts and committees, and enter the same in minute books; enter all the accounts and business of the company in books provided for the purpose, and to prepare an annual balance sheet; to issue summonses for the court, livery, and committees; to prepare books of the rents, &c.; to prepare indentures for apprentices, and administer declarations to freemen, members of the court, master, and wardens; to prepare all necessary advertisements; to prepare a list of the livery; to act as solicitor to the company, and generally as its executive officer. His salary is 315*l.* per annum, and he receives, in addition, the profits derived from the preparation of leases to tenants, and any deeds that may be prepared by him in accordance with the provisions of such leases.

The duties of the surveyor are to survey and make a monthly report to the court as to the condition of their several estates, and to carry out all surveyor's business connected therewith; also to prepare plans of any subdivision of property, showing the lettings from time to time. His salary is 100*l.* per annum, and he is allowed the use of a room at the hall as an office.

The beadle is the servant of the master, wardens, assistants, and clerk, and is to appear at all courts and otherwise when required. He is to keep an inventory of all articles entrusted to his charge, and generally act as servant of the company. The salary of the beadle is 160*l.* per annum, and he is provided, in addition, with rooms at the Company's Hall.

The company has also a chaplain, who is expected to visit any poor members of the company in case of their requiring spiritual assistance. He receives an honorarium of 10*l.* per annum.

The company also pay a surgeon two guineas a year in respect of any pensioner whom he may visit.

B.—The company has no servants except as above.

C.—By the charter the clerk is elected by the court during the good will and pleasure of the master, wardens, and assistants; but by the ordinances he is elected until he shall be removed by the master, wardens, and assistants for the time being, or the greater number of them, for evil government, misbehaviour, or any other reasonable cause. The surveyor is elected during the pleasure of the court, and the beadle is elected annually.

PART IV.—EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL INCOME, VALUE

The company has no lands in Scotland or Ireland,

PART IV.—RETURN A 3.—List of Houses

Place where situated.	Name of Street and Number of House.	Name of Lessee, and whether a Member.	Commencement of existing Lease.	Term of existing Lease.	Amount of Reserved Rent.	Fine on last Renewal.	How many Years of previous Lease then unexpired.
				Years.	£ s. d.	£	Years.
London	72, Ludgate Hill	Maurice Gabriel	25 December 1879	40	383 12 0	385	14
	1, Belle Sauvage Yard	Messrs. Petter & Galpin	24 June 1873	74½	157 0 0	—	—
	2, ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	50 0 0	—	—
	3, ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	77 0 0	—	—
	House at north end of Belle Sauvage Yard.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	10 0 0	—	—
	11, ditto	William Hine	25 March 1854	60	42 0 3	—	—
	Premises on east side of Belle Sauvage Yard.	Prudential Assurance Company.	24 June 1860	80	100 0 0	—	—
	Ditto	Ditto	25 December 1868	71½	72 13 4	—	—
	Subsoil of gateway to Belle Sauvage Yard.	Ditto	25 December 1872	67½	10 0 0	—	—
	Premises on east side of Belle Sauvage Yard and 4 houses in Boy Court, now converted into one building.	Messrs. Barlow & Evans	25 March 1860	76¼	214 6 6 till 24 June 1932, and for remainder of term 254 6 6	—	—
	Rooms over gateway to Belle Sauvage Yard.	National Provincial Plate Glass Insurance Company.	24 June 1869	99	70 0 0	—	—
	13, Watling Street	James Fisher's Executors	24 June 1831	Ditto	55 0 0	—	—
	16, ditto	Robert Burra's Executors	29 September 1835	60	48 8 4	—	—
	17, ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	93 3 4	—	—
	161, Fleet Street	Wesleyan Methodist Newspaper Company, Limited.	24 June 1878	Ditto	160 0 0	—	—
	13, 13½, and 14, Aldersgate Street	Midland Railway Company	29 September 1875	80	1,002 0 0	—	—
	24, College Hill	Messrs. Aldermen Lawrence	25 December 1863	Ditto	156 0 0	—	—
	Synagogue in Carter Street, Houndsditch.	Israel Woolf and others	25 March 1867	70	10 0 0	—	—
	18, 19, 20, 21, and 22, Carter Street	Moses Levy's Executors	25 December 1859	80	57 12 0	—	—
	Clothes Exchange and premises in Exchange Place, Cutler Street, and White Street.	Messrs. Myers & Abrahams	25 March 1867		280 0 0	—	—
	14, Cutler Street, and 13, Exchange Place.	Moses Levy's Executors	Ditto	Ditto	12 8 0	—	—
	82, Ball's Pond Road	Mr. House	29 September 1863	99	8 8 0	—	—
	84, ditto	Mr. Bishop	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	—	—
	86, ditto	Mr. Johnson	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	—	—
	88, ditto	Mr. Noel	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	—	—
	90, ditto	Mrs. Sauze	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	—	—
	1, Bishop's Grove, Ball's Pond	Mr. Good	Ditto	Ditto	4 4 0	—	—
	2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, and 20 ditto	Mr. Mayston	Ditto	Ditto	42 0	—	—
	3, 5, and 7, ditto	Mr. Foulsham	Ditto	Ditto	12 12 0	—	—
	9 and 11, ditto	Mr. Withey	Ditto	Ditto	8 8 0	—	—
	13, ditto	Mr. Taylor	Ditto	Ditto	4 4 0	—	—
	15, 17, and 19, ditto	Mr. Bancroft	Ditto	Ditto	12 12 0	—	—
	Piece of ground in Ball's Pond Road	Mr. Raper	In hand	—	—	—	—

COMPANY—*continued.*

OF PROPERTY, ADMINISTRATION, AND EXPENDITURE.

except a share in the Irish estates herein-after referred to.

belonging to the Worshipful Company of Cutlers.

Fixed Deductions (if any), and by whom paid.	Estimated Net Annual Value for Letting at Rack-rent.	Poor Rate Valuation.		How and when Land acquired.	Dates of Documents of Title and Parties.	REMARKS.
		Gross estimated Rental.	Rateable Value.			
	£	£	£			
—	700	450	375	Under will of John Craythorne	21 Nov., 11 Queen Elizabeth.	The granting of this and the four following leases was the result of complicated arrangements with Messrs. Petter and Galpin, who held the property for a long unexpired term.
—	2,675	1,600	1,334	Ditto.		
—				Ditto.		
—				Ditto.		
—	100	100	84	Ditto.		
—	200	145	121	Ditto - -	—	Granted in consideration of a considerable outlay on the premises.
—	1,400	800	667	Ditto - -	—	The same observations apply to this and the three following leases as apply to those granted to Messrs. Petter & Galpin.
—				Ditto.		
—				Ditto.		
—	1,800	630	525	Ditto.		
—	—	465	388			
—	—	Not rated separately		itto.		
Quit-rent of 11s. payable by the Company to the Duke of Bedford.	700	275	230	In 1417 - - -	Feoffment from John Parkes and Thomas Kinton of 31 March 1417.	Lease granted in consideration of rebuilding.
	550	500	417	Ditto - - - -		Ditto.
	1,000	700	584	Ditto - - -		Mr. Burra is the only tenant who was a member of the company, and no advantage was given to him on that account.
—	400	250	209	Under Thomas Buck's will -	3 December 1506 -	Lease granted in consideration of rebuilding.
—	—	1,289	1,076	Partly under will of John Monk and partly by purchase by the company.	18 July 1522 - - 18 January 1866. 6 September 1875.	Ditto
—	700	350	292	Conveyance from Thomas Frill -	20 May 1451 - -	Ditto.
—	—	Not rated		Will of Agnes Carter - -	31 March 1469 -	Ditto.
—	205	231	193	Ditto - - - -	—	Ditto.
—	600	614	511	Ditto - - -	—	The granting of this and the following lease was the result of complicated arrangements with the late Moses Levy.
—	70	65	55	Ditto.		
—	60	50	42	Partly from William Hobson by conveyance in 1839, and partly by conveyance from William Hobson and others in 1841.	31 May 1839 - - 11 January 1841.	The leases of this and all the following properties were granted in consideration of building.
—	70	60	50			
—	55	55	46			
—	53	45	38			
—	53	45	38			
—	26	26	21			
—	260	258	209			
—	78	78	63			
—	52	52	42			
—	26	26	21			
—	78	78	63			
—	—	168	132	—	—	This property is in hand, but of the estimated annual value of 120*l.*

PART IV.—RETURN A 4.—List of Houses belonging to the Worshipful Company of Cutlers.

Place where situated.	Name of Street and Number of House.	Name of Tenant and whether a Member.	Commencement of Lease, if any.	Term of Lease.	Rent.	Fixed deductions, if any, and by whom paid.	Poor Rate Valuation.		How and when acquired.	Dates of Documents of Title and Parties.	REMARKS.
							Gross estimated Rental.	Rateable Value.			
					£		£	£			
n -	7, 8, and 9, Cloak Lane - - -	Messrs. Newell & Co. -	25 March 1879	3 years -	480	—	500	417	o yance from Thomas Frill.	20 May 1451	These premises were let at a low rent in consequence of notices being received from the Metropolitan Railway of their intention to take the property.
	1 and 2, White Street, Houndsditch -	Noah Aaron's executors -	25 March 1862	21 years -	70	—	71	59	Will of Agnes Carter -	31 March 1469	
	4 and 5 Ditto, ditto -	Aaron Aarons - -	29 Sept. 1879	3½ years -	55	—	72	59			
	6 Ditto, ditto -	Carl Triemer - -	25 March 1861	21 years -	20	—	40	34			
	7 Ditto, ditto -	Mr. Jacobs - - -	Ditto	Ditto -	20	—	40	34			
	8 Ditto, ditto -	Solomon Cohen - -	Ditto	Ditto -	20	—	30	24			
	9 Ditto, ditto -	Silvester Moses - -	Ditto	Ditto -	20	—	40	34			
	10 Ditto, ditto -	Peter Carigan - -	Ditto	Ditto -	26	—	40	34			
	"Cutler's Arms," Public house - -	City of London Brewery Company.	24 June 1853	31 years -	63	—	140	117			
	12 Cutler Street - - - - -	Samuel Costa - -	25 March 1861	21 years -	20	—	20	16			
	25 Ditto - - - -	Messrs. Moss & Levy -	Ditto	Ditto -	25	—	48	40			
	26, 27, 28, and 29 ditto - - -	Dillon's executors -	Ditto	Ditto -	80	—	205	140			
	30, Cutler Street, and 1, Borer's Passage -	Mr. Barnett - -	25 Dec. 1867	14¼ years -	50	—	59	42			
	115, Houndsditch, and 1, Cutler Street -	Mr. Posener - -	25 March 1867	21 years -	110	—	130	108			
	116, Houndsditch - - - - -	Mr. Harris - - -	Ditto	Ditto -	65	—	90	75			
	13 and 14, Carter Street - - -	Silvester Moses - -	25 March 1861	Ditto -	40	—	80	68			
	15 and 17 Ditto - - - - -	W. Abrahams - -	Ditto	Ditto -	32	—	73	61			
	16 Ditto - - -	Mr. Norden's exors. -	Ditto	Ditto -	16	—	40	34			
	113, Houndsditch - - - - -	Edwin Shelton - -	25 March 1872	17 years -	65	6*l.* a year to the Parish of St. Botolph, paid by the company.	55	46	Conveyance from Hy. Raison and others in 1879.	29 Sept. 1879	
	114 Ditto - - - - -	Isaac Myers - -	25 March 1868	21 years -	105		80	67			
	32, Cutler Street - - - - -	Rachel Isaacs - -	25 Dec. 1878	3 years -	70		60	50			
	33 Ditto - - - - -	Henry Raison - -	Ditto	Ditto -	70		60	50			

CUTLERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

A. 13.—A list of rent-charges, quit-rents, fee farm-rents, and other fixed payments belonging to the company, showing in each case—

a. The nature of the charge.

b. The estate or buildings on which charged, the county where situated, the name of the parish or place, the name of the owner.

A. 13.—The company is entitled to 30*s.* a year under the will of John Davies, dated 22nd June 1593, charged upon Bowes Farm, in Edmonton.

PART IV.—B.

RETURN B.—Personal property.

B. 1.—A list of moneys invested in Government or other stocks, funds, shares, or securities, showing in each case—

a. The amount of stock, &c.

b. The description of the stock, &c.

c. The sources from whence the stock, &c. arises (*i.e.*, a statement of the manner in which the company became possessed of the moneys invested).

d. The name in which the stock, &c. is standing, whether that of the company or some other person.

e. The account (if any) to which the stock, &c. belongs.

f. The net annual receipts.

B. 2.—A return of the balance of moneys in the hands of the company unappropriated in their accounts on the 31st December in each of the last preceding 10 years.

B. 3.—A return of the estimated value of the plate, pictures, furniture, and other property at present on the premises of the company or in their possession elsewhere.

B. 1. *a* and *b*. The company has 1,871*l.* 9*s.* 11*d.* new 3*l.* per cent. stock, 249*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.* consols, and 358*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* reduced.

c. The new 3*l.* per cent. stock practically represents savings of the company out of income. The consols represent the investment of the purchase money of the company's share of a portion of the Irish estate sold by the Salters' Company some years ago. The reduced stock represents a fund to provide the payments for exhibitions under Mr. Bucke's will.

d. Each of these sums of stock stands in the names of four members of the court as trustees for the company.

e. The net annual receipts are the dividends of the funds.

B. 2. The accounts of the company are made up to the 30th June in each year:—

In 1870 the excess of the expenditure over income was 47*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; in 1871 the excess of income over expenditure was 383*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*; in 1872, 116*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.*; in 1873 the excess of expenditure was 148*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.*; in 1874 the excess of receipts was 303*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.*; in 1875, 192*l.* 17*s.* 5*d.*; in 1876, 463*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*; in 1877, 727*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.*; in 1878, 294*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.*; in 1879, 402*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.*; and in 1880 the excess of the expenditure was 549*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.*

B. 3.—The company has never had any valuation made of its plate, pictures, furniture, and other property on their premises, but they are insured for 2,000*l.*

PART IV.—D.

RETURN D.—A list of properties of any other description than those included in the preceding classes, together with a statement of the incomes derived therefrom by the Company during each of the preceding 10 years.

The company is possessed of its hall and beadle's house adjoining, purchased in 1451, which is rated to the poor at 700*l.* gross and 584*l.* rateable value. It is also entitled to a share in the proportion of 6*l.* 15*s.* to 100*l.* of the Irish estate managed by the Salters' Company, the income derived from which during the past 10 years has been as follows:—1871, 472*l.* 10*s.*; 1872, 472*l.* 10*s.*; 1873, 472*l.* 10*s.*; 1874, 472*l.* 10*s.*; 1875, 472*l.* 10*s.*; 1876, 776*l.* 5*s.*; 1877, 540*l.*; 1878, 540*l.*; 1879, 540*l.*; 1880, 337*l.* 10*s.* They also own land at Ball's Pond, on which the almshouses were built by them. The net rents from such as have not been occupied by pensioners during the past 10 years have been as follows:—1871, 48*l.* 4*s.*; 1872, 46*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.*; in 1873 there was a loss on this account of 109*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.*; 1874, a profit of 48*l.* 16*s.*; 1875, 46*l.* 10*s.*; 1876, 58*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.*; 1877, 57*l.* 17*s.* 7*d.*; 1878, 30*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*; 1879, 31*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.*; and 1880, 29*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.*

PART IV.—E.

RETURN E.—Internal sources of income.

A list of the annual amounts received in each of the last 10 years in respect of (1) fees paid on admission to the freedom of the company, specifying the amounts paid in respect of each mode of admission thereto; (2) fines or fees paid on admission to the livery of the company; (3) fines or fees paid by members on coming on the court of the company; (4) fines or fees paid on promotion to the offices of warden, &c.; (5) any other internal sources of income, specifying the same.

CUTLERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

E.—Internal Sources of Income.

Year.	Fees on Admission to Freedom.	Fees on Admission to Livery.	Fines on Election to Court.	Fees on Fining for Office of Master or Warden.	Steward's Fines.
1871	£ s. 42 0—1 by Redemption 1 Patrimony 1 Servitude	£ s. 89 10—1 by Redemption 1 Patrimony 1 Servitude.	£ s. 124 10—2 by Patrimony 1 Servitude.	—	£ s. 42 0
1872	3 10—1 Patrimony	44 0—2 Patrimony	83 0—2 Patrimony	—	
1873	64 0—2 Redemption	90 0—2 Redemption	41 10—1 Patrimony	—	42 0
1874	81 0—3 Patrimony 2 Redemption 1 Servitude	133 0—3 Patrimony 2 Redemption. 1 Servitude.	- - - - -	—	42 0
1875	67 0—2 Redemption	90 0—2 Redemption	95 10—1 Patrimony 1 Redemption.	20*l.*—Fine as Warden.	42 0
1876	74 10—2 Patrimony 1 Servitude 2 Redemption	134 0—2 Patrimony 2 Redemption.	41 10—1 Servitude	—	31 10
1877	41 0—2 Patrimony 1 Redemption	89 0—2 Patrimony 1 Redemption.	- - - - -	80*l.*—Two fines as Masters.	42 0
1878	19 0—4 Patrimony	66 0—3 Patrimony	124 10—2 Patrimony 1 Servitude	—	42 0
1879	109 10—2 Patrimony 1 Servitude 3 Redemption	201 0—2 Patrimony 1 Servitude. 3 Redemption.	- - - - -	20*l.*—As Warden	42 0
1880	- - - - -	44 0—2 Redemption (but admitted on lower scale.)	83 0—2 Patrimony	—	42 0

PART IV.—F.

RETURN F.—(1.) The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them what has been the increase or decrease from year to year of the company's income during the last 10 years, and whether there is reason to expect any and what increase or decrease during the next 10 years, together with a statement of the reasons for such expectation?

RETURN F.—(2.) The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them whether there is reason to expect any permanent increase or decrease in value in any of the estates or properties of the company, and if so, to what extent, together with a statement of the reasons for such expectation?

F. (1.)—In 1871 the income of the company was 4,243*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.*; in 1872, 4,145*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*; in 1873, 4,151*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.*; in 1874, 4,588*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.*; in 1875, 4,518*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.*; in 1876, 4,827*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*; in 1877, 4,877*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.*; in 1878, 5,573*l.* 11*s.* 0*d.*; in 1879, 5,462*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; and in 1880, 5,935*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.* There is reason to expect an increase in the income of the company during the next ten years on the falling in of certain leases. The increase will probably be about 600*l.* per annum.

F. (2.)—Subject to the answer in the last return, there is no reason to expect any material alteration in the income of the company for many years to come.

PART IV.—G.

RETURN G.—The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them—

1. What is the system of management of the company's estates and property?
2. In what way, and by whom, the several receipts and payments are taken and made, and under what control?
3. In what way the company's accounts are audited?
4. Whether the company's accounts are published, or are accessible to all or any, and which, of the members of the company?

1. A monthly report as to the company's estates is submitted to the court by the surveyor, who consider any suggestions he may have to make, any important questions being referred to a committee to consider and report upon to the court. All applications from tenants for a renewal of their leases or otherwise are submitted to the court, by whom, if of an important character, they are referred to the committee.
2. The rents are received by the master and wardens, who are usually attended by one or two members of the court. The payments are made by cheques signed by the master and one warden, and countersigned by the clerk. All payments are recommended by the committee, and are subsequently sanctioned by the court.
3. The company's accounts are audited monthly by the committee. The audit consists in examining the cash book with the ledger, and ascertaining that the balance corresponds with that shown on the banker's pass book, and in seeing that vouchers are obtained for every payment.
4. The accounts are not published, and are only accessible to members of the court.

PART IV.—H.

RETURN H.—A detailed statement of the income from all sources of the company during each of the preceding 10 years, a detailed statement of the company's expenditure during each of such 10 years, and a detailed statement of the assets and liabilities of the company at the end of each of such 10 years.

CUTLERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

ANALYSIS OF THE ACCOUNTS OF THE WORSHIPFUL COMPANY OF CUTLERS.

For the Year ending the 30th June 1871.

RECEIPTS.

Folio.	Ledger.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		Ludgate Hill Estate.		
18	1	Gilberton	—	208 12 0
		Belle Sauvage and Boy Court Estate.		
6	1	Petter & Galpin	205 10 0	
251	1	" "	176 9 0	
9	1	Barlow & Evans	174 6 6	
		" Extra rent, 3 quarters	30 0 0	
3	1	Gilbertson	42 0 3	
12	1	Plate Glass Company	50 0 0	
15	1	Prudential Insurance Company	72 6 8	
19	1	Goode	— 1 0	
				750 13 5
		Houndsditch Estate.		
51	1	East India Company	— 1 0	
58	1	Elders of Synagogue	10 0 0	
242	1	Executors of Mr. Levy	350 0 0	
252	1	Moss & Levy	25 0 0	
253	1	Dillon	80 0 0	
254	1	Costa	20 0 0	
255	1	Jacobs	20 0 0	
256	1	S. Moses	40 0 0	
257	1	Levein	16 0 0	
40	2	Marks	65 0 0	
41	2	Isaacs	110 0 0	
42	2	Treimer	20 0 0	
43	2	Cohen	20 0 0	
44	2	Barnett	20 0 0	
45	2	Carigan	19 10 0	
46	2	Abrahams	32 0 0	
47	2	Aaron	70 0 0	
48	2	"	30 0 0	
56	2	Dillon	50 0 0	
57	2	Brewery Company	68 0 0	
				1,065 11 0
		Cloak Lane and College Hill Estate.		
61	1	Newell	200 0 0	
64	1	Gammon	125 0 0	
71	1	Wilde	— 1 0	
91	1	Lawrence	156 0 0	
				481 1 0
		Watling Street Estate.		
75	1	Burra	141 11 8	
78	1	Fisher	55 0 0	
			196 11 8	
133	1	Less paid Duke of Bedford Quit rent.	— 10 10	
				196 0 10
		Fleet Street Estate.		
82	1	Vanner, Chubb, & Co.	—	120 0 0
		Aldersgate Street Estate.		
84	1	Midland Railway Company	142 8 0	
244	1	" "	34 5 5	
244	1	" "	— 11 8	
				177 5 1
		Edmonton.		
211	1	Page	—	1 10 0
		Balls Pond Estate.		
1	2	Lauzo	8 8 0	
2	2	Noel	8 8 0	
3	2	Johnson	8 8 0	
4	2	Wells	8 8 0	
5	2	Hobard	8 8 0	
6	2	Good	4 4 0	
7, 8	2	Mayston (10 Houses)	42 0 0	
8	2	Gudgeon	4 4 0	
10, 12	2	Foulsham (2 houses)	8 8 0	
14, 16	2	Withey (2 houses)	8 8 0	
18	2	Greenfield	4 4 0	
20, 22, 24	2	Bancroft (3 houses)	12 12 0	
				126 0 0
				3,126 13 4
54	2	Allowed Income Tax to tenants £ s. d.	52 14 7	
63	2	Paid "Sun" Office Insurance. 111 7 9		
63	2	Received from tenants, 103 10 0	7 17 9	
				60 12 4
				3,066 1 0
		Irish Estate.		
106	1	Of the Salters Company	—	472 10 0
		Almshouses.		
107	1	Balance of receipts and payments.	—	48 4 0
		Fines and Fees.		
112	1	Assistant (3)	124 10 0	
115	1	Livery (3)	89 10 0	
120	1	Freemen (3), less stamps 4*l.*	42 0 0	
121	1	Stewards (4)	42 0 0	
				298 0 0
		Dividends on Stock, Interest, &c.		
217	1	Dividends, Bucke fund, 1½ years	15 17 1	
236	1	" 6,500*l.* stock	191 15 0	
				207 12 1
32	2	Metropolitan Railway, interest 4,238*l.* to 12th January 1871 (when 1,238*l.* paid).	—	150 14 3
				4,243 1 4

EXPENDITURE.

Folio.	Ledger.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
59	2	Court Fees	—	715 1 0
61	2	Tavern Bills	674 10 0	
202	1	Vocals and Music	104 15 0	
				779 5 0
188	1	Pensions, 4 quarters	492 16 0	
188	1	Gratuities and donations to charitable institutions and others.	458 0 0	
				950 16 0
		Salaries.		
193	1	Clerk	250 0 0	
195	1	Chaplain	10 0 0	
194	1	Surveyor (5 quarters)	105 0 0	
197	1	Beadle	140 0 0	
199	1	Surgeon	8 8 0	
				513 8 0
		Hall Expenses.		
157	1	Taxes, gas, contract with Mr. Perkins, repairs, &c.	263 14 9	
—	—	Perkins' account, new lavatories, &c.	250 0 0	
				513 14 9
		Bequests (Craythorne).		
235	1	Exhibition at Oxford	3 6 8	
235	1	" Cambridge	3 6 8	
235	1	Poor of St. Bride's parish	10 0 0	
235	1	Poor debtors (3 prisons)	2 5 0	
				18 18 4
		Bequests (Bucke).		
217	1	Exhibition at Cambridge	3 6 8	
216	1	Poor of Fleet Lane	2 0 0	
216	1	Poor of Wilburton	2 0 0	
216	1	Christ's Hospital	1 0 0	
216	1	St. Thomas' Hospital	1 0 0	
216	1	St. Sepulchre's Church	1 0 0	
216	1	Armourers and Braziers Company.	— 13 4	
				11 0 0
217, 225, 235.	—	Exhibitions at Oxford and Cambridge.	—	80 0 0
222	1	Coals, hall and almshouses	—	34 12 0
227	1	Printing and stationery	—	9 5 0
191	1	Wine, spirits, &c.	—	100 4 0
213	1	Pepys' gift	—	3 0 0
133	1	Beadle, disbursements	—	39 0 5
133	1	Gas, Belle Sauvage Yard	—	6 7 6
133	1	Stained Glass Windows	—	17 8 6
133	1	Cutlers' Arms doorway	—	5 0 0
133	1	Miscellaneous payments	—	26 10 10
215	1	Tradesmen's bills :—		
		Medalists	14 0 6	
		Stationery	1 0 9	
				15 1 3
218	1	Gown money :—		
		Mr. Rhodes	10 10 0	
		Mr. Smith's Executors	10 10 0	
				21 0 0
				3,859 12 7
		June 30, 1871. Carried down excess of receipts over payments.	—	383 8 9
				4,243 1 4

SUPPLEMENTARY ANALYSIS.

C. Bk.	174	Balance of last account	501 10 6		32	2	Purchase of 4,000*l.* East Indian Railway Stock. 4,361 4 6
2	32	Metropolitan Railway further account purchase, White Street.	1,238 0 0		238	1	Balance at the Bank of England. 887 13 6
1	238	Sale of 3,473*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.* new 3*l.* per cents.	3,125 18 9				
		Balance of receipts and payments.	383 8 9				
				5,248 18 0			
				5,248 18 0			5,248 18 0

NOTE.—30th June 1871.—At this date the company have 3,023*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* New 3*l.* per cents.; 4,000*l.* East India Railway Stock; 3,000*l.* due from the Metropolitan Railway Company; and 358*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* 3*l.* per cent. reduced annuities (Bucke fund).

ANALYSIS OF THE ACCOUNTS OF THE WORSHIPFUL COMPANY OF CUTLERS.

For the Year ending the 30th June 1872.

RECEIPTS.

Folio.	Ledger.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		Ludgate Hill Estate.		
18	1	Gilbertson	—	208 12 0
		Belle Sauvage Estate.		
6	1	Petter & Galpin	205 10 0	
252	1	„ „	176 9 0	
9	1	Barlow & Evans	214 6 6	
3	1	Gilbertson	42 0 3	
12	1	Plate Glass Company	50 0 0	
	1	Prudential Insurance Company.	72 6 8	
19	1	Goode	0 1 0	
				760 13 5
		Houndsditch Estate.		
51	1	East India Company	0 1 0	
58	1	Elders of Synagogue	10 0 0	
242	1	Executors of Mr. M. Levy	350 0 0	
252	1	Moss & Levy	25 0 0	
253	1	Dillon	80 0 0	
254	1	Costa	20 0 0	
255	1	Jacobs	20 0 0	
256	1	S. Moses	40 0 0	
257	1	Levin	16 0 0	
40	2	Marks	65 0 0	
41	2	Isaacs	110 0 0	
42	2	Treimer	20 0 0	
43	2	Cohen	20 0 0	
44	2	Barnett	15 0 0	
45	2	Carigan	26 0 0	
46	2	Abrahams	32 0 0	
47	2	Aarons	70 0 0	
48	2	„	30 0 0	
56	2	Dillon	50 0 0	
57	2	Brewery Company — £ s. d. 63 0 0; 5 0 0	68 0 0	
				1,067 1 0
		Cloak Lane and College Hill Estate.		
	1	Newell	200 0 0	
4	1	Pooly (Gammon)	125 0 0	
1	1	Laurence	156 0 0	
71	1	Wilde	0 1 0	
				481 1 0
		Watling Street Estate.		
75	1	Burra	141 11 8	
78	1	Fisher	55 0 0	
			196 11 8	
133	1	Less Duke of Bedford quit rent	0 10 9	
				196 0 11
		Fleet Street Estate.		
82	1	Vanner, Chubb, & Co.	—	129 0 0
		Aldersgate Street Estate.		
85	1	Midland Railway Company	142 8 0	
244	1	„ balance	34 8 4	
		„	0 17 6	
				177 13 10
		Edmonton.		
211	1	Page	—	1 10 0
		Balls Pond Estate.		
1	2	Sauze	8 8 0	
2	2	Noel	8 8 0	
3	2	Johnson	8 8 0	
4	2	Wells	8 8 0	
5	2	Hobard	8 8 0	
6	2	Good	4 4 0	
7	2	Mayston (10 houses)	42 0 0	
8	2	Gudgeon	4 4 0	
10, 12	2	Foulsham (2)	8 8 0	
14, 16	2	Withy (2)	8 8 0	
18	2	Greenfield	4 4 0	
20, 22, 24	2	Bancroft (3 houses)	12 12 0	
				126 0 0
				3,138 12 2
66	2	Allowed Income Tax to tenants	79 9 6	
63	2	Paid Sun Fire Office £ s. d. 114 15 3 Insurances.		
64	2	Received from tenants 104 13 3	10 2 0	
				89 11 6
				3,049 0 8
		Irish Estate.		
106	1	Of the Salters' Company	—	472 10 0
		Almshouses.		
107	1	Balance of receipts and payments.	—	46 0 9
		Fines and Fees.		
112	1	Court of Assistants (2)	83 0 0	
115	1	Livery (2)	44 0 0	
120	1	Freemen (1), less stamps	3 10 0	
121	1	Stewards	—	
117	1	Apprentice (1)	1 10 0	
				132 0 0
		Dividends, Interest, &c.		
217	1	Bucke fund, ½ year	5 4 11	
236	1	3,026*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* Stock Dividends, 1 year.	88 10 8	
238	1	4,000*l.* East Indian Railway Stock, 1 year.	203 9 0	
32	2	Metropolitan Railway, interest, 1 year, on 3,000*l.*	148 5 8	
				445 10 8
			£	4,145 1 8

EXPENDITURE.

Folio.	Ledger.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
59	2	Court fees	—	680 8 0
62	2	Tavern bills	967 3 0	
202	1	Vocals and music	118 17 0	
				1,086 0 0
189	1	Pensions, 4 quarters	485 10 0	
189	1	Gratuities and donations to charitable institutions.	381 8 6	
				866 18 6
		Salaries.		
193	1	Clerk	250 0 0	
195	1	Chaplain	10 0 0	
194	1	Surveyor	100 0 0	
197	1	Beadle	140 0 0	
				500 0 0
		Hall Expenses.		
158	1	Taxes, gas, repairs, &c.	240 15 4	
158	1	Cleaning Hall	44 0 0	
158	1	Balance new lavatories and carpets.	82 14 10	
				384 14 5
		Bequests (Craythorne).		
235	1	Exhibition at Oxford	*3 6 8	
235	1	„ Cambridge	*3 6 8	
67	2	Poor of St. Bride's Parish	10 0 0	
67	2	Poor Debtors' Prison	1 10 0	
			18 3 4	
67	2	Less sum returned	0 15 0	
				17 8 4
		Bequests (Bucke).		
217	1	Exhibition at Cambridge	*3 6 8	
216	1	Poor of Fleet Lane	2 0 0	
216	1	Poor of Wilburton	2 0 0	
216	1	Christ's Hospital	1 0 0	
216	1	St. Thomas' Hospital	1 0 0	
216	1	St. Sepulchre's Church	1 0 0	
216	1	Armourer and Braziers' Company.	0 13 4	
				11 0 0
217	225	Exhibitions (balance of)	30 0 0	
			20 0 0	
235	67	Oxford and Cambridge	20 0 0	
			20 0 0	
			90 0 0	
			*10 0 0	
		Miscellaneous.		80 0 0
223	1	Coals, hall and almshouses	—	27 8 0
227	1	Printing and stationery	—	13 12 6
191	1	Wine, spirits, &c.	—	191 7 0
213	1	Pepys' Gift	—	3 0 0
133	1	Beadle disbursements	—	46 11 11
133	1	Gas, Belle Sauvage Yard	—	7 3 10
133	1	Cutlers' Arms doorway	—	5 0 0
133	1	Various items	—	28 2 6
218	1	Gown money, Mr. Powell	10 10 0	
218	1	„ „ Johnstone	10 10 0	
				21 0 0
215	1	Medalists	—	37 9 6
133	1	Thanksgiving Day, Ludgate Hill Committee.	—	10 10 0
133	1	Window, Guildhall	—	10 10 0
				4,029 4 6
		Carried down, excess of receipts over payments.	—	116 17 2
			£	4,145 1 8

SUPPLEMENTARY ANALYSIS.

			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cash Bk.	133	Balance of last account	887 13 6	
		Balance of receipts and payments.	116 17 2	1,004 10 8
			£	1,004 10 8

			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		Balance at the Bank of England.	—	1,004 10 8
			£	1,004 10 8

NOTE.—30th June 1872.—At this date the company have 3,026*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* New 3*l.* per Cents., 4,000*l.* East India Railway Stock, 3,000*l.* due from the Metropolitan Railway Company, and 358*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* 3*l.* per Cent. Reduced Annuities (Bucke Fund).

ANALYSIS OF THE ACCOUNTS OF THE WORSHIPFUL COMPANY OF CUTLERS.

For the Year ending the 30th of June 1873.

RECEIPTS.

Folio.	Ledger.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		Ludgate Hill Estate.		
18	1	Gabriel (Gilbertson)	—	208 12 0
		Belle Sauvage and Boy Court Estate.		
81	2	Petter & Galpin	176 9 0	
6	1	„	180 10 0	
15	1	Prudential Insurance Company	25 0 0	
9	1	Barlow & Evans	214 6 6	
3	1	Gilbertson & Hine	42 0 3	
12	1	Plate Glass Company	50 0 0	
15	1	Prudential Insurance Company	74 16 8	
19	1	Goode	0 1 0	
				763 3 5
		Houndsditch Estate.		
51	1	East India Company	0 1 0	
58	1	Elders of Synagogue	10 0 0	
228	1	Executors of Moses Levy	350 0 0	
80	2	Moss & Levy	25 0 0	
79	2	Executors of Dillon	80 0 0	
56	2	Barnett	50 0 0	
78	2	Costa	20 0 0	
77	2	Jacobs	20 0 0	
76	2	Moses, S.	40 0 0	
75	2	Levein	16 0 0	
39	2	Marks	65 0 0	
41	2	Isaacs	110 0 0	
42	2	Treimer	20 0 0	
43	2	Cohen	20 0 0	
44	2	Barnett	20 0 0	
45	2	Carigan	26 0 0	
46	2	Abrahams	32 0 0	
47	2	Aarons	70 0 0	
48	2	„	30 0 0	
57	2	Brewery Company	68 0 0	
				1 072 1 0
		Cloak Lane and College Hill Estate.		
61	1	Newell	200 0 0	
64	1	Pooly (Gammon)	93 15 0	
91	1	Lawrence	156 0 0	
71	1	Wilde	0 1 0	
				449 16 0
		Watling Street Estate.		
75	1	Burra	141 11 8	
78	1	Fisher	55 0 0	
			196 11 8	
134	1	Less Duke of Bedford Quit Rent.	0 10 10	
				196 0 10
		Fleet Street Estate.		
82	1	Vanner, Chubb, & Co. (3 qrs.)	90 0 0	90 0 0
		Aldersgate Street Estate.		
85	1	Midland Railway Company	142 8 0	
244	1	„ „ „	34 2 6	
				176 10 6
		Edmonton.		
211	1	Page	1 10 0	1 10 1
		Balls Pond Estate.		
1	2	Sauze	8 8 0	
2	2	Noel	8 8 0	
3	2	Johnson	8 8 0	
4	2	Wells	8 8 0	
5	2	Hobard (½ year)	4 4 0	
6	2	Good (½ year)	2 2 0	
7 & ors.	2	Mayston (10 houses)	42 0 0	
8	2	Gudgeon	4 4 0	
10 & 12	2	Foulsham (2 houses) (½ year)	4 4 0	
14 & 16	2	Withy (2 houses)	8 8 0	
18	2	Greenfield	4 4 0	
20, 2-4	2	Bancroft (3 houses)	12 12 0	
				115 18 0
				3,073 3 9
66	2	Allowed Income Tax to tenants £ s. d. 120 8 3	50 9 11	
64	2	Paid Sun Office Insurances.		
64	2	Received from tenants. 122 11 3	2 3 0	
				48 6 11
				3,024 16 10
		Irish Estate.		
106	1	Salters' Company	—	472 10 0
107	1	Almshouses	—	—
		Fines and Fees.		
113	1	Court of Assistants (1)	41 10 0	
115	1	Livery (2)	90 0 0	
120	1	Freemen (2) (less stamps)	64 0 0	
121	1	Stewards (4)	42 0 0	
117	1	Apprentices	—	
				237 10 0
		Dividends, Interest, &c.		
217	1	Bucke Fund Dividends	15 16 7	
236	1	Stock Dividends	44 12 11	
		East Indian Railway Stock Dividends.	208 9 4	
32	2	Metropolitan Railway Interest	—	
				268 18 10
				4,003 15 8
		Excess of payments over receipts.		148 2 2
			£	4,151 17 10

EXPENDITURE.

Folio.	Ledger.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		Court Fees	—	790 13 0
60	2	Tavern bills	969 4 2	
68	2	Vocals and Music	96 8 0	
				1,065 12 2
72	2	Pensions, 4 quarters	470 0 0	
72	2	Gratuities. Also Donations to Charitable Institutions.	440 7 4	
				910 7 4
		Salaries.		
193	1	Clerk	250 0 0	
195	1	Chaplain	10 0 0	
70	2	Surveyor	100 0 0	
69	2	Beadle	140 0 0	
				500 0 0
		Hall Expenses.		
158	1	Taxes, gas, repairs, &c.	—	233 5 9
		Bequests (Craythorne.)		
67	2	Exhibition at Oxford*	3 6 8	
67	2	„ Cambridge*	3 6 8	
67	2	Poor of St. Bride's	10 0 0	
67	2	Poor debtors at prisons	—	
				16 13 4
		Bequests (Bucke.)		
217	1	Exhibition at Cambridge*	3 6 8	
216	1	Poor of Fleet Lane	2 0 0	
216	1	Poor of Wilburton	2 0 0	
216	1	Christ's Hospital	1 0 0	
216	1	St. Thomas' Hospital	1 0 0	
216	1	St. Sepulchre's Church	1 0 0	
216	1	Armourer and Braziers' Company.	0 13 4	
				11 0 0
			80 0 0	
217	225	Exhibitions (balance of) at Oxford and Cambridge	20 0 0	
67	—		20 0 0	
			20 0 0	
			90 0 0	
		Less above*	10 0 0	
				80 0 0
		Miscellaneous.		
223	1	Coals—Hall and almshouses	—	28 16 0
227	1	Printing and stationery	—	13 9 0
191	1	Wine and Spirits	—	176 15 6
213	1	Pepys' Gift	—	3 0 0
134	1	Beadle's disbursements	—	70 13 3
134	1	Gas—Belle Sauvage Yard	—	4 18 11
134	1	Cutlers' Arms Doorway	—	5 0 0
218	1	Gown money	—	10 10 0
215	1	Gold medals (3)	—	37 16 0
		Almshouses.		
107	1	Balance of receipts and payments.	—	109 7 9
134	1	Ladies' presents	—	34 19 0
134	1	Photographs, &c.	—	26 5 0
134	1	Sundries	—	21 1 0
134	1	„	—	1 14 10
			£	4,151 17 10

SUPPLEMENTARY ANALYSIS.

196	—	Balance of last account	1,004 10 8	1	238	Invested in East India Railway Stock.	448 17 6
						Balance of receipts and payments.	148 2 2
						Balance at the Bank of England.	407 11 0
			£ 1,004 10 8				1,004 10 8

NOTE.—30th June 1873.—At this date the Company have 3,026*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* New 3*l.* per Cents., 4,400*l.* East Indian Railway Stock, 3 000*l.* due from the Metropolitan Railway Company, and the Bucke fund of 358*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* 3*l.* per Cent. Reduced Annuities.

AN ANALYSIS OF THE ACCOUNTS OF THE WORSHIPFUL COMPANY OF CUTLERS.

For the Year ending 30th June 1874.

RECEIPTS.

Ledger.	Folio.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		Ludgate Hill Estate.		
1	87	Gabriel	—	208 12 0
		Bell Sauvage Yard Estate.		
2	81	Petter & Galpin	176 9 0	
2	82	Hine	42 0 3	
2	83	Petter & Galpin	105 10 0	
2	84	Barlow & Evans	214 6 6	
2	85	Plate Glass Company	50 0 0	
2	86	Prudential Insurance Company	61 18 4	
2	37	" "	10 0 0	
2	38	" "	100 0 0	
2	88	Goode	0 1 0	
				760 5 1
		Houndsditch Estate.		
1	51	East India Company	0 1 0	
2	39	Marks	65 0 0	
2	56	Barnett	50 0 0	
2	58	Brewery Company	68 0 0	
2	75	Levein	16 0 0	
2	76	Moses	40 0 0	
2	77	Jacobs	20 0 0	
2	78	Costa	20 0 0	
2	79	Dillon's executors	80 0 0	
2	80	Moss & Levy	25 0 0	
2	90	Isaacs	110 0 0	
2	91	Treimer	20 0 0	
2	92	Cohen	20 0 0	
2	93	Barnett	10 0 0	
2	94	Carigan	32 10 0	
2	95	Abrahams	32 0 0	
2	96	Aarons	70 0 0	
2	97	"	30 0 0	
1	223	Levy's executors	350 0 0	
1	58	Synagogue	10 0 0	
				1,068 11 0
		Edmonton.		
2	89	Page	—	1 10 0
		Watling Street Estate.		
1	76	Burra	141 11 8	
1	79	Fisher	55 0 0	
			196 11 8	
	1–135	Less Duke of Bedford, quit rent, 1 year.	0 10 11	
				196 0 9
		Cloak Lane and College Hill Estate.		
1	61	Newell	200 0 0	
1	64	Gammon (Pooley)	156 5 0	
1	91	Lawrence	156 0 0	
1	71	Wilde	0 1 0	
				512 6 0
		Fleet Street Estate.		
1	82	Vanner	—	150 0 0
		Aldersgate Street Estate.		
1	85	Midland Railway Company	142 8 0	
1	244	" "	35 0 0	
				177 8 0
		Balls Pond Estate.		
2	98	Sauze	8 8 0	
2	99	Noel	8 8 0	
2	100	Johnson	8 8 0	
2	101	Wells	—	
2	102	Hobart	8 8 0	
2	103	Goode	2 2 0	
2	104–113	Mayston	42 0 0	
2	114	Gudgeon	4 4 0	
2	115, 116	Foulsham	12 12 0	
2	117, 118	Withy	8 8 0	
2	119	Greenfield	4 4 0	
2	120, 1, 2	Bancroft	12 12 0	
				119 14 0
				3,194 6 10
2	36	Income tax to tenants	45 10 2	
		£ s. d.		
2	65	Insurances paid 120 8 3		
		Received from tenants. 126 3 9	5 15 6	
				39 14 8
				3,154 12 2
1	107	Almshouses (balance of receipts and payments).	—	48 16 8
1	106	Irish Estate	—	472 10 0
		Fines and Fees.		
		Court of assistants	—	
1	115	Freemen (5)	81 0 0	
1	120	Livery (5)	133 0 0	
1	121	Stewards (4)	42 0 0	
				256 0 0
2	32	Metropolitan Railway interest	—	295 12 6
1	238	East Indian Railway interest	—	230 16 7
1	236	Dividends on stock	—	119 2 1
1	217	" (Bucke)	—	10 12 6
			£	4,588 1 10

EXPENDITURE.

Ledger.	Folio.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
2	60	Court fees	—	620 11 0
2	123	Tavern bills	1,135 12 0	
2	126	Sundries	14 2 0	
2	68	Vocalists	96 8 0	
				1,246 2 0
2	73	Pensions	473 14 0	
2	73	Donations	506 10 0	
				980 4 0
		Salaries.		
1	193	Clerk	250 0 0	
1	195	Chaplain	10 0 0	
2	70	Surveyor	100 0 0	
2	69	Beadle	140 0 0	
				500 0 0
		Hall Expenses.		
1	159	Taxes, gas, water, repairs, &c.	—	270 0 6
		Bequests (Craythorn).		
2	67	Exhibition at Oxford	*3 6 8	
2	67	" at Cambridge	*3 6 8	
2	67	Poor of St. Bride's	10 0 0	
				16 13 4
		Bequests (Bucke).		
1	217	Exhibition at Cambridge	*3 6 8	
1	217	Poor of Fleet Lane	2 0 0	
1	217	Poor of Wilburton	2 0 0	
1	217	Christ's Hospital	1 0 0	
1	217	St. Thomas's Hospital	1 0 0	
1	217	St. Sepulchre's Church	1 0 0	
1	217	Armourer and Braziers' Company.	0 13 4	
				11 0 0
		Exhibitions (balance of).		
217	67	At Oxford and Cambridge	30 0 6	
125	—	" "	20 0 0	
		" "	20 0 0	
		" "	20 0 0	
			90 0 0	
		Less above	*10 0 0	
				80 0 0
		Miscellaneous.		
1	223	Coals	—	31 7 0
1	227	Printing and stationery	—	17 7 6
2	124	Wine and spirits	—	350 14 0
1	213	Pepys' gift	—	3 0 0
1	135	Beadle disbursements	—	72 4 9
1	135	Gas—Belle Sauvage Yard	—	5 12 6
1	135	Cutlers' Arms doorway	—	5 0 0
1	135	Ladies' presents	—	32 8 5
1	135	Hire of candelabra	—	13 10 0
1	135	Painting arms	—	8 8 0
1	135	Sundries	—	8 18 0
1	215	Engraving medals	—	0 13 0
1	218	Gown money	—	10 10 0
				4,284 4 0
		Excess of receipts over expenditure.	—	303 17 10
			£	4,588 1 10

SUPPLEMENTARY ANALYSIS.

			£ s. d.				£ s. d.
1873.	June 30.	To balance of account this day	407 11 0	1874.	June 30.	By expenses, Hall, Earle	626 11 2
1874.	June 30.	To proceeds of sale of 1,026*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*, New 3*l.* per cents.	933 9 5			" " Perkins	203 15 6
						" " Jinks	587 0 0
							1,417 6 8
		To excess of receipts over expenditure.	303 17 10			By balance	— 227 11 7
			1,644 18 3				1,644 18 3

NOTE.—June 30th, 1874.—At this date the company have 2,000*l.* New 3*l.* per Cents., 4,400*l.* East Indian Railway Stock, 3,000*l.* due from the Metropolitan Railway Company, and the Bucke Fund of 358*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* 3*l.* per Cent. Reduced Annuities.

CUTLERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

ANALYSIS OF THE ACCOUNTS OF THE WORSHIPFUL COMPANY OF CUTLERS.

For the Year ending 30th June 1875.

RECEIPTS.

Ledger.	Folio.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		Ludgate Hill Estate.		
2	87	Gabriel	—	208 12 0
		Belle Sauvage Yard Estate.		
2	81	Petter and Galpin	76 9 0	
2	83	" "	205 10 0	
2	82	Hine	40 0 0	
2	82	" Land Tax	2 0 3	
2	84	Barlow & Evans	214 6 6	
2	85	Plate Glass Company	55 0 0	
2	87	Prudential Insurance Company	10 0 0	
2	88	" " "	100 0 0	
2	86	" " "	72 13 4	
2	88	Goode	0 1 0	
2	85	Plate Glass Company. Arrears of increased rent.	39 10 10	815 10 11
		Houndsditch Estate.		
1	51	East India Company	0 1 0	
2	39	Marks (Harris)	65 0 0	
2	129	Barnett	50 0 0	
2	58	Brewery Company	68 0 0	
2	75	Levein	16 0 0	
2	76	Moses	40 0 0	
2	77	Jacobs	20 0 0	
2	78	Costa	20 0 0	
2	79	Dillon's Executors	80 0 0	
2	80	Moss & Levy	25 0 0	
2	90	Isaacs (N. Aarons)	110 0 0	
2	91	Treimer	20 0 0	
2	92	Cohen	20 0 0	
2	93	Barnett	20 0 0	
2	94	Carigan	26 0 0	
2	95	Abrahams	32 0 0	
2	96	Aarons	70 0 0	
2	97	"	30 0 0	
2	130	Levy's Executors	350 0 0	
1	58	Synagogue Elders	10 0 0	1,072 1 0
		Edmonton.		
2	89	Page	—	—
		Watling Street Estate.		
1	76	Burra	141 11 8	
1	79	Fisher	55 0 0	
			196 11 8	
1	135	Less Duke of Bedford, Quit Rent 1 year.	0 10 11	196 0 9
		Cloak Lane and College Hill Estate.		
1	61	Newell	200 0 0	
1	64	Gammon (Pooley)	125 0 0	
1	91	Lawrence	156 0 0	
1	71	Wilde	0 1 0	481 1 0
		Fleet Street Estate.		
1	82	Vanner	—	120 0 0
		Aldersgate Street Estate.		
1	85	Midland Railway Company	140 0 0	
1	85	" " " (Land Tax.)	2 8 0	
1	249	" " "	35 0 0	177 8 0
		Balls Pond Estate.		
2	98	Sauze	8 8 0	
2	99	Noel	8 8 0	
2	100	Johnson	8 8 0	
2	101	Wells	16 16 0	
2	102	Hobart	12 12 0	
2	103	Good	4 4 0	
2	104	Mayston	42 0 0	
2	114	Gudgeon	4 4 0	
2	115	Foulsham	8 8 0	
2	117	Withy	8 8 0	
2	119	Taylor (Greenfield)	4 4 0	
2	120	Bancroft	12 12 0	138 12 0
				3,209 5 8
2	38	Income tax to tenants	£ s. d. 25 17 6	—
2	65	Insurances paid	120 8 3	
2	65	Received from tenants	123 0 3 — 2 12 0	23 5 6
				3,186 0 2
1	107	Almshouses (balance of receipts and payments.)	—	46 10 0
1	106	Irish Estate, Salters' Company	—	472 10 0
		Fines and Fees.		
1	113	Court of Assistants (2)	95 10 0	—
1	111	Fine Warden	20 0 0	—
1	120	Freemen (2) less stamps	67 0 0	—
1	115	Livery (2)	90 0 0	—
1	121	Stewards (4)	42 0 0	—
				314 10 0
		Interest, &c.		
2	32	Metropolitan Railway balance	—	69 2 8
1	238	East Indian Railway Dividends	—	374 18 11
1	236	Dividends on Stock	—	44 12 6
1	217	" (Bucke fund)	—	10 13 6
			£	4,518 17 9

EXPENDITURE.

Ledger.	Folio.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
2	60	Court Fees	—	623 14 0
2	123	Tavern bills	1,229 0 3	
2	126	Sundries	26 19 0	
2	68	Vocalists	126 0 0	1,381 19 3
2	74	Pensions	435 4 0	
2	74	Donations	435 5 0	870 9 0
		Salaries.		
2	127	Clerk	266 5 0	
1	195	Chaplain	10 0 0	
2	70	Surveyor	100 0 0	
2	69	Beadle	140 0 0	516 5 0
		Hall Expenses.		
1	165	Taxes, gas, water, repairs, &c.	—	300 11 4
		Bequests (Craythorn).		
2	67	Exhibition at Oxford*	3 6 8	
2	67	Exhibition at Cambridge*	3 6 8	
2	67	Poor of St. Bride's	10 0 0	16 13 4
		Bequests (Bucke.)		
1	217	Exhibition at Cambridge*	3 6 8	
2	128	Poor of Fleet Lane	2 0 0	
2	128	Poor of Wilburton	2 0 0	
2	128	Christ's Hospital	1 0 0	
2	128	St. Thomas' Hospital	1 0 0	
2	128	St. Sepulchre's Church	1 0 0	
2	128	Armourer and Braziers' Company.	0 13 4	11 0 0
		Exhibitions at Oxford and Cambridge.		
1	217	One year	30 0 0	
2	67	"	20 0 0	
2	67	"	20 0 0	
			70 0 0	
		Less above*	10 0 0	60 0 0
		Miscellaneous.		
1	223	Coals	—	27 17 0
1	227	Printing and stationery	—	9 7 6
2	124	Wine and spirits	—	228 3 8
1	213	Pepys' Gift	—	3 0 0
1	135	Beadle disbursements	—	55 11 6
1	135	Gas, Belle Sauvage Yard	—	3 1 3
1	218	Gown money	—	10 10 0
1	135	Ladies' presents	—	43 17 0
1	135	Clerk and surveyor, Belle Sauvage Yard.	—	42 0 0
1	135	Painting arms	—	8 8 0
1	135	Photographs	—	11 0 6
1	135	Candelabras	—	40 16 0
1	135	Medals	—	15 4 0
1	135	Cutlers' Arms doorway	—	5 0 0
1	135	Costs of transfers of stock, &c.	—	23 14 6
1	135	Sundries	—	7 7 6
1	199	Surgeon	—	10 10 0
				4,326 0 4
		Excess of receipts over expenditure.	—	192 17 5
				4,518 17 9

SUPPLEMENTARY ANALYSIS.

		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1874, June 30	To balance of account this day	227 11 7	1875, June 30 — By purchase of 2,500*l.* East Indian Railway Stock.	2,945 4 0
1875, June 30	To Metropolitan Railway balance.	3,000 0 0	By purchase of 500*l.* East Indian Railway Stock.	587 5 9
	To proceeds of sale of 1,000*l.* New 3*l.* per Cents.	909 8 6	By Aldersgate Street purchase	225 0 0
	To excess of receipts over expenditure.	192 17 5	By balance this day	572 7 9
		4,329 17 6		4,329 17 6

NOTE.—30th June 1875.—At this date the Company have 7,400*l.* East Indian Railway Stock, 1,000*l.* New 3*l.* per Cents., and the Bucke fund of 358*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* 3*l.* per Cent. Reduced Annuities.

AN ABSTRACT OF THE ACCOUNTS OF THE WORSHIPFUL COMPANY OF CUTLERS

For the Year ending the 30th day of June 1876.

RECEIPTS.

Ledger.	Folio.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		Ludgate Hill Estate.		
2	87	Gabriel	—	350 0 0
		Bell Sauvage Yard Estate.		
2	83	Petter & Galpin	205 10 0	
2	81	" "	76 9 0	
2	82	Hine	42 0 3	
2	84	Barlow & Evans	214 6 6	
2	85	Plate Glass Company	70 0 0	
2	86	Prudential Insurance Company	72 13 2	
2	37	" "	10 0 0	
2	38	" "	100 0 0	
2	88	Goode	0 1 0	
				790 19 11
		Houndsditch Estate.		
1	51	East Indian Company	0 1 0	
1	58	Elders of Synagogue	10 0 0	
2	75	Levein	16 0 0	
2	76	Moses, S.	40 0 0	
2	77	Jacobs	20 0 0	
2	78	Costa	20 0 0	
2	79	Dillon	80 0 0	
2	80	Moss & Levy	25 0 0	
2	39	Harris	65 0 0	
2	58	Brewery Company	68 0 0	
2	90	Isaacs	110 0 0	
2	91	Treimer	20 0 0	
2	92	Cohen	20 0 0	
2	93	Barnett	40 0 0	
2	94	Carigan	26 0 0	
2	95	Abrahams	32 0 0	
2	96	Aarons	70 0 0	
2	97	"	30 0 0	
2	130	Levy, M.	350 0 0	
2	129	Barnett	50 0 0	
				1,092 1 0
		Edmonton.		
2	89	Davis trust (3 years)	—	4 10 0
		Watling Street Estate.		
1	76	Burra	141 11 8	
1	79	Fisher	55 0 0	
			196 11 8	
	136	Less Duke of Bedford, quit rent.	0 16 4	
				195 15 4
		Cloak Lane and College Hill Estate.		
2	132	Newell	200 0 0	
2	133	Gannon	125 0 0	
1	91	Lawrence	156 0 0	
1	71	Wilde	0 1 0	
				481 1 0
		Fleet Street Estate.		
1	82	Vanner	—	120 0 0
		Aldersgate Street Estate.		
1	85	Midland Railway Company	—	212 10 0
		Balls Pond Estate.		
2	98	Sauze	8 8 0	
2	99	Noel	8 8 0	
2	100	Johnson	8 8 0	
2	101	Wells	8 8 0	
2	102	Hobart	8 8 0	
2	103	Good	8 8 0	
2	104	Mayston	42 0 0	
2	114	Gudgeon	4 4 0	
2	115	Foulsham	8 8 0	
2	117	Withy	8 8 0	
2	119	Greenfield	4 4 0	
2	120	Bancroft	12 12 0	
				130 4 0
				3,377 1 3
2	35	Income tax to tenants	27 6 6	
		£ s. d.		
2	35	Insurances paid 120 8 3		
2	85	Received from tenants 118 19 0		
			1 9 3	
				28 15 9
				3,348 5 6
1	107	Almshouses	—	58 19 3
1	109	Irish Estate	—	776 5 0
		Fines and Fees.		
1	113	Court	41 10 0	
1	115	Livery	134 0 0	
1	120	Freemen (less stamps)	74 10 0	
1	121	Stewards	31 10 0	
				281 10 0
		Interest, &c.		
1	217	Bucke Fund dividends	10 13 6	
1	236	Stock dividends	29 15 0	
1	238	East Indian Railway stock dividends.	322 3 3	
				362 11 9
			£	4,827 11 6

EXPENDITURE.

Ledger.	Folio.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		Expenditure.		
2	131	Court fees	—	648 18 0
2	123	Tavern bills	1,139 17 2	
2	126	Sundries	24 10 4	
2	68	Vocalists	135 9 0	
				1,299 16 6
2	134	Pensions	339 10 0	
2	134	Donations	443 16 6	
				783 6 6
		Salaries.		
2	127	Clerk	315 0 0	
2	70	Surveyor	100 0 0	
2	69	Beadle	140 0 0	
1	195	Chaplain	10 0 0	
1	199	Surgeon	10 10 0	
				575 10 0
		Hall Expenses.		
1	165	Taxes, gas, water, repairs, &c.	—	309 12 1
		Bequests (Craythorn).		
2	67	Exhibition at Oxford	*3 6 8	
2	67	Exhibition at Cambridge	*3 6 8	
2	67	Poor of St. Bride's	10 0 0	
				16 13 4
		Bequests (Bucke).		
1	217	Exhibition at Cambridge	*3 6 8	
2	128	Poor of Fleet Lane	2 0 0	
2	128	Poor of Wilburton	2 0 0	
2	128	Christ's Hospital	1 0 0	
2	128	St. Thomas's Hospital	1 0 0	
2	128	St. Sepulchre's Church	1 0 0	
2	128	Armourer and Braziers' Company.	0 13 4	
				11 0 0
		Exhibitions at Oxford and Cambridge.		
1	217	One year	30 0 0	
2	67	"	20 0 0	
2	67	"	20 0 0	
2	125	Two years	40 0 0	
			110 0 0	
		*Less above	10 0 0	
				100 0 0
		Miscellaneous.		
1	223	Coals	—	31 15 0
1	227	Printing and stationery	—	12 2 6
2	124	Wine and spirits	—	367 11 8
1	213	Pepys' gift	—	3 0 0
1	218	Gown money	—	10 10 0
1	136	Beadle disbursements	—	76 19 8
1	136	Cases—ladies' dinner	—	46 8 0
1	136	Medals	—	45 16 6
1	136	Master—Sheffield	—	5 5 0
1	136	Andrew's gift	—	15 0 0
1	136	Sundries	—	4 12 3
				4,363 17 0
		By excess of receipts over expenditure.	—	463 14 6
			£	4,827 11 6

SUPPLEMENTARY ANALYSIS.

			£ s. d.	£ s. d.				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1875.	June 30.	To balance of account this day	572 7 9		1876.	June 30.	By purchase, Aldersgate Street	3,031 19 0	
1876.	June 30.	To proceeds of sale of 2,700*l.* East Indian railway stock.	3,166 18 10				By purchase of 249*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.* stock at 94¾.	236 5 0	
		To excess of receipts over payments.	463 14 6				By balance this day	934 17 1	
			£	4,203 1 1				£	4,203 1 1

NOTE.—30th June 1876.—At this date the Company have 4,700*l.* East Indian Railway Stock, 1,000*l.* New 3*l.* per Cents., 249*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.* Consols, and the Bucke Fund of 358*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* 3*l.* per Cent. Reduced Annuities.

AN ABSTRACT OF THE ACCOUNTS OF THE WORSHIPFUL COMPANY OF CUTLERS.

For the Year ending the 30th day of June 1877.

RECEIPTS.

Ledger.	Folio.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		Ludgate Hill Estate.		
2	87	Gabriel	—	358 12 0
		Belle Sauvage Yard Estate.		
2	83	Petter & Galpin	205 10 0	
2	81	"	76 9 0	
2	82	Hine	42 0 3	
2	84	Barlow & Evans	214 6 6	
2	85	Plate Glass Company	70 0 0	
2	37	Prudential Insurance Company	10 0 0	
2	38	" "	100 0 0	
2	86	" "	72 13 4	
2	88	Goode "	— 1 0	791 0 1
		Houndsditch Estate.		
1	51	East India Company	— 1 0	
2	137	Elders of Synagogue	10 0 0	
2	75	Norden	16 0 0	
2	76	Moses, S.	40 0 0	
2	77	Jacobs	20 0 0	
2	78	Costa	20 0 0	
2	79	Dillon, Barnett	80 0 0	
2	80	Moss and Levy	25 0 0	
2	39	Harris	65 0 0	
2	58	Brewery Company	68 0 0	
2	90	Posenor	110 0 0	
2	91	Treimer	20 0 0	
2	92	Cohen	20 0 0	
2	93	S. Moses	20 0 0	
2	94	Carigan	26 0 0	
2	95	Abrahams	32 0 0	
2	96	Aarons	70 0 0	
2	97	"	30 0 0	
2	130	Levy, M.	350 0 0	
2	129	Barnett	50 0 0	1,072 1 0
		Edmonton.		
2	89	Davis' Trust	—	—
		Watling Street Estate.		
1	76	Burra	141 11 8	
1	79	Fisher	55 0 0	
			196 11 8	
1	136	Less Duke of Bedford, quit rent.	— 10 10	196 0 10
		Cloak Lane and College Hill Estate.		
2	132	Newell	200 0 0	
2	133	Gammon	125 0 0	
1	91	Laurence (3 quarters)	117 0 0	
1	71	Wilde	— 1 0	442 1 0
		Fleet Street Estate.		
1	82	Vanner	—	120 0 0
		Aldersgate Street Estate.		
1	85	Midland Railway Company	—	666 16 0
		Balls Pond Estate.		
2	98	Sauze	8 8 0	
2	99	Noel	8 8 0	
2	100	Johnson	8 8 0	
2	101	Wells (Bishop)	8 8 0	
2	102	Hobart	8 8 0	
2	103	Good	4 4 0	
2	104	Mayston	42 0 0	
2	114	Gudgeon	4 4 0	
2	115	Foulsham	8 8 0	
2	117	Withy	8 8 0	
2	119	Greenfield	4 4 0	
2	120	Bancroft	12 12 0	126 0 0
				3,772 10 11
—	—	Income tax to tenants	46 2 7	
		Insurances paid £121 7 6		
		Received from tenants 122 15 0	1 7 6	44 15 1
				3,727 15 10
1	107	Almshouses	—	57 17 7
1	109	Irish Estate	—	540 0 0
		Fines and Fees.		
1	111	Fines—Master	80 0 0	
1	113	Court	—	
1	115	Livery	89 0 0	
1	122	Freedom (less stamps)	41 0 0	
1	121	Stewards	42 0 0	
1	117	Apprentices	1 10 0	253 10 0
1	217	Bucke fund dividends	—	
1	236	Stock dividends	33 6 5	
1	238	East Indian Railway dividends	265 6 6	298 12 11
				4,877 16 4

EXPENDITURE.

Ledger.	Folio.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
2	131	Court fees	—	642 12 0
2	138	Tavern bills	1,172 3 9	
2	126	Sundries	13 6 0	
2	68	Vocalists	126 0 0	
				1,311 9 9
2	135	Pensions	338 0 0	
2	135	Donations	447 10 0	
				785 10 0
		Salaries.		
2	127	Clerk	315 0 0	
2	70	Surveyor	100 0 0	
2	69	Beadle	160 0 0	
1	195	Chaplain	10 0 0	
				585 0 0
		Hall Expenses.		
1	166	Taxes, gas, water, repairs, &c.	—	264 12 10
		Bequests (Craythorne).		
2	67	Exhibition at Oxford*	3 6 8	
2	67	Exhibition at Cambridge*	3 6 8	
2	67	Poor of St. Bride's	10 0 0	
2	67	Prisons—Trustees, official	22 10 0	
				39 3 4
		Bequests (Bucke).		
2	128	Exhibition at Cambridge*	3 6 8	
2	128	Poor of Wilburton	2 0 0	
2	128	Christ's Hospital (2 years)	2 0 0	
2	128	St. Thomas' Hospital	1 0 0	
2	128	St. Sepulchre's Church	1 0 0	
2	128	Armourer and Braziers' Company.	— 13 4	
				10 0 0
		Exhibitions at Oxford and Cambridge.		
1	217	One year	30 0 0	
2	67	"	20 0 0	
2	67	"	20 0 0	
2	125	"	20 0 0	
			90 0 0	
		* Less above	10 0 0	
				80 0 0
		Miscellaneous.		
2	124	Wine and spirits	122 17 0	
1	227	Printing and stationery	27 3 0	
1	223	Coals	30 13 0	
1	218	Gown money	10 10 0	
1	206	Mr. Pepys' gift	3 0 0	
1	136	Beadle's disbursements	58 8 0	
1	136	Medals	12 5 0	
1	136	Cases	46 12 9	
1	136	Cutlers' Arms Doorway (2 years).	10 0 0	
1	136	Loving cups	66 0 0	
1	136	Surgeon	12 12 0	
1	136	Gas—Belle Sauvage Yard	3 10 6	
1	136	Sundries	28 2 5	
				431 13 8
				4,150 1 7
		Excess of income over expenditure.	—	727 14 9
				4,877 16 4

SUPPLEMENTARY ANALYSIS.

			£ s. d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1876.	June 30.	To balance of account this day	934 17 1		1877.	June 30.	By balance this day	— 1,662 11 10
1877.	June 30.	To excess of receipts over expenditure.	727 14 9					
				1,662 11 10				1,662 11 10

NOTE.—30th June 1877.—At this date the company have 4,700*l.* East Indian Railway stock; 1,000*l.* New 3*l.* per Cents., and the Bucke fund of 358*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* 3*l.* per cent. Reduced Annuities, and 249*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.* Consols.

CUTLERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

AN ABSTRACT OF THE ACCOUNTS OF THE WORSHIPFUL COMPANY OF CUTLERS.

For the Year ending the 30th June 1878.

RECEIPTS.

Ledger.	Folio.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		Ludgate Hill Estate.		
2	87	Gabriel	—	367 4 0
		Belle Sauvage Yard Estate.		
2	83	Petter & Galpin	205 10 0	
2	81	„ „	76 9 0	
2	82	Hine	42 0 3	
2	84	Barlow & Evans	214 6 6	
2	85	Plate Glass Company	70 0 0	
2	37	Prudential Insurance Company.	10 0 0	
2	38	„ „ „	100 0 0	
2	86	„ „ „	72 13 4	
2	88	Goode		790 19 1
		Houndsditch Estate.		
1	51	East India Company	—	
2	137	Elders of Synagogue	10 0 0	
2	75	Levein (Nordein)	16 0 0	
2	76	Moses, S.	40 0 0	
2	77	Jacobs	20 0 0	
2	78	Costa	20 0 0	
2	79	Barnett (Dillon)	80 0 0	
2	80	Moss & Levy	25 0 0	
2	39	Marks (Harris)	65 0 0	
2	58	Brewery Company	68 0 0	
2	90	Posenor	110 0 0	
2	91	Treimer	20 0 0	
2	92	Cohen	20 0 0	
2	93	Moses, S. (Barnett)	20 0 0	
2	94	Carigan	26 0 0	
2	95	Abrahams	32 0 0	
2	96	Aarons	70 0 0	
2	97	„	30 0 0	
2	130	Levy, M.	350 0 0	
2	129	Barnett	50 0 0	1,072 0 0
		Edmonton.		
2	89	Davis' Trust	—	1 10 0
		Watling Street Estate.		
1	76	Burra	141 11 8	
1	79	Fisher	55 0 0	
			196 11 8	
1	136	Less Duke of Bedford quit rent	0 5 6	196 6 2
		Cloak Lane and College Hill Estate.		
2	132	Newell	200 0 0	
2	133	Leppard	125 0 0	
2	142	Laurence (5 quarters)	195 0 0	
1	71	Wilde	—	520 0 0
		Fleet Street Estate.		
2	140	Vanner	—	120 0 0
		Aldersgate Street.		
2	141	Midland Railway Company	1,250 0 0 2 8 0 2 0 0	1,254 8 0
		Balls Pond.		
2	98	Sauze	8 8 0	
2	99	Noel	8 8 0	
2	100	Johnson	8 8 0	
2	101	Wells (Bishop)	8 8 0	
2	102	Hobart	12 12 0	
2	103	Good	4 4 0	
2	104	Mayston	42 0 0	
2	114	Gudgeon (Foulsham)	4 4 0	
2	115	Foulsham	8 8 0	
2	117	Withey	8 8 0	
2	119	Greenfield (Taylor)	4 4 0	
2	120	Bancroft	12 12 0	130 4 0
				4,452 11 3
2	148	Income Tax to tenants	56 12 5	
2	148	Insurances paid £ s. d. 137 8 0 Received from tenants 120 7 6	17 0 6	73 12 11
				4,378 18 4
1	108	Almshouses	—	30 1 8
1	109	Irish Estate	—	540 0 0
		Fines and Fees.		
1	113	Court	124 10 0	
1	123	Livery	66 0 0	
1	124	Freedom (less stamps)	19 0 0	
1	121	Stewards	42 0 0	
1	117	Apprentices	1 10 0	253 0 0
1	217	Bucke Fund dividends (2 years)	21 5 0	
1	236	Stock dividends	37 0 4	
1	238	East Indian Railway	313 5 8	371 11 0
				5,573 11 0

EXPENDITURE.

Ledger.	Folio.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
2	131	Court fees	—	648 18 0
2	138	Tavern bills	1,159 2 7	
2	136	Sundries	30 3 6	
2	68	Vocalists	123 18 0	1,313 4 1
2	136	Pensions	322 10 0	
2	136	Donations	529 1 0	851 11 0
		Salaries.		
2	127	Clerk	315 0 0	
2	70	Surveyor	100 0 0	
2	69	Beadle	160 0 0	
2	143	Chaplain	10 0 0	585 0 0
		Hall Expenses.		
1	166	Taxes, gas, water, repairs, &c.	—	246 5 10
		Bequests (Craythorne).		
2	67	Exhibition at Oxford	*3 6 8	
2	67	„ Cambridge	*3 6 8	
2	67	Poor of St. Bride's	10 0 0	
2	67	Prison charities	3 0 0	19 13 4
		Bequests (Bucke).		
2	128	Exhibition at Cambridge	*3 6 8	
2	128	Poor of Fleet Lane (2 years)	4 0 0	
2	128	Poor of Wilburton	2 0 0	
2	128	Christ's Hospital	1 0 0	
2	128	St. Thomas' Hospital	1 0 0	
2	128	St. Sepulchre's Church	1 0 0	
2	128	Armourer and Braziers' Company.	0 13 4	13 0 0
		Exhibitions at Oxford and Cambridge.		
1	217	One year	30 0 0	
2	67	„	20 0 0	
2	67	„	20 0 0	
2	125	„	20 0 0	
			90 0 0	
		*Less above	10 0 0	80 0 0
		Miscellaneous.		
2	124	Wines and spirits	—	135 7 6
1	227	Printing and stationery	—	41 15 9
1	223	Coals	—	18 14 0
2	144	Gown money	—	10 10 0
1	206	Pepys' Gift	—	3 0 0
1	136	Beadle disbursements	—	73 15 5
1	136	Ladies' presents	—	45 12 8
1	136	Medals	—	37 19 6
1	136	Cutlers' Arms	—	5 0 0
1	136	Gas, Belle Sauvage Yard	—	4 10 3
1	136	Master Sheffield	—	5 5 0
1	136	Sundries	—	6 11 8
1	137	By amount lost through defalcations of a clerk.	—	1,153 9 2
				5,279 3 2
		By excess of income over expenditure.	—	294 7 10
				5,573 11 0

SUPPLEMENTARY ANALYSIS.

1877. June 30	To balance of account this day	1,662 11 10	
1878. June 30	To excess of receipts over expenditure.	294 7 10	
		1,956 19 8	
1878. June 30	By balance this day	—	1,956 19 8

NOTE.—30th June 1878.—At this date the Company have 4,700*l.* East Indian Railway Stock, 1,000*l.* New 3*l.* per Cents., and the Bucke Fund of 358*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* 3*l.* per Cent. Reduced Annuities and 249*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.* Consols.

Cutlers' Company—*continued.*

An Abstract of the Accounts of the Worshipful Company of Cutlers.

For the Year ending the 30th June 1879.

RECEIPTS.

Ledger.	Folio.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		Ludgate Hill Estate.		
2	87	Gabriel	—	358 12 0
		Belle Sauvage Yard Estate.		
2	81	Petter & Galpin	79 7 3	
2	83	" "	51 7 6	
2	157	" "	117 15 0	
2	158	" "	37 10 0	
2	159	" "	57 15 0	
2	160	" "	7 10 0	
2	82	Hine	42 0 3	
2	152	Barlow & Evans	214 6 6	
2	85	Plate Glass Company	70 0 0	
2	37	Prudential Insurance Company	10 0 0	
2	38	" "	100 0 0	
2	86	" "	72 13 4	
2	88	Goode	0 2 0	
				860 6 10
		Houndsditch Estate.		
1	51	East India Company	0 2 0	
2	137	Elders of Synagogue	10 0 0	
2	156	Norden's Executor	16 0 0	
2	76	Moses, S.	40 0 0	
2	77	Jacobs	20 0 0	
2	78	Costa	20 0 0	
2	79	Dillon's Executors	80 0 0	
2	80	Moss & Levy	25 0 0	
2	39	Marks (Harris)	65 0 0	
2	58	Brewery Company	68 0 0	
2	90	Posenor	110 0 0	
2	91	Treimer	20 0 0	
2	92	Cohen	20 0 0	
2	93	Moses, S. (Barnett)	20 0 0	
2	94	Carigan	26 0 0	
2	95	Abrahams	32 0 0	
2	96	Aarons	70 0 0	
2	97	"	30 0 0	
2	153	Levy, M.	12 8 0	
2	154	"	57 12 0	
2	155	Myers and Abrahams	280 0 0	
2	129	Barnett	50 0 0	
				1,072 2 0
		Edmonton.		
2	89	Davis' Trust	—	1 10 0
		Watling Street Estate.		
1	76	Burra	141 11 8	
1	79	Fisher	55 0 0	
			196 11 8	
1	137	Less Duke of Bedford Quit Rent.	0 10 10	
				196 0 10
		Cloak Lane and College Hill Estate.		
2	132	Newell	200 0 0	
2	133	Leppard	125 0 0	
2	142	Lawrence	156 0 0	
1	71	Wilde	0 2 0	
				481 2 0
		Fleet Street Estate.		
2	140	Vanner	—	30 0 0
		Aldersgate Street Estate.		
2	141	Midland Railway Company	1,000 0 0	
		" " "	2 0 0	
				1,002 0 0
		Balls Pond Estate.		
2	98	Sauze	8 8 0	
2	99	Noel	8 8 0	
2	100	Johnson	8 8 0	
2	101	Bishop	8 8 0	
2	102	House	8 8 0	
2	103	Good	4 4 0	
2	104–113	Mayston	42 0 0	
2	114	Gudgeon (Foulsham)	4 4 0	
2	115, 6	Foulsham	8 8 0	
2	117, 8	Withey	8 8 0	
2	119	Greenfield (Taylor)	4 4 0	
2	120, 1, 2	Bancroft	12 12 0	
				123 0 0
2	149	Income Tax to tenants	84 8 7	
		£ s. d.		4,127 13 8
2	164	Insurances paid 152 7 3		
2	164	Received from tenants. 129 9 9	22 17 6	
				107 6 1
				4,020 7 7
1	108	Almshouses	—	31 18 1
1	109	Irish Estate	—	540 0 0
		Fines and Fees.		
1	123	Livery	201 0 0	
1	122	Freedom (less stamps)	109 10 0	
1	121	Stewards	42 0 0	
1	111	Wardens	20 0 0	
1	117	Apprentices	1 10 0	
				374 0 0
		Interest, &c.		
2	163	Bucke Fund Dividends	10 10 10	
1	236	Stock Dividends	71 19 2	
1	238	East Indian Railway do.	314 1 10	
				396 11 10
		Miscellaneous.		
1	137	Gammon. In discharge of claim for dilapidations, 9, Cloak Lane.	—	100 0 0
			£	5,462 17 6

EXPENDITURE.

Ledger.	Folio.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
2	151	Court Fees	—	696 3 0
2	138	Tavern bills	1,500 13 11	
2	126	Sundries	40 2 0	
2	162	Vocalists	138 12 0	
				1,679 7 11
2	147	Pensions	365 12 0	
2	147	Donations	507 3 0	
				872 15 0
		Salaries.		
2	127	Clerk	315 0 0	
2	70	Surveyor	100 0 0	
2	69	Beadle	160 0 0	
2	143	Chaplain	10 0 0	
				585 0 0
		Hall Expenses.		
1	167	Taxes, gas, water, repairs, &c.	—	300 13 11
		Bequests (Craythorne.)		
2	150	Exhibition at Oxford*	3 6 8	
2	150	" Cambridge*	3 6 8	
2	150	Poor of St. Bride's	10 0 0	
2	150	Prison Charities	6 0 0	
				22 13 4
		Bequests (Bucke).		
2	128	Exhibition at Cambridge*	3 6 8	
2	128	Poor of Fleet Lane	2 0 0	
2	128	Poor of Wilburton	2 0 0	
2	128	Christ's Hospital	1 0 0	
2	128	St. Thomas' Hospital	1 0 0	
2	128	St. Sepulchre's Church	1 0 0	
2	128	Armourer & Braziers' Company	0 13 0	
				11 0 0
		Exhibitions at Oxford and Cambridge.		
2	163	One year*	30 0 0	
2	150	" *	20 0 0	
2	150	" *	20 0 0	
2	125	"	20 0 0	
			90 0 0	
		Less above*	10 0 0	
				80 0 0
		Miscellaneous.		
2	124	Wines and spirits	—	207 2 6
1	227	Printing and stationery	—	27 5 8
1	223	Coals	—	21 5 0
2	144	Gown money	—	10 10 0
1	206	Pepys' gift	—	3 0 0
1	137	Beadle disbursements	99 12 0	
1	137	Silver bracelets	50 11 0	
1	137	Gas, Belle Sauvage Yard	4 10 3	
1	137	Master, Sheffield	5 5 0	
1	137	Cutlers' Arms	5 0 0	
1	137	Medals	13 6 6	
1	137	Cutlery	3 10 0	
1	137	Surveyor, req. Cloak Lane	7 7 0	
1	137	Sundries	4 15 0	
				193 17 4
		Technical Education.		
2	161	Exhibition of cutlery	—	350 0 0
		By excess of income over expenditure.	—	402 3 10
			£	5,462 17 6

Supplementary Analysis.

1878, June 30	To balance of account this day	1,956 19 8		1878, August 20	By purchase of 1,200*l.* New 3*l.* per Cent. Stock.	1,146 0 0	
1879, June 30	To excess of receipts over expenditure.	402 3 10		1879, June 30	By balance this day	1,213 3 6	
			2,359 3 6				2,359 3 6
		£	2,359 3 6			£	2,359 3 6

Note.—30th June 1879.—At this date the Company have 4,700*l.* East Indian Railway Stock, 2,200*l.* New 3*l.* per Cents., and the Bucke fund of 352*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.* 3*l.* per Cent. Reduced Annuities, and 249*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.* Consols.

CUTLERS' COMPANY—*continued*.

AN ABSTRACT OF THE ACCOUNTS OF THE WORSHIPFUL COMPANY OF CUTLERS.

For the Year ending the 30th June 1880.

RECEIPTS.

Ledger.	Folio.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		Ludgate Hill Estate.		
2	177	Gabriel	—	364 17 0
		Belle Sauvage Yard Estate.		
2	157	Petter & Galpin	157 0 0	
2	158	" "	50 0 0	
2	159	" "	77 0 0	
2	160	" "	10 0 0	
2	174	Hine	42 0 3	
2	152	Barlow & Evans	214 6 6	
2	175	Plate Glass Company	70 0 0	
2	37	Prudential Assurance Company	10 0 0	
2	33	" "	100 0 0	
2	176	" "	72 13 4	
2	88	Goode	0 1 0	
				803 1 1
		Houndsditch Estate.		
1	73	East India Company	0 1 0	
2	157	Elders of Synagogue	10 0 0	
2	156	Norden's executors	16 0 0	
2	169	Moses, S.	40 0 0	
2	170	Jacobs	20 0 0	
2	171	Costa	20 0 0	
2	172	Dillon's executors	80 0 0	
2	173	Moss & Levy	25 0 0	
2	167	Harris	65 0 0	
2	168	Brewery Company	68 0 0	
2	178	Posener	110 0 0	
2	179	Treimer	20 0 0	
2	180	Cohen	20 0 0	
2	181	Moses, S.	20 0 0	
2	182	Carigan	26 0 0	
2	183	Abrahams	32 0 0	
2	184	Aarons' executors	70 0 0	
2	185	Aarons, Aaron	30 0 0	
2	153	Levy	12 8 0	
2	154	"	57 12 0	
2	155	Myers & Abrahams	280 0 0	
2	129	Barnett	50 0 0	
2	192	Isaacs, Mrs. (half-year)	35 0 0	
2	195	Myers, Isaac "	52 10 0	
2	193	Marks, John "	35 0 0	
2	194	Shelton, Edwin "	32 10 0	
				1,227 1 0
		Edmonton.		
2	89	Davis' trust	—	1 10 0
		Watling Street Estate.		
1	76	Burra	141 11 8	
1	79	Fisher	55 0 0	
			196 11 8	
1	138	" Less Duke of Bedford, quit rent.	0 10 10	
				196 0 10
		Cloak Lane and College Hill Estate.		
2	187	Newell, E. A., & Co.	430 0 0	
2	142	Lawrence	156 0 0	
1	72	Wilde	0 1 0	
				636 1 0
		Fleet Street Estate.		
		Vanner & Co.	—	→
		Aldersgate Street Estate.		
2	141	Midland Railway Company	1,000 0 0	
		" "	2 0 0	
				1,002 0 0
		Balls Pond Estate.		
2	98	Sauze	8 8 0	
2	99	Noel	8 8 0	
2	100	Johnson	8 8 0	
2	101	Bishop	8 8 0	
2	102	House	8 8 0	
2	103	Good	4 4 0	
2	104-113	Mayston	42 0 0	
2	114-116	Foulsham	12 12 0	
2	117, 118	Withey	8 8 0	
2	119	Taylor	4 4 0	
2	120, 122	Bancroft	12 12 0	
				126 0 0
				4,356 10 11
2	165	Income tax to tenants	90 5 6	
		£ s. d.		
2	164	Insurances paid 226 14 3		
2	164	" received 210 0 9		
		from tenants. 16 13 6		
				106 19 0
				4,249 11 11
1	108	Almshouses	—	29 8 3
1	109	Irish Estate	—	337 10 0
		Fines and Fees.		
1	113	Court	83 0 0	
1	121	Stewards	42 0 0	
1	123	Livery	44 0 0	
				169 0 0
		Interest, &c.		
2	163	Bucke Fund dividends	10 10 10	
1	236	Stock dividends	67 2 8	
1	238	East Indian Railway do. (half-year).	138 1 3	
				215 14 9
		Miscellaneous.		
2	177	Gabriel.—Premium on granting of new lease.	—	335 0 0
		By excess of expenditure over income.	—	549 7 3
			£	5,935 12 2

EXPENDITURE.

Ledger.	Folio.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		Expenditure.		
2	151	Court fees	—	702 9 0
2	139	Tavern bills	1,599 5 2	
2	126	Sundries	81 6 9	
2	162	Vocalists	136 10 0	
				1,817 1 11
2	190	Pensions	330 10 0	
2	190	Surgeon	16 16 0	
2	190	Donations	564 9 0	
				911 15 0
		Salaries.		
2	127	Clerk	315 0 0	
2	70	Surveyor	100 0 0	
2	69	Beadle	160 0 0	
2	143	Chaplain	10 0 0	
				585 0 0
		Hall Expenses.		
1	167	Taxes, gas, water, repairs, &c.	—	376 10 8
		Bequests (Craythorne).		
2	150	Exhibition at Oxford	*3 6 8	
2	150	" Cambridge	*3 6 8	
2	150	Poor of St. Bride's	10 0 0	
2	150	Prison charities	3 0 0	
				19 13 4
		Bequests (Bucke).		
2	128	Exhibition at Cambridge	*3 6 8	
2	128	Poor of Fleet Lane	2 0 0	
2	128	Poor of Wilburton	2 0 0	
2	128	Christ's Hospital	1 0 0	
2	128	St. Thomas's Hospital	1 0 0	
2	128	St. Sepulchre's Church	1 0 0	
2	128	Armourer and Braziers' Company.	0 13 4	
				11 0 0
		Exhibitions at Oxford and Cambridge.		
2	163	One year	*30 0 0	
2	150	"	*20 0 0	
2	150	"	*20 0 0	
2	125	"	20 0 0	
			90 0 0	
		*Less above	10 0 0	
				80 0 0
		Miscellaneous.		
2	186	Wines and spirits	—	362 12 0
2	166	Printing and stationery	—	28 16 9
1	223	Coals	—	32 3 0
2	144	Gown money	—	10 10 0
1	206	Pepys' gift	—	3 0 0
1	122	Freedom stamp (Peacock)	—	3 0 0
1	138	Beadle disbursements	70 5 10	
1	138	Gas—Belle Sauvage Yard	4 9 4	
1	138	Safes	120 19 0	
	138	Master—Sheffield	5 5 0	
1	138	Medals	13 18 6	
1	138	Cutlers' arms	5 0 0	
1	138	Ivory caskets, &c.—Lord Carnarvon.	40 0 0	
1	138	Testimonial—Mr. Cheeswright	111 3 0	
1	138	Do. Messrs. T. G. Pocock and J. Thorne.	52 10 0	
1	138	Ladies' presents	65 0 0	
1	138	Master's badge	101 10 0	
1	138	Sundries	32 14 4	
1	138	Purchase money of slip of land at rear of 161, Fleet Street.	200 0 0	
				822 15 0
		Technical Education.		
2	161	Exhibition of cutlery, &c.	—	169 5 6
			£	5,935 12 2

SUPPLEMENTARY ANALYSIS.

1879.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	1879.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
June 30	To balance of account this day	1,213 3 6		October	By purchase of Nos. 113 and 114, Houndsditch, and Nos. 32 and 33, Cutler Street.	6,398 17 11	
October 2	To proceeds of sale of 4,700*l.* East Indian railway stock.	5,974 4 6		1880.			
	To proceeds of sale of 328*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.* New 3*l.* per Cents.	315 15 6		June 30	By excess of expenditure over income.	549 7 3	
					By balance this day	554 18 4	
		£	7,503 3 6			£	7,503 3 6

NOTE.—30th June 1880.—At this date the company have 1,871*l.* 9*s.* 11*d.* New 3*l.* per Cents., 249*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.* Consols, and the Bucke Fund of 358*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*

Part IV.—K.

Return K.—Position in Relation to Universities.

Has the company any relation with the Universities, or with any of the colleges in them? State the nature and extent of such relations. Has the company any scholarships or exhibitions tenable at any of the Universities in its gift? Give a list of such scholarships or exhibitions, with their respective values, and the periods for which they are respectively tenable; and state how the same are awarded, whether the competition is limited to relations of members, or whether persons so related have any preference.

Particulars have already been given of the exhibitions arising under the wills of Mr. Craythorne and Mr. Bucke, and of their having been increased by the company. The company now gives an exhibition of 30*l.* a year, confined to St. John's College, Cambridge; two exhibitions of 20*l.* a year to any college at Cambridge; and one exhibition of 20*l.* a year to any college at Oxford. These exhibitions cease on the exhibitioner ceasing to reside, obtaining his M.A. degree or obtaining a fellowship or preferment to the extent of 10*l.* a year. The exhibitions are awarded according to merit, and are not limited (except in the case of Mr. Bucke's exhibition) to relatives of members of the company.

Part IV.—L.

Return L.—Church Patronage.

1. Are there any ecclesiastical benefices in the gift of the company?
2. Give a list of such benefices stating—
   a. The county where situated.
   b. The name of the parish or place.
   c. The net annual value of such benefice so near as it can be given, together with any other particulars affecting the value, present or prospective, of such benefice.
3. Has the company granted any augmentations of income to the incumbents of such benefices; and if so, to what extent and out of what funds?
4. Has the company during the last 10 years built or contributed, and to what extent, to the building of any churches or chapels, and when and out of what funds in each case respectively?

Church Patronage.

1, 2, 3, and 4. There are no ecclesiastical benefices in the gift of the company, and with the exception of donations for stained glass windows in city churches, which have been made out of their general funds, they have not during the past 10 years built or contributed to the building of any churches or chapels.

Part IV.—M.

Return M.—General and Technical Education.

A statement as to whether the company does anything to subsidize or encourage education, whether general or technical, and a return of the means (if any) so employed, and of the amount expended on such objects during each of the last preceding 10 years.

As to General Education.

Return K. gives information as to what is at present done by the company under this head.

As to Technical Education.

The company fully recognising the great importance of technical education, or a knowledge of the principles of science as applied to the materials used in the staple manufactures of the country, after a full consideration of the subject, decided not to take any part in the proposed scheme for the establishment of a college for the teaching of technical education generally, but that they would adopt measures calculated to promote and sustain an advancement and improvement in the manufacture of cutlery, and of those engaged in the cutlery trade.

With this object in view, the company resolved to endeavour to create a spirit of competition among the manufacturers of cutlery, and also among their workmen and apprentices; and they also arranged that such competition should be divided into three classes, as follows:—

Class 1.—General cutlery.
Class 2.—Surgical cutlery.
Class 3.—Sword cutlery.

And that the prizes for manufacturers should consist of the freedom of the company, gold, silver, and bronze medals, and certificates of merit; and for artisans and apprentices, an illuminated certificate of merit, with a sum of money, to be awarded in such amounts as the judges might think proper amongst such of the competitors as should gain certificates of merit.

The standard of merit in the award of the judges with regard to manufacturers was settled as follows:—

Class 1.—General excellence of material, temper, and workmanship; novelty of style; practical and general utility of goods.
Class 2.—The general excellence of material, temper, and workmanship; practical and general utility of articles.
Class 3.—The general excellence of material, temper, and workmanship.

And for artisans and apprentices, the standard of merit in the several classes of forgers, grinders, and glaziers, and as to fitters, were fixed as follows:—

The neatness with which each article is made and framed, so as to give the artisan following him as little difficulty in finishing as possible.
The best finished work, having regard to its practical utility.
The fitting of screws, fitting and finishing of handles, and adjustment of work so as to act perfectly.

The company also decided to exhibit any specimens of ancient cutlery which might be lent for the purpose, so that a comparison might be made with that of modern manufacture.

A large number of circulars, with conditions of competition, were addressed to manufacturers in the three classes of the cutlery trade, inviting their co-operation, and also that of their workmen and apprentices, in the proposed competition.

The result was that the following large number agreed to compete in the several classes:—

General Cutlery.—Class I.

Manufacturers - - -	24	
Artisans and apprentices - -	24	
	—	48

Surgical Cutlery.—Class II.

Manufacturers - - -	13	
Artisans and apprentices - -	30	
	—	43
		91

Sword Cutlery.—Class III.

Manufacturers - - -		
Total - -		94

In addition to these taking part in the competition, the company received offers of the loan of a large number of

interesting specimens of ancient arms and cutlery for exhibition from their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh, also from the Baron de Cosson and other gentlemen, and from the South Kensington Museum and the Sheffield Public Museum.

The following judges were appointed :—

For Surgical Cutlery.—Sir H. Thompson, Mr. Bryan, Mr. Perry.

For Sword Cutlery.—Lieut.-General B. Walker, C.B., Lieut.-Colonel G. Vernon.

For General Cutlery.—Messrs. Plum, Pigall, Slatter, Wing.

The exhibition was arranged to be held in the hall of the company, and to be opened on the 1st of May 1879 by the Right Honourable the Earl of Carnarvon.

The judges awarded 1 gold medal, 12 silver medals, and 10 certificates of merit to various manufacturers; and 28 certificates of merit to artisans and apprentices, together with money prizes, amounting to the sum of 95*l.*

A large number of articles intimately connected with the cutlery trade were also exhibited.

The exhibition was opened to the public on the 2nd of May, and continued open until the 17th of that month, on two evenings in the week until nine o'clock, to give a better opportunity to the artisan class to attend. During the time named about 15,000 persons inspected the various exhibits.

On the 7th of May His Royal Highness Prince Leopold, and on the 9th May their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, attended and inspected, with much interest, the various objects of competition and exhibition.

The prizes to the successful competitors were distributed on the 17th of May.

The company have received the gratifying information and assurance that the result of the competition has been a large amount of benefit to the cutlery trade, and that it has given a stimulus to continued improvement not only in the quality of the cutlery but also in the knowledge and skill of the manufacturers and artisans engaged in its production.

Copies of the report of the committee of the company engaged in the carrying out of the various details of the competition, with lists of the awards of the judges, and a statement of the various expenses incurred by the company in connexion therewith, are forwarded herewith for the information of the Commissioners.

As to Apprentices.

During the past year the company, feeling the great importance of providing for a continuity of skilled artisans in the cutlery trade, resolved to appropriate a sum of 100*l.* a year for the purpose of apprenticing two boys to members of the cutlery trade in London. Public notice of the intention of the company was given, and two respectable youths were in December last apprenticed, at the hall of the company, to master cutlers in London. The following are the general terms upon which the apprenticeships are based :—

1. Forty pounds to be paid each master in two instalments, viz., twenty pounds at the time of apprenticeship, and twenty pounds at the expiration of the third year of the term.
2. Ten pounds to be paid to each apprentice, either during or at the expiration of the apprenticeship at the discretion of the company.
3. The freedom of the company to be presented to each apprentice on satisfactory proof being given of his efficiency in the craft and of good behaviour during his apprenticeship.
4. The wages to be paid to the apprentice to be determined at the time of apprenticing between the master, the apprentice, his father or guardian, and the company.

As to Lectures.

The company being desirous to render further assistance in the development of technical education, and a scientific knowledge of the materials used in the cutlery trade, have arranged for a series of papers to be read, at Cutlers' Hall, upon subjects intimately connected therewith.

On the 1st of December last, Sir Henry Bessemer, C.E., F.R.S., read a paper "on the manufacture and uses of steel "with special reference to its employment for edge tools."

On the 1st of February last, A. K. Huntington, Esq. (Professor of Metallurgy, King's College, London) read a paper on "Steel, its composition and properties."

On the 2nd of March last, Henry Seebohm, Esq. (a well-known steel manufacturer of Sheffield) read a paper on the "Uses of steel."

It is intended to make arrangements for other papers to be read in due course.

The company invited the attendance and the cordial co-operation of manufacturers of cutlery, and through them that of their workmen and apprentices, in this movement; and it is gratifying to the company to recognise from the large attendance of masters, artisans, and apprentices, and the attention paid by them during the reading of the papers, the great interest felt by them in the various technical matters connected with their trade brought under their notice by the talented and scientific gentlemen to whom allusion has been made. It may be added that a copy of each of the papers read is presented to every person attending the lectures.

PART V.—REFORM.

The Commissioners, being bound to report to Her Majesty "what measures (if any) are, in their judgment, "expedient or necessary for improving or altering the constitution of the companies, or the appropriation "or administration of the property or revenues thereof?" respectfully invite the attention of the officers of the companies to this part of the Commission.

The Commissioners will be very glad to receive and consider any suggestions respecting this part of the Commission with which the officers of the companies may do the Commissioners the honour of favouring them.

The Company has no suggestions to make under this head.

APPENDIX A.

The Company gave considerable information to the Municipal Commissioners appointed in 1834.

DISTILLERS' COMPANY.

This Company did not make a Return. The following correspondence took place between the Commission and the Company :—

City of London Livery Companies' Commission,
2, Victoria Street, S.W.,
15th February 1882.

SIR,

The Commissioners desire me to request you to draw the attention of the Court of the Worshipful Company of Distillers to the fact that, though about a year and a half has now elapsed since the date at which the Commissioners requested the Court to furnish them with information, the Commissioners have not as yet had the honour to receive any information from the Court.

The Commissioners desire me to add that they regret this delay, and that they must beg that they may be informed definitely within a month from this date whether the Court of the Distillers' Company intends to send in returns, and at what date the Commissioners may expect to receive them.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
H. D. WARR,
Secretary.

The Clerk of the
Worshipful Company of Distillers.

Church Court Chambers,
Old Jewry, 1882.

SIR,

I am directed by the Master and Wardens and Court of Assistants of the Worshipful Company of Distillers to inform you that the communications, together with the various tables for returns, received from you from time to time, have been laid before the Court of the Company, but, in consequence of the difficulty of securing the necessary quorum for the despatch of business, a delay has unavoidably arisen in considering the matter. At the last meeting of the Court, however, I was directed to prepare such a statement as, in the opinion of the Court, would furnish Her Majesty's Commissioners all the information they would require in reference to the position of the Company.

The Court were of opinion that it was neither necessary nor useful to make use of the tables received from the Commissioners, inasmuch as a great many of the enquiries are in no way applicable to this Company; and as to many others, in consequence of the lapse of time and other causes, it would be quite impossible without great expenditure of time and money to obtain the necessary information to answer them.

I am, however, instructed by the Court to inform Her Majesty's Commissioners that there is no desire on the part of the Company in any way to conceal their affairs, but on the contrary to afford them every possible information.

In the Report made by the Company to Her Majesty's Municipal Corporations Commission in the year 1837, which was embodied in the Commissioners' printed Report to the Houses of Parliament, will be found fully detailed the whole of the circumstances connected with the foundation of the Company, its objects, and the particulars of Acts of Parliament, Charters, and Decrees of Court affecting the Company; in fact, all the information on matters into which the Commissioners are to enquire as mentioned in the first four paragraphs of their circular letter of the 14th August 1880.

The information set out in that Report represents the circumstances and objects of the Company at the present time, with such alterations in their property as have been caused by the improvement in value of their freehold premises, which are no greater in extent now than they were at the date of the Report; and of the amount invested in stock caused by the addition, from time to time, of surplus income, particulars of which will appear on an investigation of the books of the Company; and in addition, certain articles of plate presented to the Company by various members.

I am further directed by the Court to state that the Company possesses no trust or charitable property of any description, nor have they any charities under their superintendence. The funded property has arisen through payments made by persons from time to time becoming members of the Company. It appears by the Minutes that the freehold premises were originally purchased by the Company as a site for the building of a Hall.

In conclusion, I am directed by the Court to express their willingness to furnish the Commissioners with any and every information in connection with the affairs of the Company, though they are advised that, as none of their property is subject to any trust, they might properly as well as legally decline to do so.

They, however, think it their duty to claim before the Commissioners the right of protecting from disclosure their title to the private property of which they are in possession.

The Company desire in the most formal manner to state that their readiness to afford information to the Commissioners is not to be taken now or hereafter as any admission on their part of any right in the Crown or any other jurisdiction to enquire into the private property of the Company, or to deal with it in disregard of their rights.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
E. A. BAYLIS,
Acting Clerk to the
Worshipful Company of Distillers.

H. D. WARR, Esq.
Secretary,
City of London
Livery Companies' Commission.

City of London Livery Companies' Commission,
2, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.,
25th May 1882.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter.

I do not know whether the Commissioners are to regard your letter as itself "such a statement as in the opinion of "the Court" of the Worshipful Company of Distillers "would furnish the Commissioners all the information "they would require in reference to the position of the "Company." If so, the Commissioners can hardly agree with the Court, as the statement does no more than refer the Commissioners to a report on the subject of the Company which is nearly 50 years old.

In this report there is, as you state, very considerable information as to the foundation and objects of the Company. There is also, as you are aware, a statement of the income and expenditure of the Company for the years 1831, 1832, and 1833. Your letter, while very properly referring to the report as regards the constitution of the Company, contains no information on the subject of the property, income, and expenditure of the Company, except a general statement that the real property of the Company has increased in value since the date of the report, and that the Company has become otherwise more wealthy. The Commissioners will not consider a statement of this kind by any means satisfactory.

I beg, therefore, on the part of the Commissioners, respectfully to direct the attention of the Court of the Distillers' Company to the tables bearing reference to (1) the real and personal property of the Company, and (2) the details of its income and expenditure for the last 10 years, and (3) the fees payable by members; and I am to request that those tables may be sent in filled up, or else that the Court will favour the Commissioners with information on these several subjects in some shape which can be considered satisfactory.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
H. D. WARR,
Secretary.

The Clerk of the
Worshipful Company of Distillers.

To this letter no answer was received.

DYERS' COMPANY.

EXTRACT from Standing Orders showing Fines and Fees payable on admission to the Freedom and on election to the Livery and Court of Assistants.

No. of Standing Order.

105. That the fines and fees to be taken by the company and its officers shall be as follows :—

Bindings.

	£	s.	d.
To the company - - -	0	10	0
,, clerk - - - -	0	5	0
,, beadle - - -	0	1	6
Besides the stamp duties.			
Admittance master on first apprentice - - -	1	10	0

Turnovers.

To the company - - -	1	1	0
,, clerk - - - -	0	10	6
,, beadle - - -	0	2	6

Freedom by Servitude or Patrimony.

To the company - - -	2	2	0
,, clerk - - - -	0	10	6
,, beadle - - -	0	2	6
,, poor's box - - -	0	2	6
Besides the stamp duty.			

Freedom by Redemption.

	£	s.	d.
To the company - - -	31	10	0
,, clerk - - -	1	1	0
,, beadle - - - -	0	5	0
,, poor's box - -	1	1	0
Besides the stamp duty.			

Livery.

To the company if at the time of taking up the freedom -	52	10	0
If after that time - -	63	0	0
To the clerk - - - -	1	11	6
,, beadle - - -	0	10	6
,, poor's box - - -	2	2	0

For coming on the Court.

To the company - - -	73	10	0
,, clerk - - - -	3	3	0
,, beadle - - -	1	1	0
,, poor's box - - -	2	2	0

EXTRACT from Standing Orders with reference to duties and salaries of officers and servants.

Clerk.

No. of Standing Order.

43 That the clerk shall write down the business to be done at each court, and lay the same before the chairman of the day.

44 That rough minutes of the proceedings of all courts and committees shall be entered by the clerk in a book at the time of the meeting, and the minutes of each court shall be fairly transcribed into a book or books especially kept for that purpose, and the same shall be read at the succeeding meeting of the court, and if correctly entered the same shall then be signed by the chairman of such meeting, and the clerk shall make and keep an index of all the principal matters contained in such books.

45 That the clerk shall make himself fully acquainted with all the affairs of the company, its charter, byelaws, rights and privileges, and as far as he can of the condition of the estates of the company, and shall give true advice and counsel to the wardens and assistants, in any matter that shall concern the company, to the utmost of his knowledge, and keep all the lawful secrets and counsels of the company.

46 That the clerk shall receive all communications from the members of the company, the almshouse poor, and others, relative to the company's affairs, and report to the court of assistants, or wardens, or one of them, any matter affecting the interests of the company.

47 That the clerk shall attend at the Hall on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday, in each week, from eleven until four o'clock, and at such other times as the business of the company shall render his attendance necessary.

48 That the clerk shall prepare and sign all summonses for the meetings of the court of assistants and committees, and shall summon the tenants to attend the rent audits to pay their rents.

49 That the clerk shall summon the livery to all general courts and shall summon all the pensioners of the company to receive their pensions.

50 That the clerk shall duly summon the livery of the company to attend every common hall of the livery of London.

No. of Standing Order.

51 That the clerk shall prepare all documents for the binding and turning over of apprentices and the admission of freemen and liverymen.

52 That the clerk shall grant all certificates to the Chamberlain of London upon apprentices being turned over and upon the admission of freemen.

53 That the clerk shall attend all courts of assistants and committees of the company, the rent audits and the audits of the bills and the renter warden's accounts, and shall attend the wardens at all reasonable times when thereunto required.

54 That the clerk shall attend the wardens upon the translation of any member of any other company into this company, and of any member of this company to any other company.

55 That the clerk shall keep the renter wardens accounts and all the other accounts relating to the company and the charities under its management.

56 That the clerk shall carry on all official correspondence relative to the affairs of the company.

57 That the clerk, shall in pursuance of the Acts for the amendment of the representation of the people in the Commons House of Parliament, prepare and sign the usual annual lists of liverymen, and attend the Revising Barrister's Court upon the revision of such lists.

58 That the clerk shall upon receipt from the renter warden elect of the name of his proposed surety make inquiries as to the responsibility of the surety proposed, and report the result thereof to the next court of assistants.

59 That the clerk shall justly and truly do and perform all other matters which to his office appertain, and which he shall be assigned and required by the wardens or court of assistants to do.

60 That a gown shall be kept for the clerk and be worn by him when he attends the meetings of the court of assistants, and at all banquets, and court and livery dinners.

No. of Standing Order.

61 That Mr. Henry Batt, the present clerk, shall, in consideration of his faithful services for the past twenty years, be paid (during his tenure of office) the annual salary of 300*l.* by quarterly instalments, and that the salary of any future clerk shall be such as the court may determine on his appointment, and that the clerk for the time being shall be likewise entitled to the sum of 5*l.* 5*s.* for his attendance upon the presentation and swearing in of the sheriffs of London, when either of them is a member of the company, and also to such other fees as are or may be from time to time authorised by standing orders.

Medical Attendant.

86 That the court of assistants may from time to time appoint a medical attendant who shall hold his office during the pleasure of the court and shall be paid for his attendance and medicines a sum not exceeding 75*l.* in each year.

87 That the medical attendant shall visit the inmates of the almshouses once in each week, and shall visit the sick inmates every other day, or every day, as may be necessary.

88 That the medical attendant shall attend to all medical and surgical cases and supply whatever medicines may be necessary to the inmates of the almshouses.

89 That the medical attendant shall on each of the days appointed for paying the almshouse poor, and upon such other occasions as he may think fit, report in writing to the court of assistants the state of the health of the inmates of the almshouses from the date of his last preceding report, and shall also report when a nurse or other assistance is required, and on any other matter that he may think it necessary to mention.

90 That the medical attendant shall in his quarterly report in October specify the names of such of the almshouse poor as from sickness or infirmity are unable to attend the court to receive their quarterly allowance.

Bargemaster.

69 That the court of assistants may from time to time appoint a bargemaster who shall hold his office during the pleasure of the court.

70 That the bargemaster shall attend at the hall on all court days in the livery provided for him by the company.

71 That the bargemaster shall early in the mouth of May annually, and at such other times as may be needful, visit and look after the swans and their nests, and shall give one day's previous notice thereof to the clerk of the company.

72 That the bargemaster shall engage four well-behaved men, or more if required by the renter warden, to assist him in the swan upping business, and shall take great care in pinioning the cygnets, and shall be particular in examining the marks of all birds taken up.

73 That the men engaged pursuant to standing order 72 shall provide their own boats and be at all risk and expense attending the same, and shall be allowed 10*s.* per day each during the swan upping voyage.

74 That the bargemaster shall pay the men their wages immediately after the swan upping voyage is ended.

75 That the bargemaster shall direct the persons who shall take up any of the swans in frosty weather to send notice thereof to the clerk of the company and to Her Majesty's swan marker, and to the worshipful company of vintners, as soon as any swans shall be taken up, and to send the like notice when the frost breaks up, and he shall then go and select this company's birds and pay the amount allowed for the keep of the same during the frost.

76 That the bargemaster shall make out the accounts for the keep of the swans, showing the number taken care of by each person, and stating the day of the month when they were taken up and the day of the month when such keeping ceased.

No. of Standing Order.

77 That the bargemaster shall when required attend the dinners of the company in the livery provided for him, and shall stand at the back of the renter warden's chair, and shall not leave without the permission of the wardens or one of them.

78 That the bargemaster shall be allowed a suit of livery and a hat when necessary, not exceeding once in every seven years.

79 That the bargemaster shall be paid a salary not exceeding 15*l.* in each year, and during the swan upping voyage he shall be paid 11*s.* per day, and the like sum with such coach, boat, and horse hire as he shall necessarily incur while engaged looking after the swans at other periods of the year.

83 That the bargemaster at the swan upping shall take an account of the swans, the expenses attending the same, and everything relating thereto, and shall enter the same in a book, and on his return deliver the book to the clerk.

Hallkeeper.

91 That the court of assistants may from time to time appoint a hallkeeper and messenger, being a married man, and dismiss him at its pleasure upon giving him one calendar month's notice at any time.

92 That the hallkeeper and messenger shall keep the hall and all the apartments and offices therein and thereunto belonging clean and well-aired, and cause all the domestic duties required therein to be done in a proper manner, and also when required provide at the expense of the company refreshments for the members of the court and committees and the livery, and also for the quarterly and other poor attending at the hall.

93 That the hallkeeper and messenger shall forthwith communicate to the clerk whatever shall come to his knowledge relative to the affairs of the company or their poor, or the death or failure of any of the livery, and he shall also deliver to the clerk all letters and papers that may come to his hands respecting the company's affairs, and aid and assist the clerk when necessary.

94 That the hallkeeper and messenger shall when required so to do perform the duties mentioned in the Standing Orders Nos. 66 and 67 either in the stead of or jointly with the beadle.

95 That the hallkeeper and messenger shall give notice to the renter warden when coals are required for the all.

96 That the hallkeeper and messenger shall not engage in any other occupation, but shall be wholly and solely employed in the service of the company, and shall be in attendance from nine o'clock in the morning until five o'clock in the afternoon on each day, and shall obey the orders of the wardens and clerk or either of them.

97 That the salary of the hallkeeper and messenger shall from time to time be fixed by the court of assistants and shall include the services of himself and wife, but he shall not under any pretence receive any Christmas box or other gratuity from any member of the court or livery, or from any tradesman employed by the company.

Beadle.

62 That a gown shall be kept for the beadle, who shall attend all the general courts in his gown of office, and shall attend at the time when the almshouse poor receive their coals, and shall render to the clerk an account of the same.

63 That the beadle shall in his gown of office attend every common hall of the livery of London.

64 That the beadle shall visit the almshouse poor of the company at least every alternate week, and make himself acquainted as much as possible with the situation of the pensioners of the company, and forthwith report everything that may be necessary to the clerk.

No. of Standing Order.

65 That whatever occurs within the knowledge of the beadle relative to the affairs of the company or their poor, or of the death or failure of any of the livery, he shall as soon as possible communicate to the clerk and shall deliver to him all letters and papers that may come to his hands respecting the company's affairs, and aid and assist him when necessary in the execution thereof.

66 That the beadle, whenever required so to do by either of the wardens, shall attend the dinners of the company and of their committees in his gown of office, and shall be at the place appointed for dinner in time to receive the visitors' tickets, and shall stand at the back of the prime warden's chair during dinner, and shall not leave without permission of the wardens or one of them.

No. of Standing Order.

67 That the beadle, whenever directed so to do by either of the wardens or the clerk, shall visit the petitioners for the almshouses and the casual poor at Christmas, and inquire into the merits of their petitions, and report the result in writing to the clerk.

68 That the beadle shall be paid a salary not exceeding 50*l.* per annum by quarterly payments, and shall also receive such fees as are or may be from time to time authorised by standing orders, but he shall not under any pretence receive any Christmas box or other gratuity from any member of the court or livery, or from any tradesman employed by the company.

SCHEDULE of PROPERTY belonging to or held in trust for or by the DYERS' COMPANY.

Property belonging to the Company.

REALTY.

Property.	Situation.	Gross Annual Income.
		£ s. d.
The Dyers' Hall, No. 10, Dowgate Hill	Dowgate Hill, London, E.C.	—
No. 11, Dowgate Hill. Freehold messuage, let as offices	" "	150 0 0
No. 12, Dowgate Hill. Freehold messuage, let as offices	" "	145 0 0
No. 13, Dowgate Hill. Freehold messuage, known as the "The Bunch of Grapes" public-house.	" "	130 0 0
Three-fourth parts of No. 95, Upper Thames Street. Freehold buildings, with the wharf and ground adjoining let as warehouses. Subject to rentcharge of 15*l.* per annum. (Bannister's Charity.)	Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.	1,935 0 0
No. 28, Upper Thames Street. Freehold buildings and wharf, let as warehouses. Subject to rentcharge of 5*l.* per annum. (Lee's Charity.)	" "	131 0 0
No. 222, Upper Thames Street. Freehold buildings, let as warehouses. Subject to rentcharge of 5*l.* per annum. (Lee's Charity.)	" "	410 0 0
Half of No. 1, Dyers' Buildings, Holborn. Freehold building, let as offices	Holborn, London, E.C.	7 10 0
" No. 2 " " "	" "	17 10 0
" No. 3 " " "	" "	17 10 0
" No. 4 " " "	" "	17 10 0
" No. 5 " " "	" "	17 10 0
" No. 6 " " "	" "	17 10 0
" Nos. 7 and 8 " " "	" "	35 0 0
" No. 9 " " "	" "	17 10 0
" No. 10 " " "	" "	17 10 0
" No. 11 " " "	" "	17 10 0
" No. 12 " " " and 19, Holborn.	" "	50 0 0
Freehold farm at Leytonstone, with messuage and buildings. Subject to rentcharge of 16*l.* per annum. (Peck's Charity.)	Leytonstone, Essex	89 0 0
Fee farm rent payable by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners		1 13 4

PERSONALTY.

Capital.	Description.	Annual Income.
£ s. d.		£ s. d.
39,000 0 0	Bonds of the Salters' Company	1,365 0 0
3,000 0 0	Midland Railway 4 per cent. Guaranteed Preference Stock	120 0 0
3,000 0 0	London and North-Western Railway 4 per cent. Guaranteed Preference Stock	120 0 0
2,590 15 1	New 3*l.* per cents.	77 14 5
284 13 11	India 4*l.* per cents.	11 7 9

Property held in trust for or by the Dyers' Company.

Realty.

Property.	Situation.	Gross Annual Income. £ s. d.
Freehold buildings and premises and gardens, consisting of 26 residences, for the almspeople of the charities of Robert Tyrwhitt and Henry West, William Lee and John Peck, administered by the wardens and court of assistants of the mistery of dyers. (See scheme of Charity Commissioners.	King Henry's Walk, Ball's Pond, Middlesex.	
One-fourth of 95, Upper Thames Street. (See scheme)	Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.	650 0 0
Half of No. 1, Dyers' Buildings. (See scheme)	Holborn, London, E.C.	7 10 0
„ No. 2 „	„ „	17 10 0
„ No. 3 „	„ „	17 10 0
„ No. 4 „	„ „	17 10 0
„ No. 5 „	„ „	17 10 0
„ No. 6 „	„ „	17 10 0
„ Nos. 7 and 8 „	„ „	35 0 0
„ No. 9 „	„ „	17 10 0
„ No. 10 „	„ „	17 10 0
„ No. 11 „	„ „	17 10 0
„ No. 12 „ and 19, Holborn	„ „	50 0 0
Rentcharge on freehold farm at Leytonstone. (Peck's Charity.) See scheme.	Leytonstone, Essex	16 0 0
Rentcharge on 28, Upper Thames Street. (Lee's Charity.) (See scheme)	Upper Thames Street, London	5 0 0
Rentcharge on 222, Upper Thames Street. (Lee's Charity)	„ „	5 0 0
Rentcharge on 95, Upper Thames Street. (Parmiter's Charity)	„ „	15 0 0

Personalty.

Capital. £ s. d.	Description.	Annual Income. £ s. d.
120 0 0	Samuel Goldsmith's Charity. Has to realise the annual sum of	6 0 0
111 17 6	John Wynn's Charity Consols	3 7 0
133 15 6	Richard Stoke's Charity Consols	4 0 0
391 18 3	Robert Burch's Charity } These sums now stand in the name of the official trustees	11 15 0
	William Kinder's Charity } of charitable funds. (See scheme)	7 16 9
525 0 0	Thomas Chambers Charity, New Threes	15 15 0
100 0 0	George Maguire's Charity, No. 1 Reduced	3 0 0
100 0 0	„ „ No. 2 „	3 0 0
491 14 8	„ „ No. 3 Consols	14 14 0
578 19 4	Consols invested in the name of the official trustees. (See scheme)	20 7 4
1,624 9 8	New Threes, invested in the name of the official trustees. (See scheme)	48 8 8

APPENDIX A.

The report of the Commissioners of 1834 contains the following passage :—

"Our only information as to the property of the company, is derived from the statement made by the clerk respecting an information which was filed against the company on the 27th August 1831, at the relation of the liveryman who appeared before us. The information alleged that the whole rent of the estate in Thames Street, producing upwards of 1,000*l.* per annum, was to be applied for charitable purposes, and that the whole rents of Dyers' Buildings was in like manner to be applied to charitable purposes. The information sought for an account against the company for 165 years then last past. The company put in their answer. The result of this proceeding was that it was ascertained that nearly three-fourths of the Thames Street Estate, producing 1,000*l.* per annum, had been purchased by the company out of the company's funds, and that only the residue of the estate was given by the founder of the charity, and the whole amount to be paid in charity was 17*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* per annum. With respect to Dyers' Buildings, the whole of that estate came to the company from the founder of the charity, Henry West, in 1551; the amount to be paid out of this to the charity was 6*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.*, and there was a surplus at the time of the gift. No direction having been given as to the surplus, it was therefore considered that the company might appropriate it for repairs, expenses of management, &c. A decree was finally made by consent, by which one-fourth only of the 1,000*l.* per annum of the Thames Street Estate and one-half of the Dyers' Buildings Estate were directed to be held as charity property. The company was not directed to account, and the costs of the company were to be paid out of the charity funds. At the time of the information the company were paying on the Thames Street Charity, instead of 17*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.*, the sum of 200*l.*, and about as much on the others."

The company, without filling up the papers of returns, have sent the following reply to the Commissioners' circular. The following documents accompanied such reply :—

A copy of an inspeximus charter, 30th June, 4 James I.
A photographed copy of the charter of 19 March, 2 James II.
" " " 26 April, 3 Anne.
" " certificate of byelaws, 15 November, 20 Elizabeth.
" " " 31 October, 3 Anne.
A copy of the Act, 23 George III. cap. 15.
A copy of the decree of 5th August 1833, referred to in the returns.
A copy of a scheme ordered by the Charity Commission, for the future regulation of the Tyrwhitt, West, Lee Peck, Burch, and Kinder Charities.

Omitting the documents above referred to, the following is a copy of the return :—

AT a meeting of the court of assistants of the wardens and commonalty of the mistery of Dyers of the city of London, held at Dyers' Hall, Dowgate Hill, in the said city of London, on the 2nd day of March 1881.

It was resolved that the annexed reply to the letter of the Secretary to the Commissioners appointed by Her Majesty to inquire into the city companies, dated 14th August 1880, be adopted and sealed at the next court.

HENRY SOWERBY,
Prime Warden.

To the COMMISSIONERS appointed by HER MAJESTY to inquire into the CITY COMPANIES.

THE wardens and commonalty of the mistery of Dyers of the city of London (herein-after called the Dyers' Company), have considered the letter, dated 14th August 1880, from the Secretary to the Commissioners appointed by Her Majesty to inquire into the city companies, informing them that the Commissioners are required—

1. "To inquire into all the companies named in the second report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into municipal corporations in England and Wales, and into the circumstances and dates of the foundation of such companies, and the objects for which they were founded, and how far those objects are now being carried into effect, and into any Acts of Parliament, charters, trust deeds, decrees of court, or other documents founding, regulating, or affecting the said companies, or any of them."
2. "To inquire into and ascertain the constitution and powers of the governing bodies of the said companies, and the mode of admission of freemen, livery, and other members of the said companies, and the number of freemen, livery, and other persons constituting the said companies, and the gains, privileges, or emoluments, to which all or any such persons are entitled by reason of their being members of such companies."
3. "To inquire into and ascertain the officers and servants of such companies, and the salaries or other emoluments to which such officers and servants are entitled, and the mode of appointment of such officers and servants, and the duties which they perform."
4. "To inquire into and ascertain the property of or held in trust for or by such companies, both real and personal, and where the same is situate, and of what it is composed, and the capital value of the several descriptions of such property, and the annual income of such property, and the mode in which the property is managed and the income is expended."
5. "To report what they shall find touching or concerning the premises upon such inquiry as aforesaid, and also to consider and report what measures (if any) are, in their judgment, expedient and necessary for improving or altering the constitution of the said companies, or the appropriation or administration of the property or revenues thereof."

1. The Dyers' Company have to state that nearly all their muniments and records were destroyed by the Fire of London, or by a subsequent fire in 1681; and for any information prior to those events, with the exception of that which may be derived from the documents herein-after mentioned, they are dependent upon the public records or publications.

There is little doubt that the guild existed prior to 1471, in which year King Henry VI. granted to the guild their first charter.

With regard to the objects for which the Dyers' Company were founded, and how far those objects are now being carried into effect, the company refer to the charters and other documents herein-after mentioned, and to the statements herein contained.

The Dyers' Company are not aware of any Acts of Parliament, charters, trust deeds, decrees of court, or other documents founding, regulating, or affecting their company, except the following :—

15th November, 20th Elizabeth.—Certificate of byelaws under the Statute of 19 Henry VII.
30th June, 4th James I.—Copy Inspeximus Charter.
19th March, 2 James II.—Charter.
26th April, 3 Anne.—Charter.
31st October, 3 Anne.—Certificate of byelaws under the Statute of 19th Henry VII.
23 George III. cap. 15.—An Act for rendering more effectual the provisions contained in an Act of the 13th year of King George the First for preventing fraud and abuses in the dyeing trade.
5th August 1833.—Decree in "Attorney-General *v.* The Dyers' Company."
10th December 1880.—Vesting order and scheme as to Tyrwhitt and West, Lee and Peck, and Burch and Kinder's charities.

They beg to transmit herewith copies of the above-mentioned documents.

2. The constitution and powers of the governing body of the Dyers' Company appear by the charters, Acts of Parliament, and other documents above referred to.

A person is admitted to the freedom of the company by service as a freeman's apprentice, or by his father's copy or patrimony, on a small payment for fines, fees, and stamps, or, unless there should appear to be reason to the contrary, by redemption on application to the wardens and court of assistants of the company.

Livery is acquired by election of the wardens and court of assistants on payment of certain fines and fees. The persons constituting the company are the liverymen, which term includes the wardens and court of assistants.

The fines and fees payable on admission to the freedom, and on election to the livery, and to the court of assistants, are set forth in the extract from the standing orders of the company herewith sent.

Members of the company are not entitled to any gains, privileges, or emoluments by reason of their being members, except as set forth in the charters and byelaws. There are, however, some charities in which members of the company alone can participate, and some in which they have a preference.

There are no means of ascertaining the number of freemen of the company now living, but 98 persons were admitted to the freedom between the 1st January 1851 and 31st December 1880.

The livery, including the wardens and court of assistants, are about 83 in number.

3. The officers and servants of the Dyers' Company are :—

A clerk, appointed by the court of assistants.
A medical attendant for the almspeople, also appointed by the court of assistants.
A nurse for the almspeople, appointed by the same body.
A bargemaster, with the duties of swanherd, appointed by the same body.
A hallkeeper, appointed by the same body; and
A beadle, elected at the annual general court of the company.

The duty and the salary of each of these are set forth in the extract from standing orders herewith sent, and those duties are performed by them respectively.

4. The property of the Dyers' Company, and that held in trust for, or by, the company, and the situation, in cases admitting of the latter particular, together with the gross annual income derived therefrom, are stated in the accompanying schedule. The company have no special means of forming a judgment as to the capital value of the properties otherwise than as shown in the schedule, and, in the absence of any intention to sell, have not had occasion to obtain a professional opinion thereon.

The property is managed by the court of assistants, with the aid of their clerk, and under the advice, when necessary, of an architect or surveyor.

The income is expended in defraying expenses of management (including fees to those members of the court of assistants who attend on the occasions of business), in charitable gifts to decayed members of the company, and to their widows and families, and to others, in the maintenance, together with Her Majesty and the Vintners' Company, of the swans on the Thames, in hospitalities, and in promoting technical and other education.

5. The Dyers' Company are not prepared to offer any suggestions for improving or altering the constitution of the company, or the appropriation or administration of the property or revenues thereof.

Sealed with the common seal of the wardens and commonalty of the mistery of dyers of the city of London, at a meeting of the court of assistants of the said wardens and commonalty, held at Dyers' Hall, in the said city of London, on the sixth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one.

HENRY SOWERBY,
Prime Warden.

WILLIAM THOMAS BUTLER,
Renter Warden.

R. Y. BRUNSKILL,
Clerk.

FANMAKERS' COMPANY.

The returns of the company were accompanied with the following protest :—

This company begs to state that it claims its corporate property as absolutely its own, and not subject to any trust whatever.

This company voluntarily makes this return so far as regards such corporate property, and contends that the Crown has no legal right to interfere in any way with the manner in which the company chooses to dispose of it.

Finally, this company claims to have all questions referring to its right to its corporate property tried and decided by the courts of law as established in this country, and by no other authority whatsoever.

PART I.—FOUNDATION AND OBJECT.

A to H.

RETURN A.—A statement of the date, ascertained or probable, of the foundation of the company, and of the circumstances, so far as they can be discovered from its documents of foundation or archives, in which the company had its origin.

RETURN B.—A list of the charters, charters of inspeximus, and other instruments of a similar nature, whether originals or copies, which have been at any time in the possession of the company, together with an abstract of the purport of each, regard being specially had to any evidence which it may contain as to the object of the foundation of the company.

RETURN C.—A list of any trust deeds "founding, regulating, or affecting" the company, with the date of each, the names of the parties thereto, and an abstract of the purport of each.

RETURN D.—A list, with dates, of any "decrees of court," whether of the Courts of Common Law or of Chancery, or of any acts of the Court of Aldermen or of the Court of Common Council, "regulating or affecting" the company, with a statement of the effect of each decision.

RETURN E.—A list of any other documents, not included in the descriptions in the preceding returns, which "found, regulate, or affect" the company, with dates and an abstract of the effect of each.

RETURN F.—A concise history of the company from the time of its foundation to the present day, with special reference to the inquiry contained in the commission as to "the objects for which the company "was founded," and "how far those objects are now being carried into effect."

RETURN G.—Has the company a licence in mortmain? When was such licence granted (referring to the document by description)? What is its extent, and to what extent is it now unexhausted?

RETURN H.—Is there vested in the company, and how, whether by charter, statute, order of the Court of Aldermen, act of Common Council, or otherwise, any right of exercising superintendence over, or any duty or discretion to encourage in any way, any and what art, trade, or business? State the nature and local limits of such control. In what manner, and to what extent, is such control now exercised? If such control is not now exercised, state the circumstances under which its exercise has fallen into desuetude.

A.—Incorporated 1709, April 19th.

B.—The only charter of the company was granted by Queen Anne in 1709, as above, for making statutes, laws, ordinances, etc., as shall seem reasonable, etc., for the rule and government of the company in matters relating to the trade.

C.—None.

D.—None.

E.—None.

F.—The company was established, as before mentioned, in the year 1709, and more or less regulated the trade of fanmaking until the importation of foreign fans almost annihilated the trade in English-made fans. Recently the company has made a great effort to stimulate and encourage the home trade by organising and carrying out, at an expense of nearly 450*l.* out of the funds of the company (exclusive of more than 300*l.* individually contributed by the members of the Court of Assistants), an exhibition of Fans; and, in order to encourage emulation, has offered numerous prizes to manufacturers, work-people, and amateurs. Vide report sent herewith (*Part IV.—Return M.*)

G.—The charter gives power for the company to hold land of the yearly value of 500*l.*

H.—The charter directs superintendence, but not encouragement, of the trade; for further information and reply, *see* previous Return F.

PART II.—A.

CONSTITUTION AND PRIVILEGES OF MEMBERSHIP.

RETURN A.—Governing body.

1. State the present constitution of the governing body of the company, whether such constitution is according to the charter, and if not, in what respect such constitution varies therefrom, and when and how such alteration was made.
2. State the qualifications for membership of the governing body of the company, the time and periods of election, and the qualifications of the voters at elections to the governing body.

FANMAKERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

3. State the functions of the governing body, and of the different members of the same respectively, and whether the members of the governing body pay any and what fees or fines on admission thereto, and whether they are paid any and what salaries or amounts in respect of their services respectively.
4. State the nature of the business which comes before the governing body of the company, the method adopted in transacting it, the times at which the governing body meets for business purposes, the way in which the opinions of the members are taken, and whether the resolutions and decisions of the governing body are published, or are otherwise accessible to any or all, and which of, the members of the company.
5. State whether the members of the governing body are liable to suspension or removal on any and what grounds, and by what method such suspension or removal is effected.
6. Has the company any byelaws sanctioned by the Courts of Law or Chancery, or by the Courts of Aldermen or of Common Council, or otherwise? State the effect of such byelaws.

A. 1.—The governing body is in strict accordance with the charter, which says that there shall be a—

Master,
2 Wardens, and
20 Assistants, of which the master and wardens shall be three.

The members of the court are—

Mr. J. S. Balfour, M.P., Master.
„ John Flemwell, Warden.
„ J. M. Stuart, do.
„ J. H. Anderson.
„ N. A. Clifford.
„ Alderman W. J. R. Cotton, M.P.
„ R. Coulshaw.
„ H. H. Crawford.
„ James Curtis.
„ H. S. Freeman.
„ H. F. Griffin.
„ A. G. Hennell.
„ Francis Hudson.
„ Wm. Law.
„ J. R. Parkington.
„ John Pound, C.C.
„ Eugene Rimmel.
„ C. Ritter.
„ Hy. Smallman.
„ John Sugden.
„ C. W. Thompson.
„ J. G. Webb.
„ James Whitehead.

A. 2.—Admission to the freedom and livery of the company. On vacancies occurring, the court proceed to elect as follows, viz:—

"Every vacancy is forthwith officially announced in writing to each member of the court. A list of 12 liverymen (the number to be increased or diminished from time to time as the court shall see fit) is taken according to seniority, and laid on the table for inspection at the court next after the official announcement of every vacancy. At the then succeeding court the same list is read twice, and on the second reading the master or presiding warden puts each name to the vote, reducing the list to two by a show of hands, or by a poll if demanded. The election then takes place by the same process from the two candidates selected. Every member of the court is at liberty to propose at the first of these two courts the addition to the list of any name or names from among the livery, in which case the addition shall be read and put to the vote at the second court as part of the list.

A. 3.—The governing body manage the affairs of the company.

The fees, etc., are as under:—

Payable on election as assistant, 50*l.*
Serving the offices of master and wardens, 25*l.*

Each member receives 10*s.* for punctual attendance at the court meetings if present until adjournment.

A. 4.—One annual court meeting is only absolutely necessary, but there are usually four meetings to transact the business of the company.

All matters are decided by a show of hands; and minutes of the proceedings are kept and confirmed subsequently. Only members of the court can inspect the minute books, except by order of the master.

A. 5.—Members of the governing body may be removed for reasonable cause.

A. 6.—The byelaws were allowed 6th July 1741 by the Lord Chancellor and the Chief Justices of the King's Bench and Common Pleas.

PART II.—B.

RETURN B.—Admission to Membership.

1. State the qualifications for membership of the company, the several grades of membership of the company, and whether women are admitted to membership.
2. State the several modes in which the freedom of the company may be obtained, the circumstances entitling an applicant to admission under each mode respectively, and the fees payable in respect of admission under each mode respectively.
3. State whether persons exercising any particular trade are required by statute or otherwise to become free of the company. Is there any process by which members of such trade can become members of the company, and is there any process for compelling such persons to procure admission, and are such processes enforced, and to what extent? Is the freedom of the City of London in any and what way a condition precedent or subsequent to membership? Are there any members who are not free of the City of London? Do persons exercising any particular trade commonly become members of the company? If so, how many members of such trade are at present members of the company? What is the number of the members of the trade (if any) the name of which is borne by the company, who are members of the company?
4. Are freemen liable to disfranchisement, and, if so, for what reasons, and what is the mode of disfranchisement?
5. Is the livery of the company limited or unlimited in number? What are the qualifications for election to the livery, who are the electors thereto, and how do the elections thereto take place, and what fees are payable on election? Are liverymen liable to removal from the livery, and for what reasons?

B. 1.—The qualifications for admission are—

Patrimonial rights.
Service to freeman of the company for seven years.
Redemption.

In the latter case the nomination of a member of the company is necessary.

Females are admissible to the freedom.

The grades of membership are—

Freeman or Freewoman.
Liveryman.
Assistant.
Warden.
Master.

B. 2.—See B. 1 above for mode and circumstance.

The fees payable are—

	£	s.
Freedom by patrimony - -	2	4
Freedom by servitude - -	2	4
Freedom by redemption - -	8	11

Mem.—The above includes Government stamp duty.

N.B.—There are certain official fees in addition to the above.

B. 3.—No.

B. 4.—No.

B. 5.—Limited to 200.

Freemen of the company are eligible to become liverymen, subject to the approval of the court and payment of the fine directed by the Court of Aldermen.

FANMAKERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

PART II.—B. 6 AND 7.

RETURN B. 6 and 7.—(1) State the number of apprentices bound at the company's hall or otherwise under the auspices of the company, during each of the last 10 years. (2) State how many have been bound during each of the last 10 years to members following the trade (if any) the name of which is borne by the company. (3) In what cases and to what extent have the fees or premiums of such apprentice been paid by the company.

Return B. 6.—1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877 } Nil.
1878 - 1
1879 - Nil.

B. 7.—With scarcely an exception every freeman of the company is also a freeman of London.

PART II.—C.

RETURN C.—Number of members.

State (1) the present number of freemen, (2) the present number of the livery, (3) the present number of other members, (4) the number of admissions to the freedom by each mode respectively, and (5) the number of calls to the livery which have respectively taken place during each of the last preceding 10 years.

C. 1.—About 200.
2.— „ 120.

PART II.—D.

RETURN D.—Profits and privileges.

1. State with fullness what are the advantages, pecuniary or otherwise, incident to the position of a member of the company in each grade of membership, as (1) a freeman, (2) a liveryman, (3) master, warden, or otherwise a member of the governing body.
2. State the sums paid on an average annually for the preceding 10 years by the company to the members according to the grades of membership mentioned above, and of what such sums consisted, whether (1) fees, and of what nature, (2) pensions, or (3) other payments, specifying the nature of the same respectively.
3. What circumstances are in practice held to constitute a claim to a pension or donation? State the number of present pensioners and donees respectively, and the amounts paid to them as such respectively. How many pensioners and donees are connected with the trade (if any), the name of which is borne by the company?
4. (1) What is the average standing of a member when he becomes a member of the governing body, and (2) what is the average time for which a member continues on the governing body?
5. Does the company carry on any and what trade or manufacture with which its title is directly or indirectly connected? If so, what is the capital and from what sources is it derived, and how are the profits (if any) divided or dealt with?

D. 1. (1.)—Qualification to acquire livery.
(2 and 3.) Social, charitable, municipal, and parliamentary.

D. 2—

—	1. Fees.	2. Pensions.	3. Charitable Gifts.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1870	—	—	—
1871	—	—	—
1872	—	—	—
1873	—	—	—
1874	—	—	—
1875	—	—	—
1876	—	—	—
1877	7 0 0	- - -	26 5 0
1878	17 10 0	- - -	4 0 0
1879	38 0 0	- - -	1 0 0

D. 3.—There are at present no pensions of the company, and the donations to members have been very few.

D. 4.—The governing body having but recently been filled up to its present strength, it is impossible to reply to the above with any accuracy.

D. 5.—None.

PART III.—OFFICERS AND SERVANTS.

RETURN A.—A list of the officers of the company, with a statement of the duties of each, the amount of his salary and emoluments, and whether or not he is a member of the company.

RETURN B.—A list of the servants of the company, with a statement of the duties of each, and of the amounts of their wages and other emoluments.

RETURN C.—A statement as to the mode in which the officers and servants of the company are respectively appointed.

A.—George Martin, clerk of the company. Not a member of the company. Salary 21*l.*

No emoluments until the end of 1876; in 1877, 1878, and 1879, average about 70*l.* per annum, which has been handed to assistant clerk.

Thos. Davies Sewell, assistant clerk of the company. Not a member of the company. No salary. Gratuity 10*l.* 10*s.* per annum.

Thos. Lovell, acting beadle. Not a member of the company. Emoluments 2*l.*

Clerk's Duties.

To be ready at all times to admit freemen and liverymen, bind apprentices, etc., and to prepare the respective documents.

To fill up and direct summonses for all quarterly and other courts or meetings.

To attend all courts, to prepare Agenda papers, to enter fair minutes of the proceedings, and to conduct all correspondence.

To prepare accounts for auditors and pay all bills.

To post up list of freemen and liverymen in the respective books, to enter up freemen in stamp book, to debit and credit every member of the company with the amount of quarterage due or paid.

To prepare annually a list of liverymen for revising barrister, and to attend him on the revision of the list.

To compile for the printer a complete list of freemen and liverymen of the company when required by direction of the master and wardens.

To give notice by advertisement of common halls.

To assist master and wardens in carrying out the arrangements for the dinners, prepare lists of toasts, etc.

To do all such other things as shall be necessary for the efficient performance of the office of clerk.

B.—Thomas Lovell, acting beadle.

Beadle's Duties.

To deliver summonses for and attend all quarterly and other courts, meetings, and dinners.

To take to, and fetch from, the place of meeting the books, etc.

To attend all common halls.

To take stamp book and indentures of apprenticeship to Somerset House whenever required.

C.—The clerk and assistant clerk are elected by the governing body.

The acting beadle is only temporarily appointed.

Part IV.—Return B.

Return B. 1.—List of moneys belonging to the Fanmakers' Company, invested in Government or other stocks, shares, funds, or securities.

Amount of Stock, &c.	Description of Stock.	Source from whence arising—*e.g.*, Gift with Name of Donor; Bequest, with Name of Testator; Sale of Lands, and which, &c.	In what Name standing—*e.g.*, Company, Chancery Division of High Court of Justice, &c.	To what Account belonging—*e.g.*, any particular Fund or Trust Account.	Net Annual Receipt.	Remarks.
£					£ s.	
1,600	3*l.* per Cent. Consols.	These stocks have been purchased with the balance of the sums paid for fines, fees, &c., on admission to the company.	The stocks stand in the names of trustees - -	—	51 0	Less income tax.
100	New 3 per Cents -					
75	Reduced 3 per Cent. Consols.	This stock (except 36*s.*) has been bought from time to time with balance of amounts found in poor's box.	Ditto - -	—	2 5	Less income tax.

Part IV.—Return B.

B. 2.—A return of the balance of monies in the hands of the company unappropriated in their accounts on the 31st December in each of the last preceding 10 years.

B. 3.—A return of the estimated value of the plate, pictures, furniture, and other property, at present on the premises of the company, or in their possession elsewhere.

	£	*s.*	*d.*	
B. 2.—1870 - -	1	7	2	
1871 -	Nil.			4*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.* due to clerk.
1872 - -	8	9	0	
1873 -	4	7	4	
1874, 1875, 1876 -	36	11	11	
1877 - -	61	18	4	
1878 -	259	9	9	
1879 - -	69	4	10	

B. 3.—Probably 100*l.*

Part IV.—Return C.

Return C. (1).—A list of any properties of which the company is trustee, with the names of the *cestui que trust* in each instance, the nature of the trust, the nature and description of the property, and a statement of the sums received by the company in respect of the same, and of the manner in which such sums have been expended or disposed of during each of the last 10 years.

Return C. (2).—A list of any properties of which the company is *cestui que trust*, with the names of the trustees in each instance, the nature of the trust, the nature and description of the property, and a statement of the sums received by the company in respect of the same during each of the last 10 years.

C. 1.—None.

C. 2.—None.

Part IV.—Return E.

Internal Sources of Income.

Return E.—Internal sources of income.

A list of the annual amounts received in each of the last 10 years in respect of (1) fees paid on admission to the freedom of the company, specifying the amounts paid in respect of each mode of admission thereto; (2) fines or fees paid on admission to the livery of the company; (3) fines or fees paid by members on coming on the court of the company; (4) fines or fees paid on promotion to the offices of warden, &c.; (5) any other internal sources of income, specifying the same.

The company respectfully declines to make this return.

FANMAKERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

PART IV.—RETURN F.

RETURN F. (1).—The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them what has been the amount of the increase or decrease, from year to year, of the company's income during the last 10 years, and whether there is reason to expect any increase or decrease during the next 10 years, together with a statement of the reasons for such expectation.

RETURN F. (2).—The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them whether there is reason to expect any permanent increase or decrease in value in any of the estates or properties of the company, and if so, to what extent, together with a statement for the reasons for such expectation.

F. 1.—The company does not consider it necessary to answer the above.

F. 2.—No estates.

PART IV.—RETURN G.

RETURN G.—The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them—

1. What is the system of management of the company's estates and property?
2. In what way, and by whom, the several receipts and payments are taken and made, and under what control?
3. In what way the company's accounts are audited?
4. Whether the company's accounts are published, or are accessible to all or any, and which of the members of the company?

G. 1.—No estates.

G. 2.—The receipts and payments are taken and made under the supervision of the governing body.

G. 3.—Annually by members of the governing body appointed for the purpose.

G. 4.—The accounts are not published, but are accessible to all members of the company.

PART IV.—RETURN H.

RETURN H.—A detailed statement of the income from all sources of the company during each of the preceding 10 years, a detailed statement of the company's expenditure during each of such 10 years, and a detailed statement of the assets and liabilities of the company at the end of each of the last 10 years.

This company declines to give in detail the manner in which its income has been disbursed during each of the last 10 years, or to give any statements of its assets and liabilites, but the gross expenditure (including investments) for each year has been as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
1870	34	4	2
1871	38	15	10
1872	25	15	3
1873	21	5	0
1874, 1875, 1876	66	0	6
1877	918	8	7
1878	755	12	0
1879	1,356	14	11

PART IV.—RETURN M.

GENERAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

RETURN M.—A statement as to whether the company does anything to subsidize or encourage education, whether general or technical, and a return of the means (if any) so employed, and of the amount expended on such objects during each of the last preceding 10 years.

The company held in 1878 a competitive exhibition which cost nearly 1,300*l.* Of this sum nearly 450*l.* was paid out of the company's funds, and upwards of 300*l.* was subscribed by the court.

(1.) *The following is the prospectus:—*

THE WORSHIPFUL COMPANY OF FAN MAKERS.

COMPETITIVE EXHIBITION of FANS under the patronage of Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise, to be opened 2nd July 1878.

The company have decided to offer prizes for the undermentioned classes of fans, open to competition to either manufacturers, amateurs, collectors, or dealers. Each fan exhibited must be accompanied by a full description, as per printed particulars, to be obtained from the honorary secretary.

Class I.

Modern fans of British manufacture, completely made in Great Britain or Ireland by British subjects.

Section I.—Mounted fans.

1st Prize - Gold medal and freedom of the Fan Makers' Company, and 25 guineas (given by the Worshipful Company of Drapers).

2nd Prize - Silver medal, freedom of the company, and 10*l.* 10*s.*

3rd Prize - Bronze medal, freedom of the company, and 5*l.* 5*s.* given by the Worshipful Company of Vintners.

Section II.—Unmounted fans, which will include leaves painted or embroidered on suitable material, as also leaves made of lace.

1st Prize - Gold medal, freedom of the company, and 10*l.* 10*s.*

2nd Prize - Silver medal, freedom of the company, and 5*l.* 5*s.*

3rd Prize - Bronze medal and freedom of the company.

Section III.—Sticks of fans, of ivory, bone, wood, &c.

1st Prize - Gold medal, freedom of the company, and 10*l.* 10*s.*

2nd Prize - Silver medal and freedom of the company.

3rd Prize - Bronze medal and freedom of the company.

Class II.

Modern European fans, not made in Great Britain or Ireland, but manufactured elsewhere in Europe during the present century.

1st Prize - Gold medal.

2nd Prize - Silver medal.

3rd Prize - Bronze medal.

Class III.

Ancient fans, completely made in Great Britain or Ireland by British subjects before the commencement of the present century.

1st Prize - - - Silver medal.
2nd Prize - - - Bronze medal.

Class IV.

Ancient European fans, not made in Great Britain or Ireland, but manufactured elsewhere in Europe before the commencement of the present century.

1st Prize - - - Silver medal.
2nd Prize - - - Bronze medal.

Class V.

Exotic fans, of ancient or modern make, not manufactured in Europe.

1st Prize - - - Silver medal.
2nd Prize - - - Bronze medal.

Class VI.

Collections of fans of not less than 12 in number.

1st Prize - - - Gold medal.
2nd Prize - - - Silver medal.
3rd Prize - - - Bronze medal.

N.B.—Cost of production of the specimens sent will be considered in Classes 1 and 2.

The fans, &c., will be exhibited, by kind permission of the master, wardens, and court of assistants of the Worshipful Company of Drapers, at their hall, Throgmorton Street, London, on 19th June 1878 (postponed to 2nd July), and following fortnight.

G. Martin,
Clerk of the Fan Makers' Company,
Guildhall,
London, E.C.

Intending competitors, exhibitors, &c., requiring further information, may communicate with the under-mentioned hon. sec. of the exhibition committee.

James Curtis, Esq.,
12, Old Jewry Chambers,
London, E.C.

(2.) *The following is the juror's award:—*

To the master, wardens, and court of assistants of the Worshipful Company of Fan Makers.

We, the undersigned jurors of the above-mentioned exhibition, have the honour to report that we have awarded the prizes, &c., as follows, viz.:—

Class I.

Modern fans of British manufacture, completely made in Great Britain or Ireland by British subjects.

Section I.—Mounted fans.

1st Prize - Gold medal and freedom of the Fan Makers' Company, and 25 guineas (given by the Worshipful Company of Drapers).—No. 43. Miss Elizabeth Laird.

2nd Prize - Silver medal, freedom of the company, and 10*l.* 10*s.*—No. 89 D. Miss Charlotte Radford.

3rd Prize - Bronze medal and freedom of the company, and 5 guineas (given by the Worshipful Company of Vintners).—No. 89A. Mr. L. J. Juchau.

Honourable mention.—Nos. 35 and 36. A. D. Lucas.

Ditto - No. 55. The Decorative Needlework Society (for embroidered leaf).

Ditto - No. 59. Mrs. William Skirrow (for lace leaf).

Section II.—Unmounted fans, including leaves painted or embroidered on suitable material, as also leaves made of lace.

1st Prize - Gold medal, freedom of the company, and 10*l.* 10*s.*—No. 94. Miss C. J. James.

2nd Prize - Silver medal, freedom of the company, and 5*l.* 5*s.*—No. 162. Miss Emma Radford.

3rd Prize - Bronze medal and freedom of the company.—No. 169. Miss J. R. Pitman.

Honourable mention.—Nos. 167 and 168. The Hon. Hugh Rowley.

Ditto - No. 125. Miss A. H. Loch.

Ditto - Nos. 251 and 256. Miss Giles (exhibited by Mr. W. B. Henley).

Ditto - Nos. 236 and 237. Miss M. Moore.

Ditto - Nos. 216, 217, 218, and 219. Miss J. J. Kendall.

Ditto - No. 258. Mr. Edward Nash (exhibited by Crown Perfumery Company).

Ditto - Nos. 288 and 289. Mr. F. Houghton (exhibited by V. Marcôt).

Section III.—Sticks of fans of ivory, bone, wood, &c.

1st Prize - Gold medal, freedom of the company, and 10*l.* 10*s.*—No. 291. Robert Gleeson.

2nd Prize - Silver medal and freedom of the company.—No. 293. Robert Gleeson.

3rd Prize - Bronze medal and freedom of the company.—Nos. 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, and 313 (exhibited by Crown Perfumery Company).

Class II.

Modern European fans, not made in Great Britain or Ireland, but manufactured elsewhere in Europe during the present century.

1st Prize - Gold medal.—No. 342. Messrs. Triefus & Ettlinger.

2nd Prize - Silver medal.—No. 1,149. Messrs. Marshall & Snellgrove.

3rd Prize - Bronze medal.—No. 623. Crown Perfumery Company.

Honourable mention.—No. 669. Continental Fine Art Association.

Ditto - No. 672. Continental Fine Art Association.

Ditto - No. 545. Mr. W. B. Henley.

Ditto - No. 688A. Mrs. Allen.

Ditto - No. 655. Crown Perfumery Company.

Ditto - No. 461. Maison Rébours.

Ditto - No. 689. Comte Nils, of Paris (exhibited by the Duchess of Bedford).

Class III.

Ancient fans completely made in Great Britain or Ireland by British subjects before the commencement of the present century.

1st Prize - Silver medal.—No. 748. Mrs. Sidney Cousens.

2nd Prize - Bronze medal.—No. 753. C. J. Shoppee, Esq., F.S.A.

Honourable mention.—James Edmeston, Esq., chairman of the Society for the Encouragement of Fine Arts.

Class IV.

Ancient European fans, not made in Great Britain or Ireland, but manufactured elsewhere in Europe before the commencement of the present century.

1st Prize - Silver medal.—No. 794. Mrs. E. L. de Byrne.

2nd Prize - Bronze medal.—No. 770. Mrs. T. Brassey.

Honourable mention.—No. 776. Captain H. B. Murray.

Ditto - No. 852. Crown Perfumery Company.

Ditto - No. 743. James Russell, Esq.

Class V.

Exotic fans of ancient or modern make, no manufactured in Europe.

1st Prize - Silver medal.—No. 864. Mrs. Taylor.

2nd Prize - Bronze medal.—No. 885. C. J. Shoppee, Esq., F.S.A.
Honourable mention.—No. 888. Mrs. Forster.
Ditto - No. 856. The Countess of Ellesmere.
Ditto - No. 857. Lieut.-Col. W. Crossman, C.M.G.

Class VI.

Collection of fans of not less than 12 in number.

1st Prize - Gold medal.—The Marchioness of Bristol.
2nd Prize - Silver medal.—Lady Musgrave.
3rd Prize - Bronze medal.—John C. Foster, Esq.
Honourable mention.—Edward Joseph, Esq.
Ditto - Mrs. John Hungerford Pollen.
Ditto - Julius Franks, Esq.
Ditto - H. P. Gilbey, Esq.
Ditto - Joseph Sandell, Esq.
Ditto - Mrs. Charles Phillips.

The jurors cannot close this award without expressing their commendation of the superior collections of Messrs. Duvelleroy and Rimmel, both of whom have sent a large number of elegant fans, without submitting them for competition.

HY. HOMEWOOD CRAWFORD,
Under-Sheriff, and master of the Fan Makers' Company,
Chairman.
JOHN SUGDEN,
Free warden of the Fan Makers' Company.
W. AUBERT.
GEORGE WALLIS, F.S.A.,
South Kensington Museum.
J. TOURNEUR.
J. BRITTEN, Lieut.-Col.,
F. R. His. Soc., member of council of the Society for the Encouragement of Fine Arts.

JAMES CURTIS,
T. DAVIES SEWELL,
Honorary Secretaries.

Drapers' Hall, 11th July 1878.

(3.) *The following is the account of Receipts and Expenditure in connection with the Exhibition.*

Dr. Cr.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Prizes, viz.:—		
Drapers' Company	26 5 0	
Vintners' Company	5 5 0	
		31 10 0
To W. Creasey, Esq., C.C., donation towards expenses	5 5 0	
To Messrs. Reid and Nephew, for the like	7 0 0	
To attendance fees at court August 15, 1878	3 0 0	
		15 5 0
To amount received for admission and catalogues sold	329 18 0	
To tickets sold by hon. secs.	45 0 0	
		374 18 0
To amount received for cases returned		120 0 0
To guarantee fund, viz.:—		
H. H. Crawford, Esq., late master	25 0 0	
J. Sugden, Esq., master	20 0 0	
H. P. Griffin, Esq., free warden	20 0 0	
J. H. Anderson, Esq.	20 0 0	
Capt. J. S. Balfour	10 0 0	
R. Coulshaw, Esq.	10 0 0	
J. Curtis, Esq.	20 0 0	
N. A. Clifford, Esq.	10 0 0	
Capt. H. S. Freeman, foreign warden	10 0 0	
J. Flemwell, Esq.	10 0 0	
A. G. Hennell, Esq.	10 0 0	
F. Hudson, Esq., C.C.	10 0 0	
W. Law, Esq.	20 0 0	
John R. Parkington, Esq.	10 0 0	
J. Pound, Esq., C.C.	10 10 0	
C. Ritter, Esq.	10 0 0	
H. Smallman, Esq.	10 0 0	
J. M. Stuart, Esq.	20 0 0	
C. W. Thompson, Esq.	10 0 0	
J. G. Webb, Esq.	20 0 0	
J. Whitehead, Esq.	20 0 0	
	305 10 0	
To amount voted by Fan Makers' Company for expenses of exhibition	150 0 0	
To ditto, to make up deficiency	277 17 2	
		733 7 2
		£1,275 0 2

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By Prizes, viz.:—		
Modern Fans of British Manufacture completely made in Great Britain or Ireland by British Subjects.		
1st prize—Class I., mounted fans, Miss E. Laird	26 5 0	
2nd do. do. do. Miss C. Radford	10 10 0	
3rd do. do. do. Mr. L. J. Juchau	5 5 0	
Sec. II.—Unmounted Fans, including Leaves painted or embroidered on suitable Material, as also Leaves made of Lace.		
1st prize - - Miss C. J. James	10 10 0	
2nd do. - - - Miss E. Radford	5 5 0	
Sec. III.—Sticks of Fans of Ivory, Bone, Wood, &c.		
1st prize - - Mr. Robert Gleeson	10 10 0	
	68 5 0	
By Messrs. Warrington and Co., gold, silver, and bronze medals	104 9 6	
	£ s. d.	172 14 6
By Messrs. Colls, for cases	416 4 0	
By Mr. Ward do.	31 0 0	
	447 4 0	
By upholsterers' work, &c.	39 1 0	
	39 1 0	
		486 5 0
By advertisements		189 5 6
By insurance		15 0 0
By Messrs. Truscott and others, printing catalogues, &c.		157 4 8
By assistant to hon. secs.		47 0 0
By H. Sibold for band		42 0 0
By police services		9 6 0
By gratuity to staff at Drapers' Hall		25 0 0
By hon. sec.'s disbursements, viz.:—	£ s. d.	
Postage	35 17 2	
Miscellaneous disbursements	34 10 0	
		70 7 2
By sundries		60 17 4
		£1,275 0 2

JAS. CURTIS,
T. DAVIES SEWELL,
Hon. secs.
25th July 1879.

Audited with vouchers this 25th day of July 1879, by us,
JOHN R. PARKINGTON,
A. G. HENNELL,
Auditors.

PART V.—REFORM.

The Commissioners, being bound to report to Her Majesty "what measures (if any) are, in their judgment, "expedient and necessary for improving or altering the constitution of the companies, or the appropriation "or administration of the property or revenues thereof," respectfully invite the attention of the officers of the companies to this part of the Commission.

The Commissioners will be very glad to receive and consider any suggestions respecting this part of the Commission with which the officers of the companies may do the Commissioners the honour of favouring them.

The members of the company, who are the only persons interested in any measures for improving or altering its constitution, or appropriating or administering its property or revenue, have not deemed it necessary to take any steps for either purpose. The officers of the company respectfully protest against being asked to make any such suggestions as are indicated, they considering that the members of the company only can be interested in the administration and appropriation of its property and revenue.

APPENDIX A.

This company furnished the Municipal Commissioners of 1834 with considerable information. Their property then consisted of 700*l.* stock.

FARRIERS' COMPANY.

The returns of the company were accompanied by a protest against the inquiry as "an infringement of the rights, liberties, and privileges of the company enjoyed by ancient charter."

PART I.—FOUNDATION AND OBJECT.

A to H, both inclusive.

RETURN A.—A statement of the date, ascertained or probable, of the foundation of the company, and of the circumstances, so far as they can be discovered from its documents of foundation or archives, in which the company had its origin.

RETURN B.—A list of the charters, charters of inspeximus, and other instruments of a similar nature, whether originals or copies, which have been at any time in the possession of the company, together with an abstract of the purport of each, regard being specially had to any evidence which it may contain as to the object of the foundation of the company.

RETURN C.—A list of any trust deeds "founding, regulating, or affecting" the company, with the date of each, the names of the parties thereto, and an abstract of the purport of each.

RETURN D.—A list, with dates, of any "decrees of court," whether of the Courts of Common Law or of Chancery, or of any acts of the Court of Aldermen or of the Court of Common Council, "regulating or affecting" the company, with a statement of the effect of each decision.

RETURN E.—A list of any other documents, not included in the descriptions in the preceding returns, which "found, regulate, or affect," the company, with dates and an abstract of the effect of each.

RETURN F.—A concise history of the company from the time of its foundation to the present day, with special reference to the inquiry contained in the commission as to "the objects for which the company "was founded," and "how far those objects are now being carried into effect."

RETURN G.—Has the company a licence in mortmain? When was such licence granted (referring to the document by description)? What is its extent, and to what extent is it now unexhausted?

RETURN H.—Is there vested in the company, and how, whether by charter, statute, order of the Court of Aldermen, act of Common Council, or otherwise, any right of exercising superintendence over, or any duty or discretion to encourage in any way, any and what art, trade, or business? State the nature and local limits of such control. In what manner, and to what extent, is such control now exercised? If such control is not now exercised, state the circumstances under which its exercise has fallen into desuetude.

A.—The farriers of London were erected into a mystery by the Court of Mayor and Aldermen in the year 1356. Among the City records is an entry made in this year (Libro G. Fol. XXX.), acknowledging the said company or fellowship by the name of the "Marshals of the City of London" and giving them power to govern the said craft of farriers.

B.—The charter of the company was granted by Charles II., January 17th, 1684, investing the company with power and jurisdiction for the well ordering and governing of the art and trade of the Brotherhood of Farriers, and all who use or should use the same, within the Cities of London and Westminster, and the liberties thereof, and within a radius of 7 miles.

C.—Beyond the deeds and documents herein-before referred to, there are no trust deeds founding, regulating, or affecting the company.

D.—Bye-laws, rules, orders, and ordnances approved by the judges, 29th January 1676. Livery specially restored by Court of Aldermen 23rd June 1692. Regulated by Act of Common Council, 12th December 1756.

E.—There are none except the rules made by the Court of Assistants from time to time.

F.—The farriers of London in the year 1356 were erected into a mystery, and admitted to bind and make free by the name of citizens and farriers of London. By the statute of 12th Car. II., intituled "An Act for the speedy provision "of money for the disbanding and paying of the forces "of this Kingdom both by land and sea," the farriers are expressly enacted to be taxed and they were in pursuance of the Act taxed, and the tax was duly paid according to the Act. In the great fire of 1666 most of the books and papers of the company were destroyed. In the 25th year of the reign of Charles II., the company was incorporated with the object of well ordering and governing the art and trade of farriery, and all persons who should use the trade within the Cities of London and Westminster, and the liberties thereof, and within a radius of 7 miles. A rent of 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum is reserved under the charter which is duly paid. The company's bye-laws, rules, and orders were approved by the judges, 29th January, 27 Car. II. On the 28th July 1691, the company petitioned the Court of Aldermen to be re-established as one of the livery companies. This was referred to a committee, which reported favourably, and the petition was accordingly granted on the 23rd June 1693. On the 12th December 1758 an Act of Common Council was passed regulating the company. The object for which the company was founded was rigourously exercised until very recent years, but latterly owing to the alterations in the habits of society and the increase of population, the company have not deemed it expedient to enforce their rights, although at the same time they have not abandoned any part of their controlling power.

The company still continues to take a lively interest in the art and trade of farriery as hereinafter appears.

G.—The company has the power under its charter to hold lands, &c., of the annual value of 100*l.* beyond the hall. The power is unexhausted to the extent of 65*l.* a year and the hall.

H.—By the charter control is given to the company over the trade or business of farriers, and all persons using the art or mystery within the Cities of London and Westminster, or either of them, or within 7 miles anyway distant from the same, with power to make bye-laws for the good of the company. These powers of control are not now, however, enforced. The increase of population and the alterations in the habits of society since the charter was granted and the bye-laws made, render such exercise inexpedient, but the company has not abandoned any part of its controlling power, although such power is now rarely exercised.

The company has not been unmindful of the branch of industry which it has the right of controlling. As a proof of this it may be mentioned that 4 years ago the company offered three prizes, viz., 1. the freedom of the company, a gold medal, and 20*l.* for the best Essay on the treatment of horses in health and disease; 2. a silver medal and 10*l.* for the best and most economically made and useful set of shoes for carriage horses used in London over macadam stones, asphalte, and wood roadways, regard being paid especially to slipperiness arising from damp, frost, snow, and heat; 3. a bronze medal and 5*l.* for a similar set of shoes for cart horses.

FARRIERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

I.—CHARITIES.

RETURN I.—A list of the charities, eleemosynary, educational, or otherwise, which are under the management of the company, stating in each case the name of the founder, the date and nature of the benefaction, its original and its present value, and the purposes to which the funds have been applied for each of the last preceding ten years.

The company has only one charity with which it is interested, viz., Soules' bequest, dated 28th March 1572, by which the testator gave property to the parish of St. Sepulchre, London, on condition that the churchwardens should pay annually to the Farriers' Company the sum of 13*s.* 4*d.* to be by the company given to their poor. This amount is regularly received from the churchwardens and is distributed together with other moneys collected as hereafter appears to the poor, widows of deceased freemen, on the first Thursday in January in each year.

PART II.—A.

CONSTITUTION AND PRIVILEGES OF MEMBERSHIP.

RETURN A.—Governing Body.

1. State the present constitution of the governing body of the company, whether such constitution is according to the charter, and if not, in what respects such constitution varies therefrom, and when and how such alteration was made.
2. State the qualifications for membership of the governing body of the company, the time and periods of election, and the qualifications of the voters at elections to the governing body.
3. State the functions of the governing body, and of the different members of the same respectively, and whether the members of the governing body pay any, and what fees or fines on admission thereto, and whether they are paid any, and what salaries or amounts in respect of their services respectively.
4. State the nature of the business which comes before the governing body of the company, the method adopted in transacting it, the times at which the governing body meets for business purposes, the way in which the opinions of the members are taken, and whether the resolutions and decisions of the governing body are published, or are otherwise accessible to any or all, and which of the members of the company.
5. State whether the members of the governing body are liable to suspension or removal, on any and what grounds, and by what method such suspension or removal is effected.
6. Has the company any byelaws sanctioned by the Courts of Law or Chancery, or by the Courts of Aldermen or of Common Council, or otherwise. State the effect of such byelaws.

1. The governing body at present consists of a master, three wardens, and 19 assistants. This is in accordance with the charter which provides for a master, three wardens, and not above 20 nor under 10 assistants.

2. No one is eligible to become a member of the governing body unless he is on the livery of the company, and has served or fined for steward.

The assistants are elected from the livery for life, and they cannot resign without permission of the court.

The mode of election is for a candidate to be nominated at a meeting of the court.

This nomination is placed upon the agenda paper, and sent to all members of the court, and the election takes place at the following court by a show of hands. It is usual to elect the senior member of the livery who has paid his stewards fine. This is not, however, the invariable rule as the court sometimes pass over seniors and elect a younger member if they have reason for so doing. Generally speaking, when a senior member is passed over in favour of a junior, he is a person whose station in life renders it inexpedient that he should come on to the court.

Each member of the court has a right to vote at elections, but not by proxy.

3. The governing body take into consideration the business of the company from time to time.

The master is chosen annually, and during his term of office has charge of the company's cash and valuables. He presides at all meetings of the court, and is ruler of the company for the time being.

The wardens act as assistants to the master, and in the absence of the latter the senior warden present takes the chair at the meetings of the company. The master and wardens meet occasionally to settle matters of detail in connexion with the company.

Assistants have to attend all courts and discuss various matters from time to time arising in connexion with the company. Fines are imposed for non-attendance, and are strictly enforced.

The master and two senior wardens pay on their election fees to the amount of 18*s.* 8*d.*, the renter warden 4*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*, and the assistants 50*l.* By a resolution of the company passed on the 13th February 1879, it was agreed that on any member of the court (other than the then present members) taking office as warden he should pay 10*l.*, and as master 25*l.*

The members of the governing body receive no salaries or amounts whatever in respect of their services.

4. There are four general courts held on fixed days during each year, special courts are held from time to time according to the nature of business.

The ruling body consult and determine in all matters relating to the company in every particular.

The method adopted in transacting business is for notices to be sent to each assistant informing of the day of meeting, together with an agenda of business to be transacted.

The opinions of members are taken by a show of hands, or if necessary, by division.

All the resolutions and decisions of the governing body are written up in the Minute Book, and read at the next court, and the books are accessible at the clerks office to every member of the governing body.

Occasionally, persons apply for information in respect of their relatives, or others, obtainable by reference to the books of the company, such requests are granted unless goods reasons are found for witholding same.

5. The members of the governing body are elected for life unless for any just and reasonable cause they shall be removed, and they cannot resign without permission of the court. No instance of a member of the governing body having been removed or suspended is known ever to have existed.

6. See answers to questions D. and F., part 1.

By Act of Common Council, dated 12th December 1758, it is declared that from and after the 1st day of January then next, no person should act as farrier without being admitted to the company. In default, he should forfeit and pay the sum of 5*l.* for every time that he should use or exercise the art, trade, or manual occupation, the penalties and forfeitures so recovered (after deducting expenses) to be divided into two equal parts, one moiety being paid to the treasurer of the London workhouse for the time being, to be applied towards the maintenance of the poor there, and the other moiety to the prosecutor.

PART II.—B.

Admission to Membership.

1. State the qualifications for membership of the company, the several grades of membership of the company, and whether women are admitted to membership.

2. State the several modes in which the freedom of the company may be obtained, the circumstances entitling an applicant to admission under each mode respectively, and the fees payable in respect of admission under each mode respectively.

3. State whether persons exercising any particular trade are required by statute or otherwise to become free of the company. Is there any process by which members of such trade can become members of the company, and is there any process for compelling such persons to procure admission, and are such processes enforced, and to what extent? Is the freedom of the City of London in any and what way a condition precedent or subsequent to membership? Are there any members who are not free of the City of London? Do persons exercising any particular trade commonly become members of the company? If so, how many members of such trade are at present members of the company? What is the number of the members of the trade (if any) the name of which is borne by the company, who are members of the company?

4. Are freemen liable to disfranchisement, and, if so, for what reasons, and what is the mode of disfranchisement?

5. Is the livery of the company limited or unlimited in number? What are the qualifications for election to the livery, who are the electors thereto, and how do the elections thereto take place, and what fees are payable on election? Are liverymen liable to removal from the livery, and for what reasons?

B 1.—The qualification for admission to the freedom is respectability, patrimony, and apprenticeship. (*sic.*)

Admission to the livery (or clothing) of the company is granted by the governing body, and is not known ever to have been refused an applicant.

Assistants are elected from the livery, and the master and wardens from the assistants.

Females are considered as entitled to the freedom, in case they claim by patrimony, but it is very rare for such application to be made.

B 2.—The freedom is obtained by patrimony, apprenticeship, or redemption.

On admission by right of patrimony it must be shown that the father was admitted to the freedom of the company prior to the birth of the applicant. Patrimony is proved by the father, if living, if not, by the mother, family friend, or other creditable person.

On admission of apprentices to the freedom of the company the indentures must be produced, and a certificate furnished by the master (if living) that the apprentice has served faithfully, or, if dead, by the wife of some other person capable of certifying.

All respectable applicants are admitted as redemptioners of the company.

The fees payable on admission to the company are—

	£	*s.*
Patrimony - -	3	5
Apprenticeship - -	3	5
Redemption - -	5	5

B 3.—Persons exercising the trade of farriers are required by statute to become free of the company, and they may be compelled at law to do so. The company, however, does not consider it expedient to enforce these rights, although they have not abandoned any part of the controlling power.

Persons exercising the trade sometimes become members of the company.

There are now about five or six members of the company who are farriers or veterinary surgeons.

The freedom of the City of London is not a condition, either precedent or subsequent, of membership of the company. It is, however, usual for members to become free of the City of London immediately on taking up the freedom of the company.

It is supposed that nearly all members of the company are free of the City of London.

B 4.—It is not known or considered that the freedom can be lost, nor a freeman disfranchised, in anyway at least not by any act or judgment of the court of assistants, no power being given for either purpose by the charter or bye-laws.

No instance is known or believed to have occurred of the freedom of the company having been lost, or of a freeman being for any cause disfranchised.

B 5.—The livery is unlimited.

No person is admitted to the livery unless he is a freeman of the company, but most of the freemen come on the livery at their own request, they being entitled to do so as a matter of right.

Beyond the freedom there is no necessary qualification for a liveryman, nor any circumstances arising from rank in life, profession, nation, or religion which, according to the bye-laws or the usage or practice of the company, is considered or is known to have been considered as disqualifying a person from taking up the livery.

The livery is granted to an applicant by the master, wardens, and court of assistants in court duly holden. Power is, however, given to the clerk to admit to the livery under certain circumstances, subject to the approval of the court of assistants.

It is apprehended that the livery cannot be lost after once being granted.

The fees payable on admission to the livery are 11*l.* 10*s.*

PART II.—C.

Return C.—Number of members.

State (1) the present number of freemen, (2) the present number of the livery, (3) the present number of other members, (4) the number of admissions to the freedom by each mode respectively, and (5) the number of calls to the livery which have respectively taken place during each of the last preceding ten years.

C.—Freemen (present number) about 94. Livery (present number) about 88. Apprentices (present number) about 7. Admissions to freedom for last 10 years.

1870 - - - -	0
1871 - - - -	0
1872 - - - -	3
1873 - - - -	3
1874 - - - -	2
1875 - - - -	5
1876 - - - -	5
1877 - - - -	24
1878 - - - -	18
1879 - - - -	7

Of these, three have been admitted by servitude, one by patrimony, and the rest by redemption.

There have been no compulsory calls to the livery during the past ten years.

PART II.—D.

RETURN D.—(1) State the number of apprentices bound at the company's hall, or otherwise under the auspices of the company during each of the last ten years. (2) State how many have been bound during each of the last ten years to members following the trade (if any) the name of which is borne by the company. (3) In what cases and to what extent have the fees or premiums of such apprentice been paid by the company?

D.—1870	-	-	- 0
1871	-	-	- 0
1872	-	-	- 0
1873	-	-	- 0
1874	-	-	- 0
1875	-	-	- 0
1876	-	-	- 3
1877	-	-	- 1
1878	-	-	- 3
1879	-	-	- 0

None of the apprentices have been bound to members following the trade of farriers.

The company has not in any cases paid the premiums of such apprentices.

PART II.—E.

RETURN E.—Profits and privileges.

1. State with fullness what are the advantages, pecuniary or otherwise, incident to the position of a member of the company in each grade of membership, as (1) a freeman, (2) a liveryman, (3) master, warden, or otherwise a member of the governing body.
2. State the sums paid on an average annually for the preceding ten years by the company to the members according to the grades of membership mentioned above, and of what such sums consisted, whether (1) fees, and of what nature, (2) pensions, or (3) other payments, specifying the nature of the same respectively.
3. What circumstances are in practice held to constitute a claim to a pension or donation? State the number of present pensioners and donees respectively, and the amounts paid to them as such respectively. How many pensioners and donees are connected with the trade (if any) the name of which is borne by the company?
4. (1) What is the average standing of a member when he becomes a member of the governing body, and (2) what is the average time for which a member continues on the governing body?
5. Does the company carry on any and what trade or manufacture with which its title is directly or indirectly connected? If so, what is the capital and from what sources is it derived, and how are the profits (if any) divided or dealt with?

1.—The advantages are social, charitable, municipal, and parliamentary.

2.—There are no fees paid to any member of the company.

Poor widows of freemen receive pensions from the company being amounts subscribed by the assistants and fees paid by members joining.

3.—Pensions are granted to the widows of freemen who paid quarterage up to the time of their death.

There are at the present time about five such pensioners.

4.—1. All gentlemen who become members of the governing body are of good social standing.

All such gentlemen (except those who have retired from business) are also of good standing professionally or commercially.

2. A member usually remains on the governing body during the term of his natural life.

5.—No.

PART III.—OFFICERS AND SERVANTS.

RETURN A.—A list of the officers of the company, with a statement of the duties of each, the amount of his salary and emoluments, and whether or not he is a member of the company.

RETURN B.—A list of the servants of the company, with a statement of the duties of each, and of the amounts of their wages and other emoluments.

RETURN C.—A statement as to the mode in which the officers and servants of the company are respectively appointed.

A. Beyond the governing body and the trustees of the company, which last are members of the governing body, there are only two officers and servants of the company, viz.:

A clerk and a beadle.

The duty of the clerk is to summon all courts, and also to attend them. To administer the oaths and do what is needful according to the established forms of the company on the admission of any person. To receive and account for all moneys paid to him in respect of the company, such as fines and fees, and to act as secretary and legal adviser to the company. His salary is 30*l.* per annum, besides his fees, for swearing in new members, &c.

The present clerk is a member of the company.

B. The beadle's duty is to attend the meetings of the company, to attend the common halls held at Guildhall, to collect the quarterage, and generally to carry out the instructions of the governing body.

His salary is 15*l.* per annum.

The beadle is not a member of the company.

PART IV.—A.

RETURN A. 3.—List of Houses let on Beneficial Leases belonging to the Farriers' Company.

Place where situated.	Name of Street, and Number of House.	Description of House.	Name of Lessee, and whether a Member.	Commencement of existing Lease.	Term of existing Lease.	Amount of reserved Rent.	How and when Land acquired.	Dates of Documents of Title and Parties.
Hackney, Middlesex.	78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, and 90, Temple Street, Hackney Road.	Dwelling-houses.	Mr. Joseph Whittenbury, but now assigned to Mr. Thomas Wood (not a member).	10 Feb. 1822.	85 years less 10 days.	35*l.*, being half 70*l.* full amount reserved by the Lease.	Conveyance	11 March 1878 Mr. Samuel W. Rawley and his Mortgagees to Messrs. Simmons and others.

PART IV.—B.

RETURN B. 1.—List of Moneys belonging to the Farriers' Company, invested in Government or other Stocks, Shares, Funds, or Securities.

Amount of Stock, &c.	Description of Stock.	Source from whence arising, *e.g.*, gift with name of donor, bequest with name of testator, sale of lands and which, &c.	In what Name standing—*e.g.*, Company, Chancery Division of High Court of Justice, &c.	To what Account belonging—*e.g.*, any particular fund or trust account.	Net Annual Receipt.
£ 800	3 per cent. Consols	The money has accumulated by the thrift of the governing body, and arises from fees paid by persons on joining the company, &c.	The Trustees of the Company.	- - -	£ s. d. 23 10 0

RETURN B. 2.—A return of the balance of moneys in the hands of the company unappropriated in their accounts on the 31st December in each of the last preceding 10 years.

RETURN B. 3.—A return of the estimated value of the plate, pictures, furniture, and other property, at present on the premises of the company, or in their possession elsewhere.

B. 2.—The company's accounts are made up at Midsummer, the balance, therefore, herein-after mentioned refers to that time, and not to 31st December in each year.

	£	s.	d.
1871 - - -	2	17	4
1872 - - -	14	10	2
1873 - - -	79	0	2
1874 - - -	17	3	10
1875 - - -	32	18	4
1876 - - -	208	17	9
1877 - - -	318	3	3
1878 - - -	244	0	8
1879 - - -	38	10	5
1880 - - -	32	15	6

The amounts are of course exclusive of the company's stocks, &c.

B. 3.—No estimate of the value of the articles mentioned is taken in connection with the annual accounts of the company. The company has no means of ascertaining unless by employing a valuer to make a special valuation.

PART IV.—E.

RETURN E.—Internal sources of income.

A list of the annual amounts received in each of the last 10 years in respect of (1) fees paid on admission to the freedom of the company, specifying the amounts paid in respect of each mode of admission thereto; (2) fines or fees paid on admission to the livery of the company; (3) fines or fees paid by members on coming on the court of the company; (4) fines or fees paid on promotion to the offices of warden, &c.; (5) any other internal sources of income, specifying the same.

Year.	Freedom.	Livery.	Steward's Fine.	Assistant.	Warden.	Quarterage.	Dividends.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1870–1	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	2 0 0	6 1 4	57 10 6
1871–2	1 4 0	5 0 0	Nil.	Nil.	0 5 0	5 9 4	55 11 6
1872–3	3 12 0	15 0 0	24 0 0	20 0 0	Nil.	5 2 8	53 16 10
1873–4	3 12 0	15 0 0	24 0 0	40 0 0	2 0 0	5 6 8	Nil.
1874–5	3 12 0	20 0 0	32 0 0	Nil.	2 0 0	6 6 8	50 8 5
1875–6	9 12 0	80 0 0	132 0 0	100 0 0	4 0 0	5 18 8	51 6 6
1876–7	21 12 0	180 0 0	80 0 0	60 0 0	Nil.	9 14 8	51 16 11
1877–8	21 12 0	170 0 0	48 0 0	60 0 0	4 0 0	6 10 8	54 6 7
1878–9	11 4 0	90 0 0	32 0 0	20 0 0	4 0 0	15 2 8	58 19 9

PART IV.—F.

RETURN F.—(1.) The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them what has been the amount of the increase or decrease, from year to year, of the company's income during the last ten years, and whether there is reason to expect any increase or decrease during the next ten years, together with a statement of the reasons for such expectation.

RETURN F.—(2.) The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them whether there is reason to expect any permanent increase or decrease in value in any of the estates or properties of the company, and if so, to what extent, together with a statement for the reasons for such expectation.

F. 1.—The tabular statement in reply to the preceding question will answer this also.
The company can offer no opinion in reference to the latter part of the enquiry.

F. 2.—The company can offer no opinion on this point.

PART IV.—G.

RETURN G.—The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them—

1. What is the system of management of the company's estates and property?
2. In what way, and by whom, the several receipts and payments are taken and made, and under what control?
3. In what way the company's accounts are audited?
4. Whether the company's accounts are published, or are accessible to all or any, and which of the members of the company?

G. 1.—The company has no estates within the meaning of this question.

G. 2.—The moneys from time to time paid to the company are received by the clerk and placed by him to the credit of the company at their bankers; payments are usually made by cheque, signed by the master for the time being.

G. 3.—The company's accounts are audited annually by two of the assistants duly chosen at a meeting of the court, and their correctness certified in the usual way.

G. 4.—The accounts are not published, but are written up in an audit book and kept in the company's safe at the clerk's office. They are accessible to any member of the court of assistants, but to no one else unless by authority of the court.

PART IV.—H.

RETURN H.—A detailed statement of the income from all sources of the company during each of the preceding 10 years, a detailed statement of the company's expenditure during each of such 10 years, and a detailed statement of the assets and liabilities of the company at the end of each of the last 10 years.

H.—For answers to this question the Commissioners are referred to Part IV., Returns A. and B. supra, from which it is hoped they will get sufficient information to meet their requirements without the recapitulation which this question involves.

PART IV.—K.

Position in relation to Universities.

RETURN K.—Has the company any relations with the Universities, or with any of the colleges in them? State the nature and extent of such relations. Has the company any scholarships or exhibitions tenable at any of the Universities in its gift? Give a list of such scholarships or exhibitions, with their respective values, and the periods for which they are respectively tenable; and state how the same are awarded, whether the competition is limited to relations of members, or whether persons so related have any preference.

None.

PART IV.—L.

Church Patronage.

RETURN L.

1. Are there any ecclesiastical benefices in the gift of the company.
2. Give a list of such benefices, stating—
   a. The county where situated.
   b. The name of the parish or place.
   c. The net annual value of such benefice so near as it can be given, together with any other particulars affecting the value present or prospective of such benefice.
3. Has the company granted during the last 10 years any augmentations of income to the incumbents of such benefices; and, if so, to what extent, and out of what funds? Has the company during such 10 years built or contributed, and to what extent, to the building of any, and what, churches or chapels, and where situated?

None.

PART IV.—M.

General and Technical Education.

RETURN M.—A statement as to whether the company does anything to subsidize or encourage education, whether general or technical, and a return of the means (if any) so employed, and of the amount expended on such objects during each of the last preceding ten years.

Yes. See Answer Part I., Return H.

APPENDIX A.

The company gave the fullest information to the Municipal Commissioners appointed in 1834.

FELTMAKERS' COMPANY.

The Returns of the Company were delivered under protest.

PART I.—FOUNDATION AND OBJECT.

A. to H.

Return A.—A statement of the date, ascertained or probable, of the foundation of the company, and of the circumstances, so far as they can be discovered from its documents of foundation or archives, in which the company had its origin.

Return B.—A list of the charters, charters of inspeximus, and other instruments of a similar nature, whether originals or copies, which have been at any time in the possession of the company, together with an abstract of the purport of each, regard being specially had to any evidence which it may contain as to the object of the foundation of the company.

Return C.—A list of any trust deeds "founding, regulating, or affecting" the company, with the date of each, the names of the parties thereto, and an abstract of the purport of each.

Return D.—A list with dates of any "decrees of court," whether of the Courts of Common Law or of Chancery, or of any acts of the court of aldermen or of the court of common council, "regulating or affecting" the company, with a statement of the effect of each decision.

Return E.—A list of any other documents, not included in the descriptions in the preceding returns, which "found, regulate, or affect" the company, with dates and an abstract of the effect of each.

Return F.—A concise history of the company, from the time of its foundation to the present day, with special reference to the inquiry contained in the Commission as to "the objects for which the company was founded," and "how far those objects are now being carried into effect."

Return G.—Has the company a licence in mortmain? When was such licence granted (referring to the document by description)? What is its extent, and to what extent is it now unexhausted?

Return H.—Is there vested in the company, and how, whether by charter, statute, order of the court of aldermen, act of common council, or otherwise, any right of exercising superintendence over, or any duty or discretion to encourage in any way, any and what art, trade or business? State the nature and local limits of such control. In what manner and to what extent is such control now exercised? If such control is not now exercised, state the circumstances under which its exercise has fallen into desuetude.

A. Feltmakers' Company originally united to the Haberdashers' Company, but separately incorporated by King James I., 1604.

B. (1.) A charter, 27th June 1667, under the great seal of Charles II., reciting the above-mentioned charter of 1604, and confirming the same.
(2.) A charter, 10th January 1869. 21 Charles II.
(3.) A charter of inspeximus, 4th December 1772. 13 George III.

C. None.

D. Byelaws, 8th October 1667; 7th July 1668; 31st July 1745 and 1759. It would be difficult to state the effect of these documents, except by rendering full copies thereof, which can be supplied if desired.

E. None.

F. The company was founded to regulate the manufacture and sale of felt hats.

G. No.

H. A general power of superintendence is vested in the company by the above named charters over the making of felt hats within the City of London and the suburbs for four miles round. By the ordinance of 1759 all persons carrying on the trade in London are to be free of the company.

PART I.—RETURN I.

RETURN I.—A list of the charities, eleemosynary, educational, or otherwise, which are under the management of the company, stating in each case the name of the founder, the date and nature of the benefaction, its original and its present value, and the purposes to which the funds have been applied for each of the last preceding 10 years.

Founder's Name.	Date of Foundation.	Objects of Benefaction.	Endowment.						Present Income.	Original Income.	Application of Income.	Remarks.
			Real Estate.			Personalty.						
			Houses and Land, Acreage.	Rent.	Fixed Deductions.	Stock.	Other Personalty.	Dividends and Interest.				
Philip Machan	1692	Annual gifts to 20 decayed hatmakers 20*s.* each, and five more master hatmakers 20*s.* each.	Farmhouse and 41½ acres of land.	£ *s.* *d.* 140 0 0	None	149*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.* Consols, being a reserve fund to meet heriots. (The dividends accumulate for the above purpose.)		£ *s.* *d.* Dividends accrued since January 1878.	£ *s.* *d.* Rent, 140*l.* Dividends, 4*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.*	£ *s.* *d.* 25 0 0	The entire rent, less expenses, distributed among 25 decayed persons following, or who have followed the business of manufacturing hats as masters on their own account, being of good character, &c., and having served a regular apprenticeship, preference being given to freemen or members of this company. Failing 25 such persons, the surplus of the gift is distributed among poor and decayed members of the company not qualified as aforesaid.	This application was settled by a scheme in Chancery, dated 26th July 1838, and confirmed by a decree pronounced on the 6th November 1838. The accounts are audited yearly by the master, wardens, and four other members of the court.
Thomas King	1804	To six widows of master feltmakers 5*l.* each, and six poor masters 2*l.* each, distributed on 1st Monday in February in each year.	—	—	—	1,000*l.* new South Sea annuities, now 1,489*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* Consols.	—	44 14 0	44 14 0	—	See under objects of benefaction.	Accounts audited at a yearly court as above.

PART II.—CONSTITUTION AND PRIVILEGES OF MEMBERSHIP.

RETURN A.—Governing Body.

1. State the present constitution of the governing body of the company, whether such constitution is according to the charter, and if not, in what respects such constitution varies therefrom, and when and how such alteration was made.
2. State the qualifications for membership of the governing body of the company, the time and periods of election, and the qualifications of the voters at elections to the governing body.
3. State the functions of the governing body, and of the different members of the same respectively, and whether the members of the governing body pay any and what fees or fines on admission thereto, and whether they are paid any and what salaries or amounts in respect of their services respectively.
4. State the nature of the business which comes before the governing body of the company, the method adopted in transacting it, the times at which the governing body meets for business purposes, the way in which the opinions of the members are taken, and whether the resolutions and decisions of the governing body are published, or are otherwise accessible to any or all, and which, of the members of the company.
5. State whether the members of the governing body are liable to suspension, or removal, on any and what grounds, and by what method such suspension or removal is effected.
6. Has the company any byelaws sanctioned by the Courts of Law or Chancery, or by the courts of aldermen or of common council, or otherwise? State the effect of such byelaws.

1. The governing body consists of a master, four wardens, and 21 assistants, in accordance with the charter.

2. The election to the court of assistants is by the master, wardens, and assistants assembled in court as vacancies arise. The election of master and wardens is made in like manner annually.

3. The governing body admit freemen and elect liverymen, bind apprentices, and distribute the charities. The master pays 12*l.* 12*s.* on admission, and the three senior wardens 6*l.* 6*s.* each. No salaries are received.

4. See reply to question 3. The accounts and records of meetings are regularly kept by the clerk of the company. The meetings of the court take place on Plough Monday and on the first Monday of the months of April and July, and the first Thursday in October, and at any other time directed by the master, besides which the master and wardens meet in February to distribute King's gift, and in December, with four members of the court of assistants, to audit the accounts.

5. The members of the governing body are liable to removal at the will and pleasure of the court for misbehaviour or discontinuing to attend the courts for one year.

6. Byelaws, 31st July 1745, approved by Lord Chancellor Hardwicke. By the byelaws of 1759 all persons carrying on the trade in London are to be members of the company.

PART II.—B.

RETURN B.—Admission to membership.

1. State the qualifications for membership of the company, the several grades of membership of the company, and whether women are admitted to membership.
2. State the several modes in which the freedom of the company may be obtained, the circumstances entitling an applicant to admission under each mode respectively, and the fees payable in respect of admission under each mode respectively.
3. State whether persons exercising any particular trade are required by statute or otherwise to become free of the company. Is there any process by which members of such trade can become members of the company, and is there any process for compelling such persons to procure admission, and are such processes enforced, and to what extent? Is the freedom of the City of London in any and what way a condition precedent or subsequent to membership? Are there any members who are not free of the City of London? Do persons exercising any particular trade commonly become members of the company? If so, how many members of such trade are at present members of the company? What is the number of the members of the trade (if any) the name of which is borne by the company, who are members of the company?
4. Are freemen liable to disfranchisement, and, if so, for what reasons, and what is the mode of disfranchisement?
5. Is the livery of the company limited or unlimited in number? What are the qualifications for election to the livery, who are the electors thereto, and how do the elections thereto take place, and what fees are payable on election? Are liverymen liable to removal from the livery, and for what reasons?

1. The restrictions on trading having been now removed there are no members who are not freemen. The grades are therefore practically freemen and liverymen.
There are instances on the books of women having been admitted to the freedom.

2. By servitude, patrimony, and redemption. Fees on servitude and patrimony 3*l.* 10*s.*, and on redemption 5*l.* 10*s.*, including 1*l.* stamp duty in the first case and 3*l.* in the second.

3. The provisions stated under Part II. A. in this respect have become practically obsolete. It is not necessary for apprentices to be free of the city, nor would it appear to be absolutely necessary for freemen of the company to be free of the city, though it is the custom for them to be so. Liverymen must be free of the city.
It is not possible to ascertain with certainty how many of the freemen carry on the trade of felt hat-making.

4. No instance remembered by any member of the court.

5. Livery limited to 120; qualifications are the freedom of the company and the city, and election by the court to the livery. It is believed that liverymen are not liable to removal by the court. No instance of removal is recorded.

PART II.—C.

RETURN C.—Number of members.

State (1) the present number of freemen, (2) the present number of the livery, (3) the present number of other members, (4) the number of admissions to the freedom by each mode respectively, and (5) the number of calls to the livery which have respectively taken place during each of the last preceding ten years.

(1.)—Number of freemen
(2.)—Number of liverymen
(3.)— ———————
} It is impossible to answer these inquiries with certainty. The number of liverymen entitled to vote is 53.

(4.)—Freedom } by servitude
" patrimony
(5.)—Livery } redemption
} See below.

FREEDOMS.

	Servitude.	Patrimony.	Redemption.	Livery.
1871	—	—	13	13
1872	—	—	—	1
1873	1	—	—	—
1874	1	—	5	5
1875	—	—	1	1
1876	—	—	—	—
1877	1	—	1	1
1878	—	—	—	—
1879	1	—	1	1
1880	—	—	3	3
	4	—	25	24

PART II.—D.

RETURN D.—(1.) State the number of apprentices bound at the company's hall, or otherwise under the auspices of the company, during each of the last ten years. (2.) State how many have been bound during each of the last ten years to members following the trade (if any) the name of which is borne by the company. (3.) In what cases and to what extent have the fees or premiums of such apprentice been paid by the company?

(1.)—In 1871, 1; 1876, 1.

(2.)—This does not appear.

(3.)—In no case.

PART II.—E.

RETURN E.—Profits and privileges.

1. State with fullness what are the advantages, pecuniary or otherwise, incident to the position of a member of the company in each grade of membership, as (1) a freeman, (2) a liveryman, (3) master, warden, or otherwise a member of the governing body.
2. State the sums paid on an average annually for the preceding ten years by the company to the members according to the grades of membership mentioned above, and of what such sums consisted, whether (1) fees, and of what nature, (2) pensions, or (3) other payments, specifying the nature of the same respectively.
3. What circumstances are in practice held to constitute a claim to a pension or donation? State the number of present pensioners and donees respectively, and the amounts paid to them as such respectively. How many pensioners and donees are connected with the trade (if any) the name of which is borne by the company.
4. (1) What is the average standing of a member when he becomes a member of the Governing Body, and (2) what is the average time for which a member continues on the Governing Body?
5. Does the company carry on any and what trade or manufacture with which its title is directly or indirectly connected? If so, what is the capital and from what sources is it derived, and how are the profits (if any) divided or dealt with?

1. Unless elected a pensioner under Machan's Trust or King's Gift, there is not any pecuniary advantage arising from being a member of the company in any grade. It is difficult to see what the words "or otherwise" are intended to comprehend, but the only tangible advantage would seem to be that of the franchise, to which liverymen living within a certain distance are entitled.

2. From April 1872 to November 1876 the fee of 5*s.* was paid to each member of the court for attendance at Guildhall. Before and subsequent to these dates *nil.* It is difficult to see how an average can be arrived at of the recipients under charities, who it is presumed would be considered as pensioners, and who might be relieved once or for 50 years.

3. No pensioners, except those of Machan's Gift and King's Gift: the qualifications are stated under the heads of the founders' wills.

4. No fixed rules under this head. The choice is made by the court for the time being, having reference to fitness and the probability of the frequent and punctual attendance of the person proposed, without regard to seniority.

5. No.

PART III.—Officers and Servants.

Return A.—A list of the officers of the company, with a statement of the duties of each, the amount of his salary and emoluments, and whether or not he is a member of the company.

Return B.—A list of the servants of the company, with a statement of the duties of each, and of the amounts of their wages and other emoluments.

Return C.—A statement as to the mode in which the officers and servants of the company are respectively appointed.

A. Alfred Peachey, clerk.

Usual duties of the clerk of a company in keeping records, minutes, and accounts. Salary, 8*l.* and small fees from new members.

B. George King, beadle.
Summoning courts and attending the court at their meetings, receiving quarterage, &c. Salary, 8*l.* 10*s.* and some small fees from new members.

C. By the court of assistants annually.

PART IV.—A.

Part IV.—Return A.—Landed Property. (England, Wales, and Ireland.)

Return A. 7.—List of Copyholds of Inheritance held under the Manor of Gaines, Essex.

County where Copyhold is situated.	Name of Place.	Name of Manor.	Buildings.	Aggregate Acreage contained in each Manor.	Quit Rent and Free Rents.	Fines, Heriots, &c., their Nature and Amount.	How and when Estate acquired.	Conditions.	Remarks.
Essex	Hornchurch.	Gaines	Farmhouse and outbuildings.	41¼	£ s. d. 1 0 8 0 4 2	Fine, 2*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.* Heriot, 12*l.* 12*s.*	Under will of Philip Machan.	See above.	

Part IV.—B.

Return B 1.—List of moneys belonging to the Feltmakers' Company, invested in Government or other stocks, shares, funds, or securities.

See previous Returns.

Return B 2.—A return of the balance of moneys in the hands of the company unappropriated in their accounts on the 31st December in each of the last preceding 10 years.

Return B 3.—A return of the estimated value of the plate, pictures, furniture, and other property at present on the premises of the company, or in their possession elsewhere.

B 2.

	I. Machan's Trust.			II. King's Gift.			III. The Company.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1871	117	14	6	32	1	3	183	3	11
1872	111	17	3	32	3	1	85	18	11
1873	132	19	5	31	11	1	15	15	4
1874	*586	18	2	34	16	1	51	3	10
1875	129	1	5	33	18	6	—		
1876	119	12	9	34	0	4	—		
1877	128	4	10	33	0	3	—		
1878	115	8	4	33	2	1	—		
1879	128	7	10	33	3	11	—		
1880	119	11	2	30	19	10	54	17	0

The balances in hand under heads I. and II. are exhausted in the payment of pensions and gratuities in the succeeding months of January and February respectively.

B 3.—Four banners, iron chest, poor box, beadle's mace, &c., &c., of little if any intrinsic value.

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* This includes the balance of a claim received on a fire policy which at the close of the financial year was in course of expenditure upon new buildings, all which were completed in the spring of the ensuing year.

RETURN E.—Internal sources of income.

A list of the annual amounts received in each of the last ten years in respect of (1) fees paid on admission to the freedom of the company, specifying the amounts paid in respect of each mode of admission thereto; (2) fines or fees paid on admission to the livery of the company; (3) fines or fees paid by members on coming on the court of the company; (4) fines or fees paid on promotion to the offices of warden, &c.; (5) any other internal sources of income, specifying the same.

—	I. Fees for Admission to Freedom of Company.			II.	III.	IV.	V. Other Internal Sources of Income.									Total.
	By Purchase.	By Patrimony.	By Servitude.	Livery Fines.	Fees on joining Court.	Fees on Promotion to Offices.	King's Gift.	Macham's Trust.	Quarterage.	Fines for Non-attendance.	Receipts for Dinners of Guests introduced by Liverymen.	Poor Box, for Distribution amongst Widows.	Apprentices Indentures.	Fees on transfer to other Companies.	Sundries.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1871	71 10 0	—	—	96 0 0	None	18 18 0	44 13 10	139 9 4	20 8 0	1 0 0	10 0 8	1 9 0	—	—	—	403 8 10
1872	5 10 0	—	—	—	„	31 10 0	44 13 10	134 17 8	37 16 0	3 6 6	11 8 0	2 14 6	1 5 0	—	—	273 1 6
1873	5 10 0	3 10 0	—	15 0 0	„	25 4 0	44 13 10	156 18 8	11 16 0	0 8 0	13 10 6	—	—	—	2 2 0	278 13 0
1874	27 10 0	7 0 0	—	75 0 0	„	37 16 0	44 13 10	750 1 0	19 0 0	5 8 0	22 17 8	1 7 6	—	—	2 2 0 2 2 0	994 18 0
1875	5 10 0	—	—	15 0 0	„	31 10 0	44 13 10	145 17 8	10 16 0	2 0 0	16 4 6	4 1 0	—	—	2 2 0	277 15 0
1876	—	—	—	—	„	31 10 0	44 13 10	157 12 6	5 16 0	3 12 0	1 7 3	—	1 7 6	26 5 0	5 2 6	277 6 7
1877	11 0 0	—	—	1 0 0	„	25 4 0	44 13 10	145 1 0	6 16 0	3 10 6	9 12 4	—	—	—	5 17 0	266 14 8
1878	—	—	—	—	„	37 16 0	44 13 10	175 8 0	6 0 0	3 14 6	7 10 6	—	—	—	2 2 0	277 4 10
1879	5 10 0	—	3 10 0	15 0 0	„	31 10 0	44 13 10	144 15 4 1 18 4	2 0 0	7 6 6	6 9 3	—	—	—	2 2 0	264 15 3
1880	22 0 0	3 10 0	—	90 0 0	„	31 10 0	44 13 10	138 17 8	14 0 0	4 6 0	11 10 2	—	—	—	2 2 0	362 9 8
	154 0 0	14 0 0	3 10 0	321 0 0	„	302 8 0	446 18 4	2,090 17 2	134 8 0	34 12 0	110 10 10	9 12 0	2 12 6	26 5 0	25 13 6	3,676 7 4

PART IV.—F.

RETURN F.—(1.) The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them what has been the amount of the increase or decrease, from year to year, of the company's income during the last ten years, and whether there is reason to expect any increase or decrease during the next ten years, together with a statement of the reasons for such expectation.

RETURN F.—(2.) The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them whether there is reason to expect any permanent increase or decrease in value in any of the estates or properties of the company, and if so, to what extent, together with a statement for the reasons for such expectation.

(1.) This appears by the preceding returns.

(2.) The company have no data from which to express an opinion as to the income in future years.

PART IV.—G.

RETURN G.—The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them—

1. What is the system of management of the company's estates and property?
2. In what way, and by whom, the several receipts and payments are taken and made, and under what control?
3. In what way the company's accounts are audited?
4. Whether the company's accounts are published, or are accessible to all or any, and which of the members of the company.

1. The company's farm held in trust is periodically visited by those members of the court who are considered best able to report and advise as to the fulfilment by the tenant of the covenants of his lease, and also upon any emergency, such as fire, or the granting of a fresh lease, the assistance of a surveyor has been called in when needful.

2. By the clerk of the company, in the name and under the supervision of the renter warden, chosen yearly.

3. Yearly, in December; by the master, wardens (other than the renter warden) and four members of the court of assistants, chosen by the master, wardens, and assistants at the preceding court.

4. Not printed or published, but accessible to all parties interested.

PART IV.—H.

RETURN H.—A detailed statement of the income from all sources of the company during each of the preceding ten years, a detailed statement of the company's expenditure during each of such ten years, and a detailed statement of the assets and liabilities of the company at the end of each of the last ten years.

Copies of the accounts are subjoined. The assets on trust and general currents accounts appear on Return IV. B., where no balance appears in favour of the company. There was a small balance due to the renter warden which was recouped by the succeeding year's receipts for fines, &c.

The company has no property except its trust property detailed above, which is a standing asset and has no corresponding liability.

DETAILED STATEMENT of INCOME and EXPENDITURE for the Year 1871.

INCOME.

		£	s.	d.
	Balance in hand on last account, viz.:—			
	On account of Macham's trust - £ 115 19 7			
	On account of King's gift - - 32 14 6			
	On account of the company - - 105 2 10			
		253	16	11
1871.				
Jan. 9	To cash of Mr. White half year's dividend on 1,489*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* consols due 5th instant -	22	6	11
,,	do. Mr. J. R. Barlow, fine for non-attendance - -	0	4	0
,,	do. Mr. S. C. Wilde, freedom by redemption - -	5	10	0
,,	do. do., livery fine - -	6	0	0
,,	do. Mr. J. S. Hincks, freedom by redemption - -	5	10	0
,,	do. do., livery fine - -	6	0	0
,, 14	,, do. Mr. Israel Batson, quarter's rent of Sullen's farm to Christmas 1870 - -	35	0	0
Feb. 6	,, do. from poor box - -	1	9	0
Apr. 3	,, do. Mr. J. P. C. Ireland, fees on freedom and livery - -	11	10	0
,,	do. Mr. R. A. St. Leger, do. -	11	10	0
,,	do. Mr. Thomas White, do. -	11	10	0
,,	do. Mr. Leonard Sedgwick, in lieu of future quarterage -	2	0	0
,, 11	,, do. Mr. Israel Batson, one quarter's rent to £ 35 0 0 Lady day - - Property tax to 1st January 1871 - 2 6 8	32	13	4
July 3	,, do. Mr. Ower, fines for non-attendance - -	0	8	0
,,	do. Mr. J. R. Eames, do. -	0	4	0
,,	do. Mr. Julian Robins, livery fine - - -	11	10	0
,,	do. Mr. Evan Hare, do. -	11	10	0
,,	do. Mr. W. J. Hollot, do. -	11	10	0
,,	do. Mr. J. G. Burden, do. -	11	10	0
,,	do. Mr. H. A. Schulman, do. -	11	10	0
,,	do. Dr. Tristram, do. - -	11	10	0
,, 24	,, do. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Bart., fees on freedom and livery - - - -	20	10	0
,,	do. Mr. J. S. Hincks, in lieu of future quarterage - -	2	0	0
,,	do. Mr. J. M. Dale - -	2	0	0
,,	do. Mr. W. J. Harrison - -	2	0	0
,,	do. of Sir C. D. Hay, fees on freedom and livery - -	20	10	0
Oct. 5	,, do. Mr. White, half-year's dividend on 1,489*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* due 5th July - - -	22	6	11
,,	do. Mr. J. G. Burden, in lieu of future quarterage - -	2	0	0
,,	do. Mr. T. R. Barlow, fine for non-attendance - -	0	4	0
,, 17	,, do. Mr. Batson, two quarters' rent to Michaelmas - -	70	0	0
,,	do. do., one year's insurance of Sullen's farm from 29th September 1871 to 29th September 1872 - - - -	1	16	0
Dec. 9	,, do. received on account of tavern bill from Mr. R. J. Boyce -	4	6	0
,,	do. Mr. John Ower, for dinner -	1	8	8
,,	do. Mr. William (R. H.) -	4	6	0
,,	do. Mr. Boyce, fine as warden (third) - - - -	6	6	0
,,	do. Mr. Barlow, fine as warden (second) - - -	6	6	0
,,	do. Mr. Peachey, fine as upper warden - - -	6	6	0
,,	do. John Hampton Jones, in lieu of quarterage - -	2	0	0
,,	do. quarterage collection by beadle - - -	8	8	0
		657	5	9

EXPENDITURE.

1871.		£	s.	d.
Jan. 9	By cash distributed amongst the objects of Macham's trust -	115	19	7
Feb. 6	,, do. amongst six poor widows under King's gift - - -	30	0	0
,,	do. amongst six poor masters -	12	0	0
,,	do. amount in poor box amongst six poor widows - -	1	9	0
,,	do. hallkeeper's bill for the year 1870 - - - - -	3	18	6
June 15	,, do. tavern expenses on journey to Sullen's farm to survey -	7	12	6
July 4	,, do. paid chamberlain for one year's caveat to Midsummer -	1	1	0
,, 15	,, do. Mr. Powell, expenses of banner and Albert Hall -	6	10	0
,,	do. H. W. Williams, expense of carriage hire to Sullen's farm -	4	18	0
,,	beadle's bill, including commission on quarterage received by him - - - -	14	10	8
,,	receipt stamps for rent of Sullen's farm - - - -	0	0	4
,,	tavern bills - -	46	12	0
,,	printer's bill - - -	1	2	0
,,	stamping freedom book - -	39	0	0
,,	insurance of Sullen's farm to Christmas 1872 - -	1	16	0
,,	cash paid Messrs. Brook & Son expense of repairing and regilding beadle's staff and mace	5	15	6
,,	clerk's bill - - -	21	6	0
,,	do. Macham's trust -	6	6	11
,,	do. King's gift - -	2	6	1
,,	credit to King's gift - -	1	1	0
,,	do. Macham's trust -	1	1	0
	Balance on account of Macham's trust -	117	14	6
	Do. King's gift	32	1	3
	Balance in favour of the Company -	183	3	11
		657	5	9

DETAILED STATEMENT of INCOME and EXPENDITURE for the Year 1872.

INCOME.	£	s.	d.
Balance in hand on last account, viz.:—			
On account of Macham's trust £ 117 14 6			
On account of King's gift 32 1 3			
On account of the company 183 3 11			
	332	19	8
1872.			
Jan. 8 To cash of Mr. White, for half year's dividend on 1,489*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* consols due 5th inst.	22	6	11
,, do. from poor box	2	14	6
,, do. Mr. Powell, fine for non-attendance	0	4	0
,, do. Mr. Dale, do.	0	4	0
,, do. Mr. Sawtell, fee in lieu of future quarterage	2	0	0
Apr. 8 ,, do. Mr. Eames, fine for non-attendance	0	2	6
,, do. Mr. J. G. Fanshawe, fee in lieu of future quarterage	2	0	0
,, do. W. H. Smith, Esq., M.P., do.	2	0	0
,, do. Sir E. Hicks-Beach, Bart., M.P., do.	2	0	0
,, do. Sir John D. C. Hay, Bart., M.P., do.	2	0	0
,, do. Jas. Lowther, Esq., M.P., do.	2	0	0
,, do. R. S. Frere, Esq., do.	2	0	0
,, do. W. Lethbridge, Esq., do.	2	0	0
,, do. Mr. Charles Ramage, do.	2	0	0
,, do. Mr. J. W. Hollot, do.	2	0	0
,, do. of Mr. Batson, quarter's rent due Christmas 1871	35	0	0
July — ,, do. of do. due Lady-day £ 35 0 0			
Less 10*l.* allowed towards hen-house, 3*l.* 10*s.* four quarters' property tax, and 1*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* tiles 14 12 6			
	20	7	6
,, do. of Mr. Sawtell, fine for non-attendance	0	4	0
,, do. of Mr. Sedgwick, fine for non-attendance	0	12	0
,, do. of Mr. Jerdein, fee in lieu of quarterage	2	0	0
,, do. fee on Philip James Baker being bound apprentice to George King	1	5	0
,, do. of Mr. Ower, fines for non-attendance	0	16	0
,, do. of Mr. Robins, fee in lieu of quarterage	2	0	0
Oct. 3 ,, do. of Mr. White, half year's dividend due July	22	6	11
,, do. of do., fine for non-attendance	0	4	0
,, do. of Mr. W. G. Harrison, do.	0	16	0
,, do. of Mr. Hare, do.	0	4	0
,, do. of Mr. Hare, in lieu of quarterage	2	0	0
,, do. of Mr. John William Jarvis, do.	2	0	0
,, 21 ,, do. of Mr. C. J. Smith, freedom by redemption	5	10	0
,, do. of Receiver-General re-payment of income tax charged on Sullen's farm to April 1872	7	14	2
,, do. of Mr. Batson, two quarters' rent to Michaelmas	70	0	0
Nov. 21 ,, do. of do., insurance	1	16	0
,, 25 ,, do. of Mr. S. C. Wilde, in lieu of quarterage	2	0	0
Dec. 19 ,, do. of Mr. J. G. Burden, for dinner	1	8	6
,, do. of Mr. R. H. Williams, 2 do.	2	17	0
,, do. of Mr. J. S. Hincks	1	8	6
,, do. of Mr. J. Nicholson	2	17	0
,, do. of Mr. R. J. Boyce	2	17	0
,, do. of do., fine as renter warden	6	6	0
,, do. of Mr. Alfred Peachey, fine as master	12	12	0
,, do. Mr. T. R. Barlow, fine as upper warden	6	6	0
,, do. Mr. T. R. Eames, fine as third warden	6	6	0
,, do. quarterage collected by beadle	7	16	0
	606	1	2

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
1872.			
Jan. 8 By cash distributed amongst the objects of Macham's trust	117	14	6
,, do. paid hallkeeper's bill	3	3	0
,, do. Christmas fee	0	10	6
,, amount in poor box amongst five poor widows	2	14	6
Feb. 5 ,, cash amongst five poor widows under King's gift	25	0	0
,, do. six poor masters	12	0	0
,, do. amongst seven poor widows, taken from poor box on 4th April 1870 and not distributed	2	10	0
Apr. 8 ,, do. paid one poor widow under King's gift	5	0	0
,, do. paid members for attendance	3	10	0
June 21 ,, do. income tax for the year 1872	7	17	11
July 1 ,, do. members for attendance	2	15	0
Sept. 26 ,, do. do.	3	15	0
Oct. 3 ,, do. do.	4	5	0
,, 11 ,, do. Messrs. Ede & Son for loan of 18 livery gowns supplied on September 27th	4	10	0
Nov. 26 ,, do. do. supplied on November 9th	4	5	0
,, do. Messrs. Stapleton, hire of carriage on Lord Mayor's day	8	0	0
,, do. Messrs. G. & C. Bishop, for banner, &c.	22	9	0
,, tavern bills	90	11	0
,, beadle's bill, including commission on quarterage received by him (see end)	—		
,, do. paid Andrews, carrying banner Lord Mayor's day	0	10	6
,, do. paid drivers, &c., Lord Mayor's day	0	8	0
,, printer's bill	1	19	6
,, stamping freedom book	3	0	0
,, receipt stamps for rent of Sullen's farm	0	0	4
,, cash paid insurance of Sullen's farm to Christmas 1873	1	16	0
,, do. Chamberlain for one year's caveat to Midsummer	1	1	0
,, clerk's bill	18	12	9
,, do. Macham's trust	12	8	11
,, do. King's gift	1	11	0
Dec. — Beadle's bill, including commission	14	3	6
Balance on account of Macham's trust	111	17	3
Do. do. King's gift	32	3	1
Do. do. the Company	85	18	11
	606	1	2

FELTMAKERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

DETAILED STATEMENT of INCOME and EXPENDITURE for the Year 1873.

INCOME.	£	s.	d.
Balance in hand on last account, viz:—			
On account of Macham's trust £ 111 17 3			
On account of King's gift 32 3 1			
On account of the company 85 18 11			
	229	19	3
1873.			
Jan. 13 To cash of Mr. Sedgwick for two dinners	2	17	0
,, do. of Mr. Sedgwick, fine for non-attendance	0	4	0
,, do. of Mr. Robins, do.	0	4	0
,, do. of Mr. White, half year's dividend on 1,489*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* consols, due 5th inst.	22	6	11
April 7 ,, do. of Mr. Jarvis, return of gratuity awarded to John Jackson on 13th January	3	0	0
,, do. of F. W. Bush, fees on freedom and livery	20	10	0
,, do. of do., fee in lieu of quarterage	2	0	0
,, do. amount of seven dividends of 2*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* due to 5th January 1873, on account of Sullen's Farm Investment Account	14	9	4
,, do. of Mr. Batson, one quarter's rent to Christmas of Sullen's Farm	35	0	0
July 7 ,, do. of do. do. to Lady-Day £ 35 0 0			
Allowed 4 quarter's property tax 2 6 8			
	32	13	4
,, do. of Mr. White, half year's dividend due 5th July	22	6	11
,, do. of Mr. A. J. Wontner, fee on admission to freedom	3	10	0
,, do. of Mr. Brushfield, fee in lieu of quarterage	2	0	0
Oct. 2 ,, do. of the Right Hon. J. R. Mowbray, M.P., fee in lieu of quarterage	2	0	0
,, do. of Mr. Batson, two quarters' rent to Michaelmas	70	0	0
,, do. of do. insurance	1	16	0
,, do. quarterage collected by beadle	5	16	0
,, do. of Mr. Boyce for five dinners	7	12	6
,, do. of do., fine as upper warden	6	6	0
,, do. of Mr. Nicholson for two dinners	3	1	0
,, do. of do., fine as third warden	6	6	0
,, do. of Mr. Barlow, fine as master	12	12	0
,, do. King's gift	1	1	0
,, do. Macham's trust	1	1	0
	508	12	3

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
1873.			
Jan. 13 By cash distributed amongst the objects of Macham's trust	111	17	3
,, do. members for attendance	4	0	0
,, do. hall-keeper's bill	3	13	6
,, do. gratuity	0	15	6
,, do. Mr. Powell, hire of carriage on Lord Mayor's day	1	7	6
Feb. 3 ,, do. amongst the six poor widows under King's gift	30	0	0
,, do. six poor masters	12	0	0
,, do. members for attendance	1	5	0
April 7 ,, do. do.	4	0	0
June 5 ,, do. paid for purchase of 15*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.* consols, on account of Sullen's Farm Investment account	14	9	4
July 7 ,, do. members for attendance	3	10	0
,, do. chamberlain for one year's caveat money to Midsummer 1873	1	1	0
,, 11 ,, do. paid carriage of banners from Greenwich	0	1	0
Oct. 2 ,, do. members for attendance	4	0	0
,, do. Messrs. G. & C. Bishop, banner box	1	14	6
,, do. stamping freedom book	4	0	0
,, do. insurance to Christmas 1874 of Sullen's farm	1	16	0
,, do. receipt stamps for rent of Sullen's farm	0	0	4
,, tavern bills	87	13	6
,, printer's bill	3	1	9
,, beadle's bill, including commission on quarterage received by him	12	11	6
,, clerk's bill	14	9	4
,, do. Macham's trust	6	12	7
,, do. King's gift	2	4	10
,, credit, King's gift	1	1	0
,, do. Macham's trust	1	1	0
Balance account of Macham's trust	132	19	5
do. King's gift	31	11	1
do. in favour of the company	15	15	4
	508	12	3

DETAILED STATEMENT of INCOME and EXPENDITURE for the Year 1874.

INCOME.	£	s.	d.
Balance in hand on last account, viz:—			
On account of Macham's trust £ 132 19 5			
On account of King's gift 31 11 1			
On account of the company 15 15 4			
	180	5	10
1874.			
Jan. 12 To cash of Mr. Peachey, credits, Macham's trust, and King's gift, omitted in renter wardens account for 1871	2	2	0
,, do. of Mr. T. R. Eames, fine as renter warden	6	6	0
,, do. of Mr. Robins for three dinners	4	11	6
Carried forward	193	5	4

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
1874.			
Jan. 12 By cash distributed amongst the objects of Macham's trust	132	19	5
,, do. members for attendance	3	15	0
,, hall-keeper's bill £ 2 12 6			
Fee 0 10 6			
	3	3	0
,, 13 ,, do. paid income tax for the year 1873	0	6	9
Feb. 2 ,, do. amongst five poor widows	25	0	0
,, do. amongst six poor masters	12	0	0
,, do. members for attendance	1	10	0
Apr. 13 ,, do. do.	4	10	0
,, poor box, Mrs. Mouncastle	1	7	6
July 6 ,, do. members for attendance	4	5	0
,, do. expenses of visit to Sullen's farm	9	14	5
Carried forward	198	10	11

DETAILED STATEMENT of INCOME and EXPENDITURE for the Year 1874—*cont.*

INCOME.

1874.		£	s.	d.
	Brought forward	193	5	4
Jan. 12	To cash of Mr. Hincks for two dinners	3	1	0
,,	do. of Mr. Williams for one do.	1	10	6
,,	do. of Mr. White, half year's dividend on 1,489*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* consols, due 5th instant	22	6	11
,,	do. of Mr. Barlow, fine for non-attendance	0	4	0
Apr. 13	,, do. of Mr. Ower, do.	0	16	0
,,	do. of Mr. Robins, do.	0	16	0
,,	do. of Mr. Batson, one quarter's rent to Christmas 1873 of Sullen's farm	35	0	0
,,	do. of Mr. B. B. Sapwell, fees on freedom and livery	20	10	0
,,	do. of do., fee in lieu of quarterage	2	0	0
,,	do. of Mr. Henry Brown, fee on admission to freedom	3	10	0
July 6	,, do. of Mr. Harrison, fines for non-attendance	1	4	0
,,	do. of Mr. J. H. Jones, do.	1	0	0
,,	do. of Mr. Batson, one quarter's rent to Lady Day of Sullen's farm	35	0	0
Oct. 1	,, do. of Mr. Ower, fine for non-attendance	0	4	0
,,	do. of Mr. Hare, do.	0	4	0
,,	poor box	1	7	6
,,	do. of the Right Honourable G. Ward Hunt, M.P., fees on freedom and livery	20	10	0
,,	do. of do., fee in lieu of quarterage	2	0	0
,,	do. of the Right Honourable Sir Stafford Northcote, M.P., fees on freedom and livery	20	10	0
,,	do. of do., fee in lieu of quarterage	2	0	0
,,	do. of Mr. H. Master Feilden, M.P., fees on feedom and livery	20	10	0
,,	do. of do., fee in lieu of quarterage	2	0	0
,,	do. of Mr. A. E. Hardy, fees on freedom and livery	20	10	0
,,	do. of do., fee in lieu of quarterage	20	0	0
,,	do. of Mr. Charles Brown, fee on admission to freedom	3	10	0
,,	do. of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company, for damage by fire to Sullen's farm	610	0	0
,,	do. of Mr. White, half year's dividend, due 5th July	22	6	11
,, 29	,, do. of Mr. Batson, two quarters' rent to Michaelmas of £ 70 0 0			
	Sullen's farm			
	Allowed four quarters' property tax 1 15 0			
		68	5	0
,,	do. of do., one year's insurance to Michaelmas 1875	1	16	0
,,	do., quarterage collected by beadle	9	0	0
,,	do. of Mr. Barlow, one dinner	1	14	4
,,	do. of Mr. Nicholson do.	1	14	4
,,	do. of Mr. Williams do.	1	14	4
,,	do. of Mr. Hincks three do.	5	3	0
,,	do. of Mr. Boyce two do.	3	8	8
,,	do. of do., fine as master	12	12	0
,,	do. of Mr. Eames, do. as upper warden	6	6	0
,,	do. of Mr. Nicholson, do. as renter do.	6	6	0
,,	do. of Mr. Turner, do. as third do.	6	6	0
,,	do. Macham's trust	1	1	0
,,	do. King's gift	1	1	0
		£1,175	3	10

EXPENDITURE.

1874.		£	s.	d.
	Brought forward	198	10	11
July 6	By cash chamberlain for one year's caveat money to Midsummer 1874	1	2	0
,, 8	,, do. paid for putting up banners at "The Trafalgar"	0	5	0
,, 10	,, do. paid for carriage of banners and poles from Greenwich	0	2	0
Oct. 1	,, do. members for attendance	3	15	0
,,	do. stamping freedom book	17	0	0
,,	do. insurance to Christmas 1875 of Sullen's farm	0	18	0
,,	do. receipt stamps for rent of Sullen's farm	0	0	4
,,	tavern bills	65	17	0
,,	printer's do.	3	11	6
,,	beadle's do., including commission on quarterage collected by him	15	9	8
Dec.	,, clerk's do.	28	9	0
,,	do. Macham's trust	11	3	6
,,	do. King's gift	3	7	10
,,	menues at Greenwich	0	7	6
,,	cash paid Messrs. Wilson and Hook on account of new building	150	0	0
,,	credit Macham's trust	1	1	0
,,	do. King's gift	1	1	0
,,	do. extra tavern bill	0	5	4
	Balance on account of Macham's trust	126	18	2
	Do. on account of building fund	460	0	0
	Do. King's gift	34	16	1
	Do. in favour of the company	51	3	10
		£1,175	3	10

DETAILED STATEMENT of INCOME and EXPENDITURE for the Year 1875.

INCOME.

		£	s.	d.
	Balance in hand on last account, viz:—			
	On account of Macham's trust - £ 586 18 2			
	On account of King's gift - - 34 16 1			
	On account of the company - - 51 3 10			
		672	18	1
1875.				
Jan. 11	To cash of Mr. Nicholson, fine for non-attendance - -	0	4	0
,,	do. of Mr. White, half year's dividend on 1,489*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* consols, due 5th instant -	22	6	11
,,	do. from poor box - -	4	1	0
Feb. 1	,, do. of Mr. Batson, one quarter's rent to Christmas 1874 of £ 35 0 0 Sullen's farm - Allowed four quarters' property tax to 5th April 1875 - 1 3 4	33	16	8
,,	do. of Mr. Brock, fee in lieu of quarterage - - -	2	0	0
Apr. 5	,, do. of Mr. Ower, fine for non-attendance - - -	0	4	0
,,	do. of Mr. Robins, do. - -	0	4	0
,,	do. of Mr. Harrison, do. -	0	8	0
July 5	,, do. of Mr. White, do. - -	0	8	0
Oct. 7	,, do. of Mr. Harris, do. - -	0	4	0
,,	do. of Mr. Sawtell, do. - -	0	4	0
,,	do. of Mr. Hare, do. - - -	0	4	0
,,	do. of Mr. Batson, one quarter's rent to Lady Day of Sullen's farm - - - -	35	0	0
,,	do. of Mr. Deacon, fees on admission to freedom and livery -	20	10	0
,,	do. of do., fee in lieu of quarterage - - - -	2	0	0
,,	do. of Receiver-General, repayment of property tax allowed to tenant of Sullen's farm for the three years ending 5th April last - - -	5	5	0
,,	do. of Mr. White, half year's dividend, due 5th July on 1,489*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* consols -	22	6	11
,,	do. of Mr. Hincks for two dinners - - -	2	19	0
Nov. 23	,, do. of Mr. Batson, two quarters' rent to Michaelmas - -	70	0	0
,, 26	,, do. of Mr. Nicholson for two dinners - - -	2	19	0
,, 30	,, do. of Mr. W. H. Dutton for one do - - - -	1	9	6
Dec. 6	,, do. of Mr. Batson for one year's insurance - - -	1	16	0
,,	do. of beadle, quarterage collected by him - - -	6	16	0
,,	do. Mr. J. G. Burden, two dinners - - -	2	19	0
,,	do. Mr. Turner, renter warden's fine - - - -	6	6	0
,,	do. Mr. Turner, upper do. -	6	6	0
,,	do. Mr. Hincks, third warden -	6	6	0
,,	do. Mr. Eames, master's fine -	12	12	0
,,	do. Mr. Eames, two dinners -	2	19	0
,,	do. Mr. Boyce, do. - -	2	19	0
,,	do. of Macham's trust - -	1	1	0
,,	do. of King's gift - -	1	1	0
,,	balance due from the company -	0	14	6
		£951	7	7

EXPENDITURE.

		£	s.	d.
1875.				
Jan. 11	By cash distributed amongst the objects of Macham's trust -	126	18	2
,,	do. do., cash from poor box amongst six poor widows -	4	1	0
,,	do. paid hall-keeper's bill -	2	7	6
,,	do. do. gratuity - -	0	10	6
,,	do. members for attendance -	3	10	0
Feb. 1	,, do. amongst six poor widows -	30	0	0
,,	do. do. six poor masters -	12	0	0
,,	do. members for attendance -	1	5	0
Feb. 25	,, do. Messrs. Wilson and Hook on account of new buildings at Sullen's farm - - -	150	0	0
Mar. 1	,, do. members for attendance -	2	10	0
Apr. 4	,, do. do. - - - -	4	0	0
,,	do. porters (iron-chest) - -	0	5	0
,, 8	,, do. Messrs. Wilson and Hook, further on account of new buildings - - -	150	0	0
June 4	,, do. do. balance of contract for new buildings - - -	150	0	0
July 5	,, do. Mr. Boyce, expenses of visit to Sullen's farm to survey new buildings on 5th May -	2	7	6
,,	do. members for attendance -	3	0	0
,,	do. toastmaster at dinner -	0	10	6
,,	do. programmes - -	0	7	6
,,	do. waiters - - -	1	0	0
,,	do. chamberlain one year's caveat money to Midsummer 1875 - - - - -	1	1	0
,,	do. to the unsuccessful competitor for the prizes offered by the company - -	5	5	0
Oct. -	,, do. to Messrs. Britain for engrossing three copies of the vote of thanks to Messrs. White, Ellwood, and Carrington - - -	6	6	0
,,	do. the Commercial Plate-glass Company for framing the copies of the vote of thanks -	2	14	0
,,	do. members for attendance -	3	5	0
,,	do. cab-hire from Guildhall with wooden box - - - -	0	2	2
,,	do. carman for removing iron-chest from Guildhall, 3*s.*, and porters, 2*s.* 9*d.* - -	0	5	9
,,	do. repairing and cleaning lock to iron-chest - - -	1	2	6
,,	do. subscription to the "Hatter" for 1875 - - - -	0	5	0
,,	do. advertisements in the "Hatter" re technical education -	1	17	6
,,	do. stamping freedom book -	3	0	0
,,	do. insurance in Liverpool and London and Globe of Sullen's farm to Christmas 1876	1	16	0
		0	9	9
	£ s. d.			
,,	tavern bills - - { 5 0 6 / 48 11 0	53	11	6
,,	do. receipt stamps for rent of Sullen's farm - - -	0	0	4
,,	printer's bill - - -	1	2	0
,,	beadle's do., including commission on quarterage collected by him - - -	12	13	11
,,	cash to Messrs. Robarts, Lubbock, & Co. for cheque book -	0	5	0
,,	Mr. Turner, expenses surveying Sullen's farm - - - -	10	0	0
,,	clerk's bill - - - -	22	13	6
,,	do. Macham's trust -	11	1	8
,,	do. King's gift - -	2	10	5
,,	credit, King's gift - -	1	1	0
,,	do. Macham's trust - -	1	1	0
	Balance on account of Macham's trust - - - -	129	1	5
	Do. King's gift - - -	33	18	6
		£951	7	7

DETAILED STATEMENT of INCOME and EXPENDITURE for the Year 1876.

INCOME.

		£	s.	d.
	Balance in hand on last account, viz.:—			
	On account of Macham's trust - 129 1 5			
	On account of King's gift - - 33 18 6			
		162	19	11
1876.				
Jan. 10	To cash of Mr. Boyce, fine for non-attendance - - -	0	4	0
,,	do. of Mr. Burden do. do.	0	4	0
,,	do. of Mr. White, half year's dividend on 1,489*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*, due 5th instant - - -	22	6	11
,,	do. amount of dividend, due July 1873, on 137*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.* consols, and of five dividends on 153*l.* 6*s.* consols, due to January 1876, on account of Sullen's farm investment account -	13	10	11
April 3	,, do. of Mr. Batson, one quarter's rent to Christmas 1875 of Sullen's farm - - -	35	0	0
July 3	,, do. of Mr. Robins, fines for non-attendance - - -	0	16	0
,,	do. of Mr. Batson, one quarter's rent to Lady Day of Sullen's farm - - 35 0 0			
	Less four quarters property tax to 5th April - 1 3 4			
		33	16	8
	To do. of Mr. Burden, his share of expense of visit to Sullen's farm - - - -	1	3	0
,,	do. fee on Charles Robert George Augustus Woodward being bound apprentice to Frederick Charles King - -	1	7	6
Aug. 29	,, do. of Mr. Hare, fines for non-attendance - - -	0	8	0
,,	do. of Sir Thos. White, fees on transfer to Vintner's Company	26	5	0
Oct. 5	,, do. of Mr. Ower, fines for non-attendance - -	1	0	0
,,	do. of Mr. Barlow do. do.	0	8	0
,,	do. of Mr. Sawtell do. do.	0	8	0
,,	do. of Mr. Robins do. do.	0	4	0
,,	do. of dividend on 153*l.* 6*s.* consols due 5th July on account of Sullen's farm investment account - -	2	5	11
,,	cash of Mr. White, dividend due on 1,489*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* consols due 5th July - - -	22	6	11
Dec.	,, do. of Mr. H. A. Gilliatt, two quarters to Michaelmas of Sullen's farm - -	70	0	0
,,	do. of do. in repayment of members for attendance on 29th August, and for room -	3	0	6
,,	do. of do. one year's insurance -	1	16	0
,,	do. quarterage collected by beadle - - - -	5	16	0
,,	do. of Mr. Turner, master's fine	12	12	0
,,	do. of Mr. Nicholson, upper warden - - - -	6	6	0
,,	do. of Mrs. Hincks, renter warden - - -	6	6	0
,,	do. of Mr. Burden, middle warden - - - -	6	6	0
,,	do. of Mr. Boyce, friends dinner	1	7	3
,,	do. Macham's trust - -	1	1	0
,,	do. King's gift - - -	1	1	0
,,	balance due from the company -	9	12	8
		£449	19	2

EXPENDITURE.

		£	s.	d.
1875.				
Dec. 15	By balance due from the company -	0	14	6
1876.				
Jan. 11	By cash distributed amongst the objects of Macham's trust -	129	1	5
,,	do. paid hallkeeper bill for the year 1875 - - -	3	3	0
,,	do. do. gratuity	0	10	6
,,	do. members for attendance -	3	15	0
Feb. 7	,, do. amongst six poor widows -	30	0	0
,,	do. do. six poor masters -	12	0	0
April 3	,, do. members for attendance -	1	0	0
May 27	,, do. do. do. -	3	5	0
July 3	,, do. for repairing wooden chest -	0	6	9
,,	do. expenses of visit to Sullen's farm - - - -	8	1	5
,,	do. members for attendance -	3	10	0
,,	do. chamberlain, one year's caveat money to Midsummer 1876 - - - -	1	1	0
Aug. 29	,, do. members for attendance -	2	10	0
Oct. 5	,, do. do. do. -	4	5	0
,,	do. for the purchase of 16*l.* 7*s.* consols on account of Sullen's farm investment account -	15	16	10
Dec.	,, do. paid insurance in London and Liverpool and Globe of Sullen's farm to Christmas 1877 - - - -	1	16	0
,,	receipt stamps for Sullen's farm	0	0	4
,,	tavern bills - - { 5 3 6 / 27 5 3 / 0 4 2 }			
		32	12	11
,,	printer's do. - -	1	9	0
,,	beadle's do., including commision on quarterage collected by him	12	14	7
,,	clerk's bill - - -	13	15	8
,,	do. do. Macham's trust -	11	4	2
,,	do. do. King's gift -	1	11	0
,,	credit King's gift - -	1	1	0
,,	do. Macham's trust - -	1	1	0
,,	balance on account of Macham's trust - - - -	119	12	9
,,	do. King's gift - - -	34	0	4
		£449	19	2

DETAILED STATEMENT of INCOME and EXPENDITURE for the Year 1877.

INCOME.

			£	s.	d.
		Balance in hand on last account, viz.:—			
		On account of Macham's trust - 119 12 9			
		On account of King's gift - - 34 0 4			
			153	13	1
1877.					
Jan.	8	To cash of Mr. White, half year's dividend on 1,489*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* consols, due 5th instant -	22	6	11
	,,	do. of Mr. Williams for friends dinner - - - - -	1	7	4
April	9	,, do. of Mr. W. G. Harrison, fines for non-attendance - - -	1	4	0
	,,	do. of Mr. J. S. Hincks do. -	0	2	6
	,,	do. of Mr. Gilliatt, a quarter's rent due to Christmas 1876 of Sullen's farm - - -	35	0	0
July	2	,, do. of Mr. Harris, fine for non-attendance - - - -	0	4	0
	,,	do. of Mr. Ower do. - - -	0	8	0
	,,	do. of Mr. Sawtell do. - - -	0	4	0
	,,	do. of Mr. Gilliatt, a quarters' rent due to Lady day last of Sullen's farm - - - -	35	0	0
	,,	do. of Mr. Robert Eaton James, fee on admission by redemption and election on livery - -	20	10	0
	,,	do. of do. fee in lieu of quarterage - - - -	2	0	0
	,,	do. of Mr. Charles Hamilton Townend, fee on admission by redemption - - - -	5	10	0
Oct.	4	,, do. of Mr. Barlow, fine for non-attendance - - -	0	4	0
	,,	do. of Mr. Robins do. - - -	0	8	0
	,,	do. of Mr. J. W. Jarvis do. - -	0	4	0
	,,	do. of Mr. White, a half years' dividend on 1,489*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* consols, due 5th July -	22	6	11
	,,	do. of Mr. Boyce for July dinner	1	1	0
	,,	do. of Mr. Peachey do. - -	1	1	0
	,,	do. of Mr. Jarvis do. - - -	1	1	0
	,,	do. of Mr. Ower do. - - -	1	1	0
	,,	do. of Mr. Williams do. (self and friend) - - - -	2	11	0
Nov.	17	,, of Mr. Hare, fines for non-attendance - - - -	0	12	0
	,,	do. of Mr. Gilliatt, two quarter's rent of Sullen's farm to Michaelmas - - -	70	0	0
	,,	do. of do. one year's insurance, due Michaelmas 1876 - -	1	16	0
	,,	do. of do. expenses of court -	3	15	0
	,,	do. quarterage collected by beadle - - - - -	4	16	0
	,,	do. Mr. Nicholson, master's fee -	12	12	0
	,,	do. Mr. Hincks, upper warden -	6	6	0
	,,	do. of Mr. Burden, renter warden - - - -	6	6	0
	,,	do. of Mr. Nicholson for July dinner - - - -	1	10	0
	,,	do. of Macham's trust - -	1	1	0
	,,	do. of King's gift - - -	1	1	0
		Amount undistributed - - -	3	5	0
		Balance due from company - -	7	15	3
			£428	3	0

EXPENDITURE.

			£	s.	d.
1876.		By balance due from the company -	9	12	8
1877.					
Jan.	8	By cash distributed amongst the objects of Macham's trust -	119	12	9
	,,	do. hall keeper's bill for the year 1876 - - - -	3	13	6
	,,	do. gratuity - - - -	0	10	6
	,,	do. members for attendance -	3	0	0
Feb.	5	,, do. amongst six poor widows -	30	0	0
	,,	do. five poor masters - -	10	0	0
April	9	,, do. Messrs. Ede & Son for the use of seven livery gowns on 25th July 1876 - -	1	15	0
	,,	do. one poor master - - -	2	0	0
July		,, do. chamberlain, one year's caveat fee to Midsummer 1877	1	1	0
Nov.	17	,, do. members for attendance -	3	5	0
Dec.		,, do. paid insurance in Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company of Sullen's farm to Christmas 1878 -	1	16	0
	,,	do. receipt stamps for Sullen's farm - - - -	0	0	4
	,,	tavern bills - - { 3 12 6 / 0 17 0 / 26 4 2	30	13	8
	,,	printer's do. - { 1 10 0 / 0 11 0	2	1	0
	,,	beadle's do., including commission on quarterage collected by him - - -	13	1	9
	,,	clerk's bill - - - -	17	0	0
	,,	do. Macham's trust - -	12	19	10
	,,	do. King's gift - - -	2	12	11
	,,	credit King's gift - -	1	1	0
	,,	do. Macham's trust - -	1	1	0
	,,	balance on account of Macham's trust - - - -	124	19	10
	,,	do. King's gift - -	33	0	3
		Macham's trust, one member unpaid - - - -	3	5	0
			£428	3	0

DETAILED STATEMENT of INCOME and EXPENDITURE for the YEAR 1878.

INCOME.

		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Balance in hand on last account, viz.:		
	On account of Macham's trust	128 4 10	
	On account of King's gift	33 0 3	
			161 5 1
1878.			
Jan. 14	To cash of Mr. White, half-year's dividend on 1,489*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* consols, due 5th inst.		22 6 11
	,, do. of Mr. Sawtell, for fine as third warden		6 6 0
	,, do. of do. for dinner in July		1 1 0
	,, do. of three dividends of 2*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.* each on the 169*l.* 13*s.* consols, Macham's reserve fund due respectively on 5th Jan. and 5th July 1877, and 5th Jan. 1878		7 10 9
Feb. 4	,, do. proceeds of sale of 27*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.* consols, to pay fees on the admission of Mr. Eames as tenant on the rolls of Sullen's farm		26 1 3
April 1	,, do. of Mr. Ower, fines for non-attendance		0 4 0
	,, do. of Mr. Barlow do.		0 4 0
	,, do. of Mr. Hincks do.		0 4 0
	,, do. of Mr. Sawtell do.		0 8 0
	,, do. of Mr. Blewitt, a quarter's rent due to Christmas 1877 of Sullen's farm		35 0 0
July 1	,, do. of Mr. Harrison, fines for non-attendance		0 18 6
	,, do. of Mr. Eames do.		0 8 0
	,, do. of Mr. Blewitt, a quarter's rent due to Lady Day last of Sullen's farm		35 0 0
	,, do. of Mr. Hare, fines for non-attendance		0 16 0
	,, do. of Mr. Barlowe do.		0 4 0
	,, do. of Mr. White do.		0 4 0
	,, do. of Mr. J. W. Jarvis do.		0 4 0
	,, do. of Mr. White, half-year's dividend on 1,489*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* consols, due 5th inst.		22 6 11
	,, do. of Mr. Ower, for July dinner		1 1 0
Dec.	,, do. of Mr. Blewitt, two quarters' rent, due at Michaelmas, for Sullen's farm		70 0 0
	,, do. of do., one year's premium of insurance, due Michaelmas 1877		1 16 0
	,, do quarterage collected by beadle		6 0 0
	,, do. of Mr. Hincks, master's fee		12 12 0
	,, do. of Mr. Burden, upper warden's fee		6 6 0
	,, do. of Mr. Sawtell, renter warden's fine		6 6 0
	,, do. of Mr. Harrison, middle warden's fine		6 6 0
	,, do. Mr. Peachey, for July dinner		1 1 0
	,, do. Mr. Boyce, self and two friends		4 7 6
	,, do. of Macham's trust		1 1 0
	,, do. of King's gift		1 1 0
	Balance due from the company		14 11 7
			£453 1 6

EXPENDITURE.

		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1877.	By balance due from the company		7 15 3
1878.			
Jan. 14	cash to Sir R. W. Carden and Co. for the purchase of 7*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* consols, on account of Sullen's farm investment account		7 10 9
	,, do. distributed amongst the objects of Macham's trust		128 4 10
	,, do. hallkeeper's bill for the year 1877		3 3 0
	,, do. gratuity		0 10 6
Feb. 4	,, do. distributed amongst six poor widows under King's gift		30 0 0
	,, do. do. six poor masters		12 0 0
April 1	,, do. to Messrs. Pattison and Co., fees on admission of Mr. Eames as tenant on the Rolls of Sullen's farm, viz.:		
	Two heriots	£ s. d. 12 12 0	
	Fines	2 1 6	
	,, allotment	0 2 9	
	Steward's fees	11 5 0	
			26 1 3
July 1	,, do. expenses of visit to Sullen's farm		9 2 6
	,, do. chamberlain, one year's caveat fee to Midsummer 1878		1 1 0
	,, do. paid premium of insurance in Liverpool and London Insurance Company of Sullen's farm to Christmas 1879		1 16 0
	,, receipt stamps for Sullen's farm		0 0 4
	,, tavern bills, Macham's trust	£ s. d. 1 16 0 4 9 6 29 1 0	
			35 6 6
	,, printer's do.		0 15 0
	,, beadle's do., including commission on quarterage collected by him		11 16 6
	,, clerk's bill		13 2 10
	,, do. Macham's trust		12 11 10
	,, do. King's gift		1 11 0
	,, credit, King's gift		1 1 0
	,, do. Macham's trust		1 1 0
	,, balance on account of Macham's trust		115 8 4
	,, do. King's gift		33 2 1
			£453 1 6

DETAILED STATEMENT of INCOME and EXPENDITURE for the YEAR 1879.

INCOME.

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	Balance in hand on last account, viz.:						
	On account of Macham's trust	115	8	4			
	On account of King's gift	33	2	1			
					148	10	5
1879.							
Jan. 13	To cash of Mr. White, dividend due on 5th inst. on 1,489*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* consols				22	6	11
	,, do. Mr. Williams, fine for non-attendance				0	4	0
	,, do. of Mr. Turner, do.				0	4	0
	,, do. of Mr. Harrison, do.				0	4	0
	,, do. of Mr. Sawtell, do.				0	8	0
	,, do. of Mr. Williams for dinner in July last for self and friend				2	19	9
	,, do. of Mr. Turner, for do.				1	1	0
	,, do. amount undistributed in Macham's trust carried over till next year's distribution				1	18	4
Feb. 3	,, do. of Mr. Blewitt, quarter's rent due Christmas 1878, of Sullen's farm	£ 35	s. 0	d. 0			
	,, do. of do., one year's premium of insurance due Michaelmas 1878	1	16	0			
		36	16	0			
	Less 35*s.* allowed for four quarter's property tax for the year ending 5th April 1878, and 58*s.* 4*d.* for the year ending 5th April 1879	4	13	4			
					32	2	8
April 7	,, do. of Mr. Harris, fine for non-attendance				0	4	0
	,, do. of Mr. Ower, do.				0	4	0
	,, do. of Mr. William Edward Frere, fees on admission to freedom by redemption, and election on the livery				20	10	0
	,, do. fee in lieu of quarterage				2	0	0
July 7	,, do. of Mr. Burden, fine for non-attendance				0	6	6
	,, do. Mr. Sawtell, do.				0	4	0
	,, do. Mr. White, dividend due 5th inst. on 1,489*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* consols				22	6	11
	,, do. Mr. Blewitt, quarter's rent, due Lady-day last, of Sullen's farm				35	0	0
Oct. 2	,, do. of Mr. Ower, fine for non-attendance				0	4	0
	,, do. of Mr. Barlow, do.				0	4	0
	,, do. of Mr. Deacon, do.				0	4	0
	,, do. of Mr. Hincks, for dinner of two friends in July last				2	8	6
	,, do. of Mr. Blewitt, quarter's rent due Midsummer last, of Sullen's farm				35	0	0
	,, do. of Inland Revenue, return of property tax on Sullen's farm for 1876, 1878, and 1879				5	16	8
	,, do. of Mr. N. G. Baker, fee on admission to the freedom by servitude				3	10	0
Dec.	,, do. of Mr. Blewitt, quarter's rent, due Michaelmas last, on Sullen's farm				35	0	0
	,, do. of do., one year's premium of insurance, due Michaelmas last				1	16	0
	,, do. quarterage collected by beadle				4	16	0
	,, do. of Mr. Burden, master's fee				12	12	0
	,, do. Mr. Sawtell, upper warden's fine				6	6	0
	,, do. Mr. Harrison, Q.C., renter warden's fine				6	6	0
	,, do. Mr. Hare, middle do.				6	6	0
	,, do. of Macham's trust				1	1	0
	,, do. of King's gift				1	1	0
	,, balance due from the company				3	7	11
					£416	13	7

EXPENDITURE.

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1878.	By balance due from the company				14	11	7
1879.							
Jan. 13	,, cash distributed amongst the objects of Macham's trust	113	10	0			
	,, do. carried over till next year's distribution	1	18	4			
					115	18	4
	,, do. hallkeeper's bill for the year 1878				2	12	6
	,, do. do. gratuity				0	10	6
Feb. 3	,, do. distributed amongst six poor widows under King's gift				30	0	0
	,, do. do. five poor masters				10	0	0
April 7	,, do. do. one do.				2	0	0
,, 8	,, do. income tax for the two years ending 5th April 1879				0	15	8
Oct. 2	,, do. Messrs. Pattison and Co. for further charges in respect of the admission of Mr. T. R. Eames, as tenant on the rolls of Sullen's farm				1	1	0
	,, do. Mr. Boyce, expenses of survey and report as to state of repair of buildings at Sullen's farm				2	9	0
	,, do. chamberlain, one year's caveat fee to Midsummer 1879				1	1	0
	,, do. premium of insurance in Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company of Sullen's farm to Christmas 1880				1	16	0
	,, do. paid for receipt stamps for Sullen's farm				0	0	4
	,, tavern bills, Macham's trust	£ 3	s. 8	d. 0			
		1	4	6			
		0	10	0			
		23	1	0			
					28	3	6
	,, printer's ditto				1	2	0
	,, beadle's do., including commission on quarterage collected by him				12	16	9
	,, clerk's bill				16	6	8
	,, do. Macham's trust				10	14	0
	,, do. King's gift				1	11	0
	,, credit, Macham's trust				1	1	0
	,, do. King's gift				1	1	0
	Balance on account of Macham's trust				128	7	10
	Do. do. King's gift				33	3	11
					£416	13	7

Feltmakers' Company—*continued.*

Detailed Statement of Income and Expenditure for the year 1880.

Income.

		£	s.	d.
	Balance in hand on last account, viz.:—			
	On account of Macham's trust - 128 7 10			
	On account of King's gift - - 33 3 11			
		161	11	9
1880.				
Jan. 12.	To cash of Mr. White, fine for non-attendance - - -	0	8	0
	,, do. of Mr. Nicholson do. - -	0	4	0
	,, do. of Mr. Harrison do. -	0	6	6
	,, do. of Mr. White, dividend due 5th inst. on 1,489*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* consols - - - -	22	6	11
	,, do. of Mr. Boyce, for dinner in July last of two friends -	2	8	6
April 5	,, do. of Mr. Ower, fine for non-attendance - - -	0	4	0
	,, do. of Mr. Hincks do. -	0	4	0
	,, do. of Mr. Sawtell do. -	0	6	6
	,, do. of Mr. Blewitt, quarter's rent due Christmas last of Sullen's farm - - - -	35	0	0
	,, do. of Mr. Townsend, fee on election on the livery - -	15	0	0
July 5	,, do. of Mr. Harrison, fine for non-attendance - - -	0	4	0
	,, do. of Mr. White, dividend due 5th inst. on 1,489*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* consols - - - -	22	6	11
	,, do. of Mr. William Wollaston Karslake, fees on admission to freedom by redemption and election on the livery - -	20	10	0
	,, do. of do., fee in lieu of quarterage - - - - -	2	0	0
	,, do. of Mr. Robert William Dibdin, fees on freedom, livery, and in lieu of quarterage -	22	10	0
	,, do. of Mr. Joseph George Churchward do. - - -	22	10	0
	,, do. of Mr. Blewitt, quarter's rent to Lady Day last of Sullen's farm - 35 0 0			
	less property tax of 5*d.* in the £ to 5th April last - - 2 18 4			
		32	1	8
Oct. 7	,, cash of Mr. Hare, fines for non-attendance - - - -	1	13	0
	,, do. of Mr. Barlow do. -	0	12	0
	,, do. of Mr. Blewitt, quarter's rent to Midsummer of Sullen's farm	35	0	0
	,, do. of Mr. Sawtell, master's fine	12	12	0
Nov. 29	,, do. of Mr. Wetherell, fee on admission by redemption and election on the livery - -	20	10	0
	,, do. of do., fee in lieu of quarterage	2	0	0
	,, do. of Mr. Enrique Fynn, fee on admission by patrimony and election on the livery - -	18	10	0
	,, do. of do., fee in lieu of quarterage	2	0	0
	,, do. of Mr. J. W. Jarvis, fine for non-attendance - -	0	4	0
Dec.	,, do. of Mr. Blewitt, quarter's rent to Michaelmas last of Sullen's farm - - -	35	0	0
	,, do. of do., one year's premium of insurance, due Michaelmas last	1	16	0
	,, do., quarterage collected by beadle - - - -	4	0	0
	,, do. of Mr. Harrison, fee, upper warden's - - -	6	6	0
	,, do. of Mr. Hare, renter warden's do. - - - -	6	6	0
	,, do. of Mr. Robins, middle warden's do. - - -	6	6	0
	,, do. of Mr. Burden, four dinners	7	5	4
	,, do. of Mr. Sawtell, one dinner -	1	16	4
	,, do. of Macham's trust - -	1	1	0
	,, do. of King's gift - -	1	1	0
		£524	1	5

Expenditure.

		£	s.	d.
1879.				
	By balance due from the company -	3	7	11
1880.				
Jan. 12	,, cash distributed amongst the objects of Macham's trust -	128	7	10
	,, do. hallkeeper's bill for the year 1879 - - - -	2	12	6
	,, do. do. gratuity - -	0	10	6
Feb. 2	,, do. distributed amongst five poor widows under King's gift -	25	0	0
	,, do. do. five poor masters	10	0	0
April 5	,, do. do. one poor master	2	0	0
	,, do. do. one poor widow	5	0	0
	,, do. income-tax for the year ending 5th April 1880 - -	0	4	1
July 5	,, do. expenses of visit of deputation to Sullen's farm - -	5	5	0
,, 8	,, do. paid carriage of banner -	0	1	0
	,, do. stamping freedom book 1877	6	0	0
	,, do. do. 1879	4	0	0
	,, do. do. 1880	13	0	0
	,, receipt stamps for Sullen's farm	0	0	4
	,, cash premium of insurance in Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company of Sullen's farm to Christmas 1881 - - - -	1	16	0
	,, refreshments at distribution of Macham's charity - -	1	15	0
	,, tavern bills - - -	50	16	6
	,, printer's do. - - -	3	17	6
	,, beadle's do., including commission on quarterage collected by him - - - - -	15	12	4
	,, clerk's bill - - -	23	18	10
	,, do. Macham's trust -	9	9	2
	,, do. King's gift - -	3	16	11
	,, credit Macham's trust - -	1	1	0
	,, do. King's gift - -	1	1	0
	Balance on account of Macham's trust - - - - -	119	11	2
	Do. do. King's gift - - - -	30	19	10
	Do. do. Company	54	17	0
		£524	1	5

Part IV.—M.

Return M.—General and Technical Education.

A statement as to whether the company does anything to subsidize or encourage education, whether general or technical, and a return of the means (if any) so employed, and of the amount expended on such objects during each of the last preceding 10 years.

The company, in the year 1875, offered prizes for essays and specimens, with a view to the manufacture and application of felt. The sum so expended was 16*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

PART V.—REFORM.

Part V.—Reform.

The Commissioners, being bound to report to Her Majesty "what measures (if any) are in their "judgment, expedient and necessary for improving or altering the constitution of the companies, or "the appropriation or administration of the property or revenues thereof," respectfully invite the attention of the officers of the companies to this part of the Commission.

The Commissioners will be very glad to receive and consider any suggestions respecting this part of the Commission with which the officers of the companies may do the Commissioners the honour of favouring them.

The master, wardens, and assistants have no suggestions to offer on this head.

Their trust properties are strictly and economically administered, in pursuance of the testamentary directions of the founders and the scheme settled by the court as to one of them as above stated. The general income consists entirely of voluntary payments, forming on an average an inconsiderable total per year, and the expenditure tends to the promotion of good fellowship and social intercourse among those who administer the charities entrusted to their care without deductions.

APPENDIX A.

The company gave a considerable amount of information to the Municipal Commissioners appointed in 1834. The majority of the court were then hatters, and the company was, to a considerable extent composed of members of the trade, but control of the trade had been gradually abandoned. It was stated that the trade had been greatly injured by the control of the unions.

The following is an extract from the 1834 return respecting the property and expenditure of the company:—

The gross receipts of the corporation for three years have been as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
1830	433	11	3
1831	394	12	11
1832	340	18	8

A portion of this arises from the dividends of 1,000*l.* South Sea Annuities and 400*l.* Consols, derived from a bequest of Mr. Thomas King, the annual dividends whereof, amounting to 42*l.*, are paid to six poor widows and six poor freemen. Another portion arises from a copyhold estate, consisting of a messuage and about 41 acres of land, in the parish of Upminster, in the county of Essex, called Salter's farm, derived from Philip Machan; the land tax of 6*l.* was redeemed by the company 6th August 1805, for 220*l.*, 3 per cent. Consols. The rents of Salter's farm are distributed as follows: 25*l.* per annum to 25 poor freemen; 5*l.* per annum to poor widows of freemen residing in Southwark, and 2*l.* per annum to poor widows of freemen residing in London. The remainder of the income is applied in insurance of the buildings, and in the fines and fees payable to the lord of the manor and the steward, which on the last admission amounted to 34*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* It does not appear that the trust accounts are kept separate from the general accounts of the company. The savings of the company, and the sum of 20*l.* presented by members put on the court, are from time to time invested in the three and a half per cent.

The remainder of the income of the company arises from fines and fees on admission, &c., and from the quarterage paid by freemen, or from compensations in lieu thereof.

The master, wardens, and livery usually dine together on Lord Mayor's day, which dinner is paid for by the stewards, and the fines and the general funds of the company.

The master, wardens, and assistants dine together on the election day, but it is alleged that the expenses of that dinner are more than paid for by their own fines on serving the offices of master and wardens. The only other dinners given is a small dinner of the committee for election of stewards, at an average expense of about 8*l.* annually, and on the audit of accounts the auditors have tea or other refreshments, at an expense of about 2*l.* per annum. The residue of the funds is stated to be expended in "payment of the "stewards and emoluments of the officers of the company."

FLETCHERS' COMPANY.

The Returns of this Company were made under protest.

PART I.—FOUNDATION AND OBJECT.

Returns A to H, both inclusive.

Return A.—A statement of the date, ascertained or probable, of the foundation of the company, and of the circumstances, so far as they can be discovered from its documents of foundation or archives, in which the company had its origin.

Return B.—A list of the charters, charters of inspeximus, and other instruments of a similar nature, whether originals or copies, which have been at any time in the possession of the company, together with an abstract of the purport of each, regard being specially had to any evidence which it may contain as to the object of the foundation of the company.

Return C.—A list of any trust deeds "founding, regulating, or affecting" the company, with the date of each, the names of the parties thereto, and an abstract of the purport of each.

Return D.—A list, with dates, of any "decrees of court," whether of the Courts of Common Law or of Chancery, or of any acts of the Court of Aldermen or of the Court of Common Council, "regulating or affecting" the company, with a statement of the effect of each decision.

Return E.—A list of any other documents, not included in the descriptions in the preceding returns, which "found, regulate, or affect" the company, with dates and an abstract of the effect of each.

Return F.—A concise history of the company from the time of its foundation to the present day, with special reference to the inquiry contained in the commission as to "the objects for which the company "was founded," and "how far those objects are now being carried into effect."

Return G.—Has the company a licence in mortmain? When was such licence granted (referring to the document by description)? What is its extent, and to what extent is it now unexhausted?

Return H.—Is there vested in the company, and how, whether by charter, statute, order of the Court of Aldermen, act of Common Council, or otherwise, any right of exercising superintendence over, or any duty or discretion to encourage in any way, any and what art, trade, or business? State the nature and local limits of such control. In what manner, and to what extent, is such control now exercised? If such control is not now exercised, state the circumstances under which its exercise has fallen into desuetude.

A.—It is probable that the company was founded in the 15th century, inasmuch as the grant of arms which is in the company's possession is dated in the seventh year of Edward IV. None of the circumstances connected with the foundation of the company are known. It is a company founded by prescription and not by grant.

B.—None are known of.

C.—Ditto.

D.—None are known of except the Orders of the Aldermen or Common Council which regulate the number of wardens, assistants, and liverymen.

E.—None.

F.—The local limits of the company are the city and liberties of London, the company being an appendage to the Corporation of London. It is a company by prescription having been recognized by the Corporation of London from time immemorial. Previously to the reign of Henry VII. it obtained a livery, and in that reign obtained a crest to its then ancient coat of arms. In point of precedence it is the 39th company of the city. No charter can now be discovered, and the ancient books of the company are supposed to have been destroyed by fire. The oldest entry in connexion with the cash accounts of the company now in the possession of the company is dated 25th January 1775; in connexion with its proceedings 26th January 1767; admission of Freemen 6th february 1732: all these accounts have since been regularly continued up to the present time. Numerous entries of very ancient dates respecting this company are to be seen in the journals and repertories of the Corporation of London. They principally relate to differences between this company and the Bowyers, returns of the number of the livery and the employment of foreigners. The company has not a common seal. The wardens and court of assistants are the ruling body, and they fill up their vacancies as they occur as hereinafter stated.

G.—Nothing is known about this, but the company does, as hereinafter appears, hold the freehold of a warehouse in the city of London, formerly the site of their hall, which is held in the names of five gentlemen as trustees for the company.

H.—No.

I.

Return I.—A list of the charities, eleemosynary, educational, or otherwise, which are under the management of the company, stating in each case the name of the founder, the date and nature of the benefaction, its original and its present value, and the purposes to which the funds have been applied for each of the last preceding 10 years.

The company has no charity connected with it, and no charitable funds.

PART II.—A.

Constitution and Privileges of Membership.

Return A.—Governing Body.

1. State the present constitution of the governing body of the company, whether such constitution is according to the charter, and if not, in what respects such constitution varies therefrom, and when and how such alteration was made.

2. State the qualifications for membership of the governing body of the company, the time and periods of election, and the qualifications of the voters at elections to the governing body.
3. State the functions of the governing body, and of the different members of the same respectively, and whether the members of the governing body pay any and what fees or fines on admission thereto, and whether they are paid any and what salaries or amounts in respect of their services respectively.
4. State the nature of the business which comes before the governing body of the company, the method adopted in transacting it, the times at which the governing body meets for business purposes, the way in which the opinions of the members are taken, and whether the resolutions and decisions of the governing body are published, or are otherwise accessible to any or all, and which of, the members of the company.
5. State whether the members of the governing body are liable to suspension or removal on any and what grounds, and by what method such suspension or removal is effected.
6. Has the company any byelaws sanctioned by the Courts of Law or Chancery, or by the Courts of Aldermen or of Common Council, or otherwise? State the effect of such byelaws.

1. The governing body consists of two wardens, an upper and a renter warden, and 10 assistants.

2. There are no qualifications, except that nominees for the court must be liverymen at the time of nomination. The court of assistants fills up vacancies as it pleases.

3. The upper warden presides at the meetings of the company, and the renter warden receives and pays all money and property of the company under the direction of the court, but they have no salary or incidental emoluments.

The assistants, with the wardens, hold generally quarterly courts. They elect wardens, also the clerk and beadle, audit the accounts of the renter warden, and generally manage the affairs of the company. They have the general privileges of the livery, but no salary or incidental emoluments. The fees payable on entrance to the court appear under Return B.

The clerk is elected by the wardens and court of assistants; he attends all courts, takes the minutes of the proceedings, fills up the summonses for their meetings and receipts for quarterage, makes returns and attends the revising barrister, and generally transacts the business of a clerk or secretary. His salary is 10*l.* 10*s.* a year. He, however, receives 1*l.* on the admission of every freeman, and 10*s.* on that of a liveryman. His emoluments average about 12*l.* a year. The beadle is also elected by the court; he attends their meetings, and collects the quarterage; his salary is 6*l.* a year, and he receives 5*s.* a day for attending at the wicket on every common hall, 2*s.* 6*d.* on every admission of a freeman, 5*s.* on the admission of each member on the court, and his emoluments amount to about 7*l.* or 8*l.* a year.

4. The court meets generally once a quarter, but has framed no rules for the conduct of its business. Resolutions are not published. The question of accessibility has never arisen.

5. No suspension or removal has, as far as it is known, ever taken place.

6. No.

PART II.—B.

RETURN B.—Admission to Membership.

1. State the qualifications for membership of the company, the several grades of membership of the company, and whether women are admitted to membership.
2. State the several modes in which the freedom of the company may be obtained, the circumstances entitling an applicant to admission under each mode respectively, and the fees payable in respect of admission under each mode respectively.
3. State whether persons exercising any particular trade are required by statute or otherwise to become free of the company. Is there any process by which members of such trade can become members of the company, and is there any process for compelling such persons to procure admission, and are such processes enforced, and to what extent? Is the freedom of the City of London in any and what way a condition precedent or subsequent to membership? Are there any members who are not free of the City of London? Do persons exercising any particular trade commonly become members of the company? If so, how many members of such trade are at present members of the company? What is the number of the members of the trade (if any) the name of which is borne by the company, who are members of the company?
4. Are freemen liable to disfranchisement, and if so, for what reasons, and what is the mode of disfranchisement?
5. Is the livery of the company limited or unlimited in number? What are the qualifications for election to the livery, who are the electors thereto, and how do the elections thereto take place, and what fees are payable on election? Are liverymen liable to removal from the livery, and for what reasons?

1. There is no special qualification for admission to the freedom. The freemen of the company are eligible to be admitted to the freedom of the city, and may afterwards be admitted to the livery by the court of assistants, and afterwards may be elected on the court. No women have hitherto been admitted.

2. The freedom of the company is obtained by patrimony, servitude, redemption, or gift. The fees are as follows:—

By patrimony or servitude.

	£	s.	d.
Company	1	2	0
Stamp duty	1	0	0
Clerk	1	0	0
Beadle	0	2	6
Poor box	0	2	6
	£3	7	0

By redemption.

	£	s.	d.
Company	1	2	0
Stamp duty	3	0	0
Clerk	1	0	0
Beadle	0	2	6
Poor box	0	2	6
	£5	7	0

By gift.

No case of admission by gift is on record.

3. The company has now no connexion with any particular trade. There is no binding rule or understanding in connexion with the freedom of the city. In many cases freemen of the company admitted upon the livery have been previously made free of the city, and where this is not the case the freedom of the city has generally followed shortly afterwards. There are two members who are not free of the city.

4. No disfranchisement has ever taken place or apparently been thought of.

5. The number of liverymen is limited to 25. Any freeman of the company may be elected. They are elected by the court of assistants. The fees are as follows:—

Where freedom was obtained by patrimony or servitude.	£	s.	d.	By redemption.	£	s.	d.
Company	10	0	0	Company	15	0	0
Clerk	0	10	0	Clerk	0	10	0
Beadle	0	2	6	Beadle	0	2	6
	£10	12	6		£15	12	6

No question of removal of liverymen has arisen.

Part II.—C.

Return C.—Number of members.

State (1) the present number of freemen, (2) the present number of the livery, (3) the present number of other members, (4) the number of admissions to the freedom by each mode respectively, and (5) the number of calls to the livery which have respectively taken place during each of the last preceding ten years.

1. Nineteen.
2. Nineteen.
3. None.
4. The number of admissions to the freedom (which have all been by redemption) for the last 10 years have been as follows:—

1870	None.
1871	3
1872	1
1873	None.
1874	1
1875	1
1876	None.
1877	3
1878	1
1879	None.
1880	2

5. The admissions to the livery have been the same as to the freedom.

Part II.—D.

Return D.—(1) State the number of apprentices bound at the company's hall, or otherwise under the auspices of the company during each of the last ten years. (2) State how many have been bound during each of the last ten years to members following the trade (if any) the name of which is borne by the company. (3) In what cases and to what extent have the fees or premiums of such apprentice been paid by the company.

1. None.
2. None.

Part II.—E.

Return E.—Profits and Privileges.

1. State with fullness what are the advantages, pecuniary or otherwise, incident to the position of a member of the company in each grade of membership, as (1) a freeman, (2) a liveryman, (3) master, warden, or otherwise a member of the governing body.
2. State the sums paid on an average annually for the preceding ten years by the company to the members according to the grades of membership mentioned above, and of what such sums consisted, whether (1) fees, and of what nature, (2) pensions, or (3) other payments, specifying the nature of the same respectively.
3. What circumstances are in practice held to constitute a claim to a pension or donation? State the number of present pensioners and donees respectively, and the amounts paid to them as such respectively. How many pensioners and donees are connected with the trade (if any) the name of which is borne by the company?
4. (1) What is the average standing of a member when he becomes a member of the governing body, and (2) what is the average time for which a member continues on the governing body?
5. Does the company carry on any and what trade or manufacture with which its title is directly or indirectly connected? If so, what is the capital, and from what sources is it derived, and how are the profits (if any) divided or dealt with?

1. (1, 2, 3.) There are no advantages beyond the fact of belonging to a city company.
2. Nothing. Except a grant of 5*l.* made to Mr. Rees a poor member of the court on the 30th April 1878.
3. There are no rules on the subject and at present there are no pensioners. The last pensioner, the widow of a former member, died in 1873.
4. This matter is of no importance in the case of the Fletchers' Company.
5. No.

FLETCHERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

PART III.—OFFICERS AND SERVANTS.

RETURN A.—A list of the officers of the company, with a statement of the duties of each, the amount of his salary and emoluments, and whether or not he is a member of the company.

RETURN B.—A list of the servants of the company, with a statement of the duties of each, and of the amounts of their wages and other emoluments.

RETURN C.—A statement as to the mode in which the officers and servants of the company are respectively appointed.

A.—Clerk—Alfred James Shepheard. Salary, &c. stated above. Return, Part II. A.
B.—Beadle—Henry Brighten. Salary, &c. stated above. Return, Part II. A.
C.—See above return. Part II. A.

PART IV.

1881.

A.

The only real property belonging to the company is the freehold land with the warehouse erected in the place of their hall, now known as No. 46, formerly No. 25, St. Mary Axe.

This property is now let on lease to Frederick Parsons, for a term of 90 years, from the 24th June 1861, at a ground rent of 63*l.* per annum.

B.

RETURN B. 1.—List of Moneys belonging to the Fletchers' Company, invested in Government or other Stocks, Shares, Funds, or Securities.

The only stock belonging to the company is as follows:—

Amount of Stock, &c.	Description of Stock.	Source from whence arising, *e.g.*, gift with name of donor, bequest with name of testator, sale of lands, and which, &c.	In what Name standing, *e.g.*, Company, Chancery Division of High Court of Justice, &c.	To what account belonging, *e.g.*, any particular fund or trust account.	Net Annual Receipt.
£ 210	India 4*l.* per cent.	The stock appears to have been purchased out of the ordinary funds of the Company.	Edward Tewart and Arthur Pouchin Silberrad.	There is no trust known to be connected with it.	

This stock with the freehold above mentioned is the whole of the property belonging to the company except one or two articles of interest.

B. 2.—A return of the balance of moneys in the hands of the company unappropriated in their accounts on the 31st December in each of the last preceding 10 years.

B. 3.—A return of the estimated value of the plate, pictures, furniture, and other property, at present on the premises of the company, or in their possession elsewhere.

B. 2.—There has been a balance due to the renter warden on every account until the last account (1879 and 1880), where there was a balance in his hands of 15*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*
B 3.—Under 10*l.*

PART IV.—RETURN C.

RETURN C. (1).—A list of any properties of which the company is trustee, with the names of the *cestui que trust* in each instance, the nature of the trust, the nature and description of the property, and a statement of the sums received by the company in respect of the same, and of the manner in which such sums have been expended or disposed of during each of the last 10 years.

RETURN C. (2).—A list of any properties of which the company is *cestui que trust*, with the names of the trustees in each instance, the nature of the trust, the nature and description of the property, and a statement of the sums received by the company in respect of the same during each of the last 10 years.

1. None.
2. None, unless an ancient right which seems to exist, but which is not exercised, to borrow money from the Bowyers' Company and the Leathersellers' Company can be called a property.

PART IV.—RETURN D.

RETURN D.—A list of properties of any other description than those included in the preceding classes, together with a statement of the incomes derived therefrom by the company during each of the preceding 10 years.

None.

Part IV.—E.

Return E.—Internal sources of income.

A list of the annual amounts received in each of the last ten years in respect of (1) fees paid on admission to the freedom of the company, specifying the amounts paid in respect of each mode of admission thereto; (2) fines or fees paid on admission to the livery of the company; (3) fines or fees paid by members on coming on the court of the company; (4) fines or fees paid on promotion to the offices of warden, &c.; (5) any other internal sources of income, specifying the same.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
1.—1870	5 10 0	1876	2 7 0	Including clerk's and beadle's fees.
1871	Nothing	1877	4 14 0	
1872	2 7 0	1878	2 7 0	
1873	2 7 0	1879	Nothing	
1874	2 7 0	1880	4 14 0	
1875	Nothing			
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
2.—1870	16 17 6	1876	5 12 6	Including clerk's and beadle's fees.
1871	Nothing	1877	5 12 6	
1872	5 12 6	1878	5 12 6	
1873	Nothing	1879	Nothing	
1874	11 5 0	1880	31 5 0	
1875	Nothing			
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
3.—1870	Nothing	1876	5 5 0	
1871	15 15 0	1877	Nothing	
1872	5 5 0	1878	Nothing	
1873	Nothing	1879	Nothing	
1874	5 5 0	1880	Nothing	
1875	Nothing			

4.—None.

5.—Nothing but the quarterages paid by members, which are 10*s.* per annum for the livery and 1*l.* per annum for members of the court of assistants.

Part IV.—F.

Return F.—(1.) The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them what has been the amount of the increase or decrease, from year to year, of the company's income during the last ten years, and whether there is reason to expect any increase or decrease during the next ten years, together with a statement of the reasons for such expectation.

Return F.—(2.) The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them whether there is reason to expect any permanent increase or decrease in value in any of the estates or properties of the company, and if so, to what extent, together with a statement for the reasons for such expectation.

1.—No practical decrease or increase has taken place nor is any expected within the times named.
2.—As the lease of the warehouse runs out the freehold becomes more valuable as the rent paid by the lessee is not the rack rental.

Part IV.—G.

Return G.—The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them—

1. What is the system of management of the company's estates and property?
2. In what way, and by whom, the several receipts and payments are taken and made, and under what control?
3. In what way the company's accounts are audited?
4. Whether the company's accounts are published, or are accessible to all or any, and which of the members of the company?

1.—There is no system of management except that the clerk brings all business matters before the court.
2.—By the clerk for the renter warden, and under the control of the court.
3.—By the full court.
4.—Not published. The question of accessibility has never arisen.

Part IV.—H.

Return H.—A detailed statement of the income from all sources of the company during each of the preceding 10 years, a detailed statement of the company's expenditure during each of such 10 years, and a detailed statement of the assets and liabilities of the company at the end of each of the last 10 years.

H.—The ledger of the company for the last 10 years can be seen if desired.

Part IV.—K.

Position in relation to Universities.

Return K.—Has the company any relations with the Universities, or with any of the colleges in them? State the nature and extent of such relations. Has the company any scholarships or exhibitions tenable at any of the Universities in its gift? Give a list of such scholarships or exhibitions, with their respective values, and the periods for which they are respectively tenable; and state how the same are awarded, whether the competition is limited to relations of members, or whether persons so related have any preference.

K.—No.

Part IV.—L.

Church Patronage.

Return L.

1. Are there any ecclesiastical benefices in the gift of the company?
2. Give a list of such benefices, stating—
   a. The county where situated.
   b. The name of the parish or place.
   c. The net annual value of such benefice so near as it can be given, together with any other particulars affecting the value present or prospective of such benefice.
3. Has the company granted during the last 10 years any augmentations of income to the incumbents of such benefices; and, if so, to what extent, and out of what funds? Has the company during such 10 years built or contributed, and to what extent, to the building of any, and what, churches or chapels, and where situated?

L.—No.

Part IV.—M.

General and Technical Education.

Return M.—A statement as to whether the company does anything to subsidize or encourage education, whether general or technical, and a return of the means (if any) so employed, and of the amount expended on such objects during each of the last preceding 10 years.

M.—The company has no funds out of which to do this. But the company has been in the habit of voluntarily giving away certain moneys part of their income.

PART V.—Reform.

Part V.—Reform.—The Commissioners, being bound to report to Her Majesty "what measures (if any) "are, in their judgment, expedient and necessary for improving or altering the constitution of the com- "panies, or the appropriation or administration of the property or revenues thereof," respectfully invite the attention of the officers of the companies to this part of the Commission.

The Commissioners will be very glad to receive and consider any suggestions respecting this part of the Commission with which the officers of the companies may do the Commissioners the honour of favouring them.

The company has no suggestions to make.

APPENDIX A.

The Company gave full information to the Commissioners appointed in 1834. Their income then amounted to about 120*l.* a year.

FOUNDERS' COMPANY.

The Returns of this Company were made under protest.

PART I.—FOUNDATION AND OBJECT.

Returns A. to H., both inclusive.

RETURN A.—A statement of the date, ascertained or probable, of the foundation of the Company, and of the circumstances, so far as they can be discovered from its documents of foundation or archives, in which the Company had its origin.

RETURN B.—A list of the charters, charters of inspeximus, and other instruments of a similar nature, whether originals or copies, which have been at any time in the possession of the Company, together with an abstract of the purport of each, regard being specially had to any evidence which it may contain as to the object of the foundation of the Company.

RETURN C.—A list of any trust deeds "founding, regulating, or affecting" the Company, with the date of each, the names of the parties thereto, and an abstract of the purport of each.

RETURN D.—A list with dates of any "decrees of Court," whether of the Courts of Common Law or of Chancery, or of any acts of the Court of Aldermen or of the Court of Common Council, "regulating or affecting" the Company, with a statement of the effect of each decision.

RETURN E.—A list of any other documents, not included in the descriptions in the preceding returns, which "found regulate, or affect" the Company, with dates, and an abstract of the effect of each.

RETURN F.—A concise history of the Company, from the time of its foundation to the present day, with special reference to the inquiry contained in the Commission as to "the objects for which the Company was founded," and "how far those objects are now being carried into effect.

RETURN G.—Has the Company a licence in mortmain? When was such licence granted (referring to the document by description)? What is its extent, and to what extent is it now unexhausted?

RETURN H.—Is there vested in the Company and how, whether by charter, statute, order of the Court of Aldermen, act of Common Council, or otherwise, any right of exercising superintendence over, or any duty, or discretion to encourage in any way, any and what art, trade, or business? State the nature and local limits of such control. In what manner and to what extent is such control now exercised? If such control is not now exercised, state the circumstances under which its exercise has fallen into desuetude.

A.—The Founders' Company existed as a "Mistery" prior to the year 1365, as appears from a petition to the City of London from the "Good Men of the Mistery of the Founders of the City of London." This petition is to be found in the Letter Books at Guildhall, and the entry is also evidence that ordinances were granted on the 29th July, 39th Edw. III.

The Founders' Company possesses no copy of these ordinances.

In the grant of arms to the Company (13th October 1590) it is recited that "The Company of the Art and "Mistery of the Founders are incorporated by the name "of three Wardens and Commonalty, and that they shall "have a perpetual succession."

In some proceedings before the Committee for Regulation of Corporations (1652) a reply of the Court to certain complaints by the Commonalty, mentions incidentally that "we began in the year 1472 with 24 poor 'honest men.'"

This latter date, perhaps, marks the transition of the original guild or brotherhood to some more settled but still imperfect form of incorporation that, probably, which is recognised in the grant of arms, itself, 24 years prior in date to the charter, under which the Company still exists. But on this point the Company's minute and other books do not extend far enough back for proof.

B.—The Founders' Company was incorporated by Royal Charter, dated 18th September, 12th James I. (1614).

A second charter, dated 28th February, 1st James II., was annulled by 2nd William and Mary, c. 8. s. 14.

The charter of 1614 is the only one in force affecting the Founders' Company.

It recites, that it was part of the regal office to see that the people were justly dealt with inter alia in the matter of weights and measures, that a particular abuse was reported, brass weights were ill and untruly made, and that this was due to fraud as well as unskilfulness.

It recites also that English makers of brass weights, and melters and workers of brass and copper wares, mostly resided in London, but were not reduced into a "certain Company," nor governed, nor their work searched and viewed, as in other mysteries where there was a "settled corporation."

It then proceeds to incorporate "all and every our loving "subjects the Founders of our City of London, and others "the Freemen of the said Mistery," and to give them a corporate name "Master, Wardens, and Commonalty of "the Mistery of Founders of the City of London."

It gives them power to hold lands in fee "not exceeding the yearly value of 40*l.*" as well as personal estate in succession, with an absolute power of disposal over both kinds of property, and to seal deeds accordingly.

They may sue and be sued in their corporate name.

They shall have and may deface and renew a common seal.

There shall be 1 master, 2 wardens, 15 assistants.

Hull "who is now the upper warden of the said mistery" shall be master from the date of the charter to the Monday before Michaelmas Day, and from that Monday till a new master is chosen.

Rawlins and Hobbs, "who be now likewise wardens of the said mystery" are made wardens for the same period.

Fifteen "Founders of London,"—nominatim—are constituted the first assistants for life, removable, however, for reasonable cause.

The mistery may have one hall or house of council within the city.

On the same Monday the master and wardens with the consent of the assistants, "or the greater part of them," are to nominate two of the assistants.

Of these two, the master and wardens and such other of the assistants as have been upper wardens (to be termed the senior assistants) or the greater part of this constituent body, shall on the same Monday elect one master for the ensuing year, he taking an oath for the due execution of his office.

The master, wardens, and assistants, or the greater part of them (whereof the master and one warden shall be two) are to nominate six of the assistants, or if need be, of the livery, of which six the same constituent body shall elect two wardens for the year ensuing, removable, and upon oath, as in the case of the master.

Masters and wardens having served their respective official years shall remain assistants for life, removable, however, as before.

In the case of master or wardens dying or dismissed during their year of office, their successors shall be elected by the master and wardens, with the assistants, or the greater part of them, within 15 days of the vacancy occuring, and as often as it occurs, such election to be for

the remainder of the current official year, an oath for due service to be taken.

In the case of death or removal of assistants their successors are to be elected for life by the master, wardens, and surviving assistants "in convenient time" after such vacancy, and as often as it occurs, an oath for due service being taken.

The master, wardens, and assistants, or the more part of them (the master and one warden being two) may make free of the mistery, persons using the trade of a founder, or of melting brass or copper metals, to be free of the city, "according to the usage and custom of the same," such freemen to enjoy all liberties and privileges by the charter granted to the master, wardens, and commonalty.

The master, wardens, and assistants, or the greater part of them, may appoint necessary officers and ministers, who are to take the oath of office.

They may meet in their hall or any other place within the city or suburbs, and make statutes, laws, articles, and ordinances concerning the good government of the mistery, the searching and finding out falsities and deceits in workmanship, or brass and copper works, wares, and weights, and the conduct of persons using the art or mistery within the city and suburbs, and three miles compass of the city, as well in matters touching the mistery, or the working, melting, making, or selling of any brass or copper works, weights, and wares, as in their offices, ministries, functions, and businesses touching the said commonalty and mistery.

They and their sworn ministers and officers shall have and enjoy the sizing and marking of brass weights made within the city or within three miles compass thereof.

To which end the master and wardens shall have the view and search of all brass weights, and of brass and copper works within the city and three miles compass thereof, and of all brass weights made beyond the seas and brought into the city, or within three miles compass thereof to be sold.

Weights which are true and sufficient shall before they are sold or uttered be "sized by the standard at Founders' Hall, and marked with their common mark.

"And then to be sealed at Guildhall if they be weights "of avoirdupoise, and at Goldsmiths' Hall if they be troy "weights."

"And if they shall be found defective to be defaced."

All brass weights to be by their makers and owners from time to time brought to Founders' Hall, and there sized "and made lawful and good according to our standard of "England," and then marked with the common and usual mark of the mistery, "being the form of an ewer," the Company taking the antient allowance for sizing.

Fines or amerciaments for breach of ordinances to be imposed by the master, wardens, and assistants, or the more part of them, according to their good discretions, and leviable on the offender's goods and chattels, without account to the king.

The laws and ordinances of the mistery shall be obeyed upon the penalties "in the same to be imposed, inflicted, and limited in form aforesaid," so as such laws and ordinances be not repugnant to the law of England or the customs of the City of London.

The charter then recites that deceits of working brass and copper metals into weights and other kinds of wares are practised "in divers outplaces and corners adjacent" to the city, and proceeds to grant the right to the master, wardens, and assistants, or the more part of them or their sworn officers, deputed under common seal "to search, "view, and survey all and singular shops, warehouses, "and other places as well within our said City of London "as within 3 miles compass thereof," for deceitful brass or "copper wares and brass weights," and for other frauds, "deceits, and abuses in all kind of works and wares made "of brass or copper," and bring the same to Founders' "Hall," there to be tested, and if condemned, defaced, and the offenders to be punished according to the ordinances of the mistery, the mayor, sheriffs, justices, constables, and other officers within the three mile compass to be aiding. Such search, however, not to extend to the pewterers "other than such as do only make and work brass and "copper wares."

Mayors, sheriffs, justices, constables, and other officers and ministers are enjoined to be aiding the mistery, to do, enjoy, have, and execute all things thereby granted. Grant to be construed in favour of the grantees as against the Crown.

C.—It is not known that there have ever been trust deeds founding or regulating the Founders' Company. How far the "Founders' Charitable Fund" affects the Founders' Company will appear from the account of that charity subsequently given. At all events, it has no trust deed.

D.—It is not known that there are any decrees of court regulating or affecting the Founders' Company.

As to acts of the Court of Aldermen or of the Court of Common Council:—

1365. 39 Edward III., July 29. Ordinances then granted by the Mayor and Aldermen provide for—

Good workmanship, originally, and in repairs.

Abstention from work by night on Saturdays and on the vigils of "double feasts."

Restriction of apprentices to men of the mistery.

Compulsory examination of shopkeepers by the masters of the mistery.

The like as to workmen, the terms of their hiring, and compulsory apprenticeship if found ignorant.

Settlement of disputes between masters of the mistery and their "varlets" or servants, and punishment of offences by the latter.

Prevention of abduction of apprentices from their service before its term is completed.

Selection of overseers from the mistery to present defaults and punishment for obstructing their search.

Forfeiture of bad work and the extension to persons not of the mistery of the overseers right of search.

1489. 4th Henry VII, April 2. Ordinances then granted by the mayor and aldermen provide for—

Attendance of brothers of the craft upon the wardens and also upon the mayor, aldermen, and sheriffs.

Masses, burials, and arms charged on brothers of the clothing householders, not of the clothing and journeymen.

A mass on the feast of the Assumption of the Virgin (15th August.)

Fines for insubordination to the wardens or livery.

Limitation of the number of apprentices taken by brothers of the craft, and presentation to the wardens of an apprentice "ere he be bound."

Inspection by wardens of goods going to a fair before they are packed.

Brother not suing brother without warden's license, and prohibition from work of ordinance breakers until submission to warden's judgment.

1508. 24th Henry VII., Oct. 26. The mayor made an award for composing differences and ordered that the moveable effects of the craft should be placed in a chest to stand in St. Margaret's Lothbury, in St. Clement's Chapel there, where the craft had yearly their mass for the brethren and sisters of the fellowship.

Six of the yeomanry are to assist in auditing the warden's accounts, and to have one of the four keys of the chest, the custody of which however remained with the wardens.

1515. 7th Henry VIII., February 28. Articles agreed to by the Court of Common Council under the following heads:—

1. Choice of wardens.
2. Quarterage.
3. Masses.
4. Summonses.
5. Search.
6. No stranger to work on the craft.
7. Carrying wares to fairs.
8. Variance between brothers and brothers.
9. Apprentices.
10. Terms of apprenticeship.
11. Presenting apprentices.
12. Hawking wares.
13. St. Clement brotherhood.
14. Presenting before setting up in the craft.
15. Livery.
16. Power of distress.
17. Oath on admission.
18. Confirmation of ordinances.

1579. 21st Elizabeth, January 28. Upon a report of aldermen on relief of poor members of the Founders' Company it was ordered by the mayor and aldermen—

1. That the livery should pay 3*d.*, the freemen 2*d.* quarterly, leviable by distress.

2. That the younger warden should collect the 3*d.*, that the livery should nominate four freemen, out of whom the freemen should elect two to be collectors for the year of the 2*d.* The poor box, having three locks, to be under the control of the younger warden and two collectors, who should distribute the contents at their discretion. Variances to be decided by "the other two wardens,"

1587. 29th Elizabeth, April 27. On the report of Slaney, Alderman, it was ordered that the number of apprentices be diminished; the livery, being metalmen and moulders,

to have but one apprentice "abled" two years before the end of their last apprentice's term. Those out of the livery to have no apprentice "abled" to them until the number be diminished.

[The limit of the diminution is not specified.]

1587. 29th Elizabeth, May 9. Ordinance—

That the Company should have for assising

For every 8 lb. weight	-	4*d.*
„ 4 lb. „	-	2*d.*
„ 2 lb. „	-	1*d.*
„ 1 lb. „	-	1*d.*
And for a broken pound weight	-	1*d.*

1587. 29th Elizabeth, May 16. Ordinance, that the Company should stamp their arms on every brass weight thereafter assised.

The arms however were granted 13th October, 1590.

1592. 34th Elizabeth, March 28th. The ordinances called "the ordinances of Elizabeth," of which the Company has a copy were made by the mayor and aldermen as follow:

1. The wardens and assistants within 12 days before or after St. Bartholmew's day to choose three persons of the Company to be wardens under the observance and correction of the Lord Mayor according to the custom of the city.

On refusal to serve fines to be levied and a new election had.

2. Livery to pay, 3*d.*; freemen, 2*d.* quarterage.

3. Being summoned, a livery-man breaking his hour shall pay 3*d.*; 6*d.* if he absent himself altogether. Freemen 2*d.* and 4*d.* in like defaults.

4. Wardens, with an officer of the Lord Mayor, may search, seize, deface, and fine for defective wares, half the fine going to the chamberlain and half to the Company.

5. None other than apprentices to the craft to work in it without consent of wardens and six assistants. Apprentices out of their time and freemen not to work except with other freemen without the like consent.

6. No man of the craft to send wares to any fair out of London without the wardens previous sight and search.

7. A fine of 20*s.* on members vexing members for debt or trespass without previous submission of the complaint to the wardens. And the like fine on brother reviling brother "contrary to the order of charity and good neighbour-"hood."

8. Since the mistery has not wherewith to maintain its charges, every able person of the craft and using the art of making founders' wares, shall have but one apprentice, bound by indenture for eight years. But if the master has been warden he may have two so bound, but he must employ them both "of his own work"; if he have not work enough for two, he, though a warden, must keep but one.

On the other hand, though not a warden, if he has work enough for two, he may have two, the first year of the second coinciding with the last year of the first apprentices' term.

But wardens having two apprentices may not take another until one of the two has fully served his term.

An apprentice before binding must be "abled" by the wardens and four assistants, to see "that he be free born and whole of limb for the honour of the city."

The master pays 2*s.* 6*d.* for "abling." 6*d.* to the chamber and 2*s.* to the Company.

9. Though an apprentice be set over, his master shall not without chamberlain and warden's licence take another until the last year of the apprentice's term shall be current.

10. No ware of latten new made to be hawked in the city or its liberties.

11. Freemen setting up shops to be sworn before the wardens, and pay 7*d.*

12. Clothing to be given of one suit and colour, with hoods of a prescribed colour, and according to a pattern, every three years. Fine of 10*s.*, half to the chamber and half to the Company for breach or refusal "to come into the said livery."

13. Furnaces for founding not to be worked until the wardens have first seen that risk of fire is avoided.

14. Livery to pay 3*d.*, freemen 2*d.*, quarterly; the younger warden to collect the 3*d.*; two collectors chosen from and by the freemen to collect the 2*d.* These collectors to be yearly changed when the wardens are changed.

The money thus collected to be put into a box with three locks "now remaining in the Founders' Hall"; the younger warden to hold one key, the two collectors the others, and at their joint discretion make distribution to the poor of the Company.

They shall keep a book showing how much they have collected, and of whom and how much they have distributed, and when and to whom, and they shall yearly submit this account to auditors appointed by the other two wardens and assistants or the majority. Any variance between the the younger warden and two collectors about distribution shall be decided by the other two wardens who shall fix the amount of relief to be given.

15. For assisting weights the Company shall have as much as the sealer for the city takes. No person of the Company shall set any brass weight for sale before the same is sized marked with the "Ewer," and sealed by the keeper of Guildhall. Fine 20*s.*; half to the chamber, half to the Company.

16. Disobedience to these ordinances punishable by distress; an officer of the Mayor assisting. The distress to be brought to the chamberlain, who assigns a day, viz., 12 days after the distress taken, to content the penalties. All fines levied to belong to the chamber and Company equally.

17. The terms of the oath for new brethren prescribe loyalty to the Queen, fidelity to the craft, obedience to the wardens, payment of quarterage, attendance upon summons, and performance of rules and ordinances present or future.

1613. 11 James I. Nov. 4.—Committee appointed upon a petition of Robert Thompson, founder, report—

1. A recommendation that the Company "who now are a brotherhood and no corporation" be incorporated.

2. Melters and workers of molten brasses and copper metals within the city and three miles compass of the same to be subject to ordinances made by the Company and confirmed by the Lord Chancellor and two Chief Justices, saving the rights of the pewterers.

3. The master and wardens may make ordinances not repugnant to the laws of the land or the freedom and liberties of the city.

4. They may have the view of all brass weights within the city or three miles compass thereof, or made beyond sea and brought into the city or within three miles compass thereof to be sold. Such weights before being sold or uttered to be sized by the standard at Founders' Hall, and marked with their mark for that service, then sealed, if avoirdupose at Guildhall, if troy at Goldsmiths' Hall, if found defective, defaced.

1753. May 9. Order of the Common Council.—Enacting that from Michaelmas 1753 all persons using the trade of a founder within the city or its liberties shall take up his freedom in the Founders' Company, be refused admission into any other Company, and if using the trade after the above date, pay 5*l.* penalty for each offence.

E.—27th January 1614 (12 James I.) Ordinances made by Lord Ellesmere, Sir Edward Coke, and Sir Henry Hobart.

Recite that "there hath of long time been a Company or "fellowship of founders as a body collective though not "incorporate till now."

Provisions.

1. Weekly courts every Monday of master and wardens.
2. Courts of assistants as business shall require.
3. Four general or quarter day courts for the appearance of livery and general body or fellowship, to be held 29th October, Monday next, Candlemas Day, Monday next, May Day, Monday next, Lammas Day.
4. Quarterage 12*d.* Fine for unpunctuality at courts 2*s.*, for non-attendance or leaving without permission 3*s.* 4*d.*
5. 12*d.* penalty for attendance on courts without the gown.
6. Liverymen neglecting for 14 days after notice given to prepare themselves with habit and livery to forfeit 20*s.* for the first offence and 10*s.* monthly until they conform.
7. 20*s.* fine for non-attendance on the King when repairing to or towards the city, or on any reasonable service appointed by the master, "either in livery or otherwise by horse or foot."
8. For unpunctuality of master or wardens in the Lord Mayor's service a fine of 5*s.*, for non-attendance 10*s.*, livery in like cases 3*s.* 4*d.* and 6*s.* 8*d.*
9. All the brethren to attend funerals of deceased brethren or their wives if required by the master and wardens under penalty of 10*s.*

10. Master and wardens and all persons accountable to account to the auditors or give security, or be punishable at the discretion of the master, wardens, and assistants.

11. Fine for refusing to serve master 10*l.*, to serve assistant 20*s.*

12. Assessments rated upon members of the Company for the King's or the city's service, or the Company's affairs to be paid upon penalty of 10*s.*

13. Revilings, blows, opprobrious or unseemly words among the members punishable by sentence of the court.

14. Quarterly views and searches through the city and three miles compass thereof to be made by the master and wardens, or their deputies, for deceitful work in brass and copper and for deceitful brass weights.

15. Two of the livery to be nominated on election day as stewards at the assistants' dinner on Lord Mayor's day or such other day as the court shall appoint at the steward's expense, at which dinner the court "and all or any of their wives," and the livery may be present.

Refusal to serve steward to entail a fine of 5*l.*

Moreover, without having served steward or paid the fine, members ineligible as assistants.

But "no man to be twice called to the charge of stewardship."

16. Workmen of brass and copper wares to mark them with their own mark allowed them by the Company.

17. All penalties to be for the use of the Company.

18. All members and officers of the Company to take the several oaths and those of allegiance and supremacy.

3rd February 1783. — Ordinances approved by Lords Thurlow, Mansfield, and Loughborough, and made by the master, wardens, and commonalty of the Mistery of Founders at Founders' Hall, at a general meeting or assembly and full court for their good government for searching, trying, and finding out falsities and deceits in workmanship of brass and copper work, wares, and weights or any other deceit or abuse, the demeanor and behaviour of persons using the same art or mistery within the city and suburbs thereof and within three miles compass of the city all matters touching the mistery or the working, melting, making, or selling any brass or copper weights and wares, and in their several offices, ministries, functions, and businesses concerning the commonalty and mistery.

The master and wardens are expressed to be three of the present meeting.

1. The master and wardens, or two of them, to hold a court on the first Monday of every month to bind apprentices and admit to the freedom.

2. Master, wardens, or any two of them (the master being one) may summon extra courts to consist of the master, wardens, and assistants, or any nine of them (the master and a warden being two) to decide controversies, bind apprentices, and admit to the freedom.

3. Four similarly convened and constituted quarterly courts to be held on—

The first Monday in February,
" " May,
" " August,
and Lord Mayor's day,

2*s.* 6*d.* fine for non-attendance without just excuse.

4. Wardens on election to pay 10*l.* fine to the Company, 5*s.* to the clerk, and 2*s.* 6*d.* to the beadle.

Master and wardens to take the oath of office and continue in their offices for a year from taking the oath.

15*l.* penalty for 14 days' delay in assuming the office or in taking the oath, or in paying the 10*l.* fine. And upon such default

The master, wardens, and assistants, or any nine of them (the master and a warden, or the two wardens being two) to proceed to a new election.

If an assistant, who has paid his assistant's fine, be elected warden, he shall pay no warden's fine; but if such an assistant delays for 14 days to serve warden, or take his warden's oath, he shall pay a penalty of 15*l.*, and there shall be a new election.

5. Fourteen days after a vacancy in the assistantship, a court, similarly composed, shall elect as assistant "such person or persons of the said company" as they shall think fit, the new assistant paying the fine of 10*l.*, taking the oath of office, and paying the clerk and beadle 5*s.* and 2*s.* 6*d.* respectively.

6. Penalty for refusing to serve assistant 15*l.*; but if the new assistant have already served or fined for warden, he shall pay no assistant's fine. If however such assistant refuses to serve he shall pay the penalty of 15*l.*

7. Assistants duly summoned, but neglecting to appear at courts, or leaving them without the license of the master and wardens, or one of them, to forfeit 2*s.* 6*d.*

8. On death, or removal from his office, of a master or warden a court, similarly composed and summoned, shall choose an assistant in his place within 14 days of such death or removal, to serve the office during the remainder of that year.

Forfeiture of 15*l.* for refusal or delay to take the office and oath at the next court after such election.

9. On the public audit day, the master, before taking office, to give a bond for 500*l.*, with one surety, conditioned not to waste or embezzle the Company's personalty, but to deliver the same to the master and wardens. Penalty for not giving bond 15*l.*

10. "If any person or persons, member or members of this Company, for the time being," shall be elected by a court, similarly composed, into the livery, and upon notice, accept of and hold a place in the livery, he shall repair to the next court and pay 8*l.*, and to the clerk 5*s.*, and to the beadle 2*s.* 6*d.*

In default of payment or of preparing himself "with "habit and livery and garments fitting thereunto, as he "shall be appointed by the master, wardens, and assis-"tants," he shall pay a penalty of 15*l.*

11. Since the stewards have been accustomed to provide the livery dinner at their own expense, in future at the court held on the Monday before Michaelmas day, two members of the Company shall be chosen stewards for the year ensuing, and at the next court accept or refuse the office, and if accepting, shall pay 10*l.* fine "for his respective whole expense of the said dinner," to the clerk 5*s.* and to the beadle 2*s.* 6*d.* If refusing to forfeit 15*l.*

12. A court composed as above shall elect not more than eight "persons of the said Company" as ushers "in any "service to which they shall be lawfully appointed for the "service of the said Company." Forfeiture for refusal to serve 5*s.*

13. A court composed as above shall yearly, "on their election day," elect, out of the assistants or livery, seven auditors to examine the master's, and all other accounts, appertaining to the Company, five to be passed masters, and two passed under wardens, or such other members of the Company, as to the court shall seem meet. The auditors to take the oath of office.

14. Auditors refusing to serve or take the oath, or after taking it, neglecting to execute his office, to forfeit 20*s.* or such less sum as the court shall assess.

15. The court composed as above shall yearly, on election day, choose a clerk for the year ensuing. On the clerk's death or removal for misconduct the court to elect another for the remainder of the year; and so from time to time in the like events. The clerk to take the oath of office.

16. The court composed as above shall yearly, on election day, choose a beadle for the year ensuing. On the beadle's death or removal for misconduct, the court to elect another, and so from time to time in the like events. The beadle to take the oath of office.

17. "Every member of this company" to pay towards "its support 4*s.* a year by four quarterly payments at the "four quarterly courts" in the name of "quarterage" Members in default to pay 2*s.* 6*d.* forfeit besides the arrears.

18. Members shall present every person retained upon liking as an "apprentice" to them to the master and wardens to be examined and allowed or refused, and being allowed to be bound by the clerk who is to register in a book the apprentice's name, the date of binding, and to whom. The person presenting, upon allowance of the apprentice, to pay the Company 9*s.*, the clerk 6*s.* 6*d.*, besides the King's duty, and the beadle 2*s.* 6*d.* Binding by the member by himself, or a scrivener, or any person other than the clerk, entails a penalty of 5*l.* to the Company.

19. Turnovers or assignments of apprentices without the consent of master and wardens prohibited. To the intent that they may see that the apprentice be assigned to such, as by the laws of this kingdom and the custom of the city, may take them, are fit to teach them, and to find them all things necessary and convenient for an apprentice.

20. Apprentices taking up their freedom by servitude to have the oath administered to him by the master and a warden, upon his master's testimony of faithful service, and to pay the Company 1*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.*, the clerk 3*s.* 6*d.*, besides the King's duty, and the beadle 2*s.* 6*d.*

21. No freeman of the Company to teach the trade of a brass founder, except to his apprentice, one on liking for apprenticeship, his wife, child, or served apprentice, a freeman of the Company, who works in the trade within the precincts aforesaid, with a person not free of the Company.

Penalty for first breach 20*s.*, and 40*s.* for every month of continuance in service contrary to this ordinance.

22. If the master, wardens, and assistants, or any officer, or any one of the livery of the Company, be guilty of crime in relation to the said trade, whereby they are deemed unworthy to continue in their offices or places, it shall be debated at three courts, and the guilty member at their discretion shall be removed by a majority of two thirds at each of the three courts.

23. Power for the master, wardens, and assistants, or any nine of them (the master and a warden being two), or their sworn deputies at reasonable times by day, to search shops and places within the city, and three miles compass thereof, according to the charter, for deceitful and unsized weights, and for other frauds in brass or copper works or wares belonging to persons exercising the said trade or mistery of a founder.

On discovery of such deceitful works or wares the offender to pay to the Company the penalty of 10*l.*

24. A like penalty for obstructing the search.

25. Persons using the mistery of making brass and copper work, weights, or wares within the said limits to mark them with their own proper and several marks allowed to them by the court whereby such wares and workmanship may be known on search.

Penalties for want of mark:—

For the first offence - - - -	6*s.*
„ second „ - - -	12*s.*
„ third „ - - - -	18*s.*
Every further - - -	20*s.*

26. All persons using the said mistery within the said limits to bring brass work weights, before they mark them to Founders' Hall, to be by the Company's officer examined, tried, sized, and marked with the Company's mark of an ewer.

Marking or selling without the Company's mark, entails a penalty "in every such case" of 20*s.*

27. For order and decency in courts, members shall keep silence at the master's desire; more than one shall not speak at once; discourse shall be addressed to the master; the members speaking bare-headed; not reviling the other members, or, without the master's leave, speaking twice on the same question.

Penalty for each offence 2*s.* 6*d.*

28. Penalties recoverable by action of debt in any of His Majesty's Courts of Record.

29. Courts of assistants at which nine members are present (the master and one warden, or the wardens being two) may lessen or remit fines, forfeitures, or penalties.

Forms of oaths are appended.

That administered to the masters and wardens binds to fidelity to the sovereign, to due execution of the office, prohibits impunity to offenders against the laws and ordinances, and punishment of any for hate or envy, binds to maintenance of the ordinances, to good treatment of the men of the mistery, to just administration of its affairs, prohibits private, to the hindrance of the common, profit and waste of the Company's property. Enjoins true accounts and payment of what is found due, and payment according to the ordinances of fines on default, prohibits admission or dismissal of brethren without assistants' consent, the undertaking without their counsel of weighty business, except delay be hurtful to the Company. Enjoins the due convening of the assistants to the courts, and general just conduct in matters concerning the mistery.

The assistant's oath enjoins fidelity to the sovereign and to the master and wardens when summoned (except on reasonable excuse), good advice and counsel in the Company's affairs without malice or affection to others, or corrupt profit to the deponent, maintenance of the ordinances, and generally just conduct in the affairs of the mistery.

The auditor's oath enjoins faithful examination of the Company's account, impartiality between the Company and the accountants, delivery of the accounts "fairly ingrossed up in writing" to the master and wardens at the appointed time, and general discretion and skill in every thing for the common profit of the Company without wrong to the accounts.

The Clerk's oath enjoins fidelity and obedience to the master and wardens in the Company's affairs, keeping the Company's secret, prohibits delivery of its documents without the master and wardens' consent. Enjoins the deponent to be a faithful admonisher and remembrancer in the Company's affairs, prohibits the doing anything prejudicial to the Company, and generally enjoins due execution of the office, especially the rendering of accounts, or else submission to the court "touching your pain." Concludes with a general injunction of conduct in the Company's affairs.

The freeman's oath enjoins fidelity to the Company, attendance upon summons (except upon sufficient excuse), keeping the Company's secrets, upholding its credit and profit, submission to the ordinances, payment of fines on default, and general obedience and good conduct in the deponent's calling in the mistery.

The sizer's oath enjoins true sizing all brass weights which ought to be sized according to the king's standard remaining in Founders' Hall, and mark all lawful brass weights with the Company's mark of an ewer.

Then to bring them to Guildhall to be sealed if avoirdupoize or if troys to Goldsmiths' Hall.

And if false and not sufficient to present them to the master and wardens to be broken and defaced.

And the general impartial execution of his office.

The searcher's oath enjoins search at the master's and wardens' commandment within the city and suburbs and three miles compass thereof, for deceitful works wrought into brass or copper wares, and use of his best endeavours for the punishment of the masters, sellers, and workers, and for the marking of true weights with the Company's "ewer."

And generally the obedient and impartial execution of his office.

F.—In 1365 a mistery of founders existed with masters elected and sworn to govern it. Their jurisdiction over the trade extended to trade disputes, and especially to seeing that the materials used in it were good. This jurisdiction required the authority of the city to enforce it and for search a sergeant of the chamber was sworn with the masters of the mistery. At this early date no powers as to weights appear.

In 1472 there seems to have been some kind of reconstitution of the guild. Wardens are mentioned in the ordinances of 1489 which contain directions about masses, burials, and alms, but still no mention of weights. At this period the carrying wares to fairs, hawking them, restricting the workmanship to members of the craft, alms paid to members, funerals of members (there was a hearse cloth for common use which was destroyed during the Commonwealth as popish), and apprenticeships seem to have been among the matters which principally occupied the attention of the guild and came under its control. It is clear that anciently the trade was to a great extent identical with the guild, because in the 8th of the ordinances of 28th March 1592 there appears an apprehension that too many apprentices may become entitled to claim their freedom, and so to privileges entailing expense which the funds of the guild would be inadequate to meet.

In 1531 the Company, or rather the members of it, out of their private resources, bought the site of their old hall in Founders' Hall Court, which site remains to the present time their most valuable possession.

In 1579 the younger warden is mentioned.

In 1587 there is the first reference to sizing weights as a part of the Company's duties.

In 1592 it becomes clear that there were three wardens, a livery and a yeomanry, and also that the Company had very little money, that they sized weights, controlled apprenticeships, searched for bad materials, and inspected furnaces. Still (in 1613), the Company is said to be a brotherhood and no corporation, although, on the other hand, in 1590 they are alleged to be incorporate by the name of three wardens and commonalty with a perpetual succession.

Whatever may be the explanation of these contradictory statements, the Company obtained in 1614 its charter, and with it all its present constitution and privileges. By this grant and the ordinances of nearly the same date the public duty which they had no doubt exercised before was formally and authoritatively imposed upon the Founders' Company of searching for, sizing, and stamping brass weights within the limits so often mentioned in these returns. In fact, the motive of the Charter appears to be the performances of this public duty which has been carefully and faithfully discharged down to the present day.

The control of the Court over the trade, especially as to

view and search for inferior workmanship, and still especially for inferior materials, is apparent from the charter and also from the contemporary ordinances, and at that time it seems to have gone so far as to include the allowance by the Company to workmen of private marks with which they were bound to stamp the articles they made.

All this time it is abundantly evident that the Company was not rich, and their hall being burnt in the great fire had to be rebuilt by the voluntary subscriptions of the members. The next misfortune was the seizure of their Charter by the king, and the still greater one of the consideration they had to pay for a re-grant. From these causes, whatever may have been the condition before they existed, it is certain that the Company became very impoverished, and that throughout the 18th century, and indeed up to 1846, it remained in a condition which allowed indeed of the performance of its chartered duties but of very little more. It is remarkable in the register of the Company how few members from 1740 to 1840 advanced beyond the first step. A liveryman is an exception, and it seems extraordinary that courts could during this period have been formed of the requisite number. At the same time it must be admitted that these members, who were freemen and nothing more, were working men, and the pensions, which even now are not quite extinct, to freemen's widows, were paid to the widows of these working men; in fact the Company was then to them still, what it was in part in its origin, a kind of benefit society. Even now if an application is made for the funeral expenses of a freeman or his widow a grant is always made, a usage, no doubt, arising out of the old custom by which the guild paid for the masses, dirges, and funerals of its deceased members, supplied the pall and attended as mourners.

In 1783 ordinances were granted to which attention is still paid by the court, the charter, and these one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three ordinances are, in fact, regarded as their guide whenever, which is seldom, any doubtful question arises. These ordinances fixed the maximum of members necessary to form a court at nine, showing that it had become difficult to induce members of the company to proceed beyond the initial stage of a freeman. The 1783 ordinances are directed to the regulation of the Company's offices and the fines payable upon serving them, or in default of service much more than to the questions of the weights, the search and inspection, and others affecting the founding trade. They were probably applied for in consequence of an action tried in 1777, in which the Company sought to compel a liveryman to serve steward, and in which they were nonsuited.

About 30 years ago the Goldsmiths' Company were consulted as to the expediency of reviving the view and search, but their clerk stated that on this subject Sir Vicary Gibbs had advised them, and that in his opinion the franchise subsisted and was good, but that if at that time of day they attempted to exercise it, there would be a riot and the master and wardens might find themselves in the compter.

In 1846 the finances of the Company began to change for the better. They let their old hall, the lower part of which was then used as a carpenter's shop, to the Electric Telegraph Company on a building lease at 325*l.* rent. In 1853, mainly through the influence of a member of the court well known in the city, a large accession to the livery took place, nearly 150 having been admitted since that date. In 1854 the house (New Founders' Hall) adjoining to the old hall was also let to the Electric Telegraph Company at an occupation rent of 400*l.* This necessitated the purchase of the present hall, the members of the court subscribing by way of loan the necessary funds. What with the increased rental of their property, what with the increased fines of the augmented livery, and what with self-imposed increase of fines on the wardens and assistants, the court were able to pay off these loans and also the money which they had previously borrowed of the charitable fund and Bond's legacy trustees to meet the expense of building their second, *i.e.*, New Founders' Hall.

Encouraged by these results the court next (in 1877) resolved to pull down and rebuild their hall in St. Swithin's Lane. To do this they incurred a mortgage debt of 8,000*l.* at 4 per cent., secured on their property in Founders' Hall Court, but on the other hand, whereas the gross annual rental of the St. Swithin's Lane property before the pulling down was 330*l.*, it is now 952*l.* 10*s.*

And, lastly, whereas the gross rental of the Company's entire property in 1845 did not reach 100*l.*, it is now 1,662*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* The history of the Company since 1846 has thus been one almost it may be said of revival, through the increased value of their property, the loans from the members, the increase in their numbers, the voluntary increase in their fines, and the fortunate result of the purchase of the St. Swithin's Lane freehold property, the original cost of which was 3,750*l.*

G.—The license in mortmain appears from the abstract of the charter, its extent is supposed to be a value bearing such a proportion to the present value of the site of the old hall in Founders' Hall Court as 40*l.* per annum bore to the value of that site in 1614.

When the house on the site of which the present hall in St. Swithin's Lane was built was purchased, the Queen's Letters Patent, dated 28th November 1854, were obtained licensing and confined to that purchase.

H.—The abstracts furnished in compliance with returns B., D., and E. it is submitted satisfy return H. with the exception of its two last inquiries.

As to these, first, the sizing and stamping or marking brass weights continues, and has of course increased with the increase of population and trade. About 20,000 weights on an average are sized and stamped at the hall yearly, this is a principal part of the beadle's duty, and there seems to be a preference in the trade for weights with the hall mark. The search and view of weights have long ceased, chiefly because the city searcher inspects, and if he finds a weight not hall marked, directs, and if necessary compels, it to be brought to Founders' Hall. And from time to time the court issue printed circulars containing extracts from the charters and facsimiles of the hall marks, and pointing out that brass weights sized and stamped by the Company are good and legal weights for use throughout the realm. The falsities and deceits they are now, as always, exposed to and obliged to guard against, are the bringing for stamping weights with too little metal, the concealed plugging with lead, and the admixture of lead in other ways with the brass of which the weight ought wholly to consist.

As for the search and view, and view of work in brass and copper other than weights, it has long been disused. It cannot be said that the Company exercises any general supervision over the trade, except upon the special matter of weights. On the other hand, more persons are members of the Company who are connected with the trade than is usual with city companies, and the practice of the court is to subscribe, according to their means, to the Brass Founders' and Metal Workers' Charitable Institution.

Another injunction of the charter and 1783 ordinances has fallen into disuse, it is doubtful whether it ever was in use, the taking troy brass weight from Founders' Hall to Goldsmiths' Hall to be sealed.

The Company's rights as to weights are saved by sec. 43 of 5 & 6 William the IV. c. 63. and again by sec. 67 of 41 and 42 Vict. c. 49.

FOUNDERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

PART I.—I.

RETURN I.—A list of the charities, eleemosynary, educational, or otherwise, which are under the management of the Company, stating in each case the name of the founder, the date and nature of the benefaction, its original and its present value, and the purposes to which the funds have been applied for each of the last preceding 10 years.

Founder's Name.	Date of Foundation.	Objects of Benefaction.	Endowment. Personalty. / Stock.	Present Income.	Original Income.	Application of Income.	Remarks.
Henry Jourdeyn -	15 Oct. 1468	Twenty of the poor householders of the craft of founders dwelling within the walls of the City of London.	—	13*s.* 4*d.*	13*s.* 4*d.*, *i.e.*, a quarter of coals to each of the 20 householders at 8*d.* per quarter.	The annual payments to freemen's widows exceed this and the other annual sum in the gift of the Company who make up the deficiency out of their general income.	This gift is payable and paid by the Fishmongers' Company, who are trustees under Jourdeyn's will, which is dated 15th October 1468.
Abraham Woodhall	20 Sept. 1640	The poorer sort of the Founders' Company.	—	40*s.*	40*s.*	Ditto - -	This gift is paid by the Chamberlain, the city having taken for Farringdon Market the site of the houses devised by Woodhall out of which the 40*s.* was issuing. His will, dated 20th September 1640, devised the houses to St. Bride's parish, subject to a condition that the parish paid the 40*s.* to the master and wardens for ever, to be by them distributed to the poorer sort of their Company.
William Bond -	24 Feb. 1823	Four young men who have served their time of apprenticeship to a free founder and the court.	935*l.* Consols.	28*l.* 1*s.*, less property tax.	28*l.* 1*s.*, less property tax.	Waiting decision of the court.	This is a trust legacy bequeathed by the will of the late Mr. Bond, a former clerk to the company. He left 1,000*l.* to the court in trust, to pay the income to his two nieces for their lives, and, after the death of the survivor (she died 9th April 1876), to pay 40*l.* of the said interest to four young men who have served their time of apprenticeship to a free founder, 10*l.* each, the remaining 10*l.* to be applied towards refreshments on the day of opening the poor box, or on any other day the court may appoint. If four young men do not yearly apply, the lapsed 10*l.* to be applied as the court may direct after paying the clerk of his attendance. This 1,000*l.* is represented by the 935*l.* Consols. Probably expenses and duty reduced the amount, but no account exists to the knowledge of the court. The testator seems to have assumed that the amount would remain 1,000*l.*, and produce always 5*l.* per cent. The court have received the dividends since January 1877, paid them into their bankers, but kept an account. No applications have been made by served apprentices, but it cannot be said that none are expected. Pending their decision what course to take with this charity, the court determined to offer prizes of an equal amount for a model of a bell, and a statuette specimen of repoussé brasswork, lock and hinge furniture, and a hanging lamp, and an essay on the history and art of founding. This competition has taken place, and certain prizes have been awarded, with additions made by members of the court on their own account. The matter of this charity is still under consideration.
The Founders' Charitable Fund was founded by the members of the Court, the livery, and others.	2nd April 1829.	Liverymen or widows of liverymen.	1,875*l.* Consols.	—	3*l.*	In payment of pensions to liverymen or their widows for life. In 1871 there was 146*l.* paid in pensions of 20*l.* and 16*l.* In 1872, 126*l.* in the like. In 1873, 116*l.* in the like. In 1874, 106*l.* in the like. In 1875, 80*l.* in pensions of 20*l.* In 1876, 80*l.* in the like. In 1877, 70*l.* in the like. In 1878, 50*l.* in the like. In 1879, 25*l.* In 1880, 45*l.*	This fund was formed by voluntary subscription, Mr. Warner and Mr. Mears, well known in the founding trade, with other members of the Court and livery, being the originators. At the time it was founded the income of the Company was small and inadequate for charitable purposes. The originators provided by resolution (there was no trust deed) that their subscriptions should not be subject to the debts and contingencies of the Company, but applicable only to the charitable purposes proposed. Gradually the investments of the monies subscribed reached the sum of 1,875*l.* Consols, at which it still continues. The distribution of the dividends were at first in pensions of 3*l.* per annum. Preference was to be given to members of the Court over members of the livery, but only one case of misfortune has happened to a member of the Court since the fund was instituted. A recipient of the fund must be a liveryman or the widow of a liveryman, and have reached the age of 60. Widows marrying again become disqualified. Recipients on the list may be struck off "should they in their after situation "in life be considered by the Court no longer eligible, or from any gross "misconduct." In one case, by special vote of the Court, a pension has been granted to the daughter of a liveryman who left no widow. The accounts and minutes of the fund are kept separately from those of the Company. A treasurer, a member of the court, is appointed, who keeps the accounts. The Court are, in fact, considered merely as delegates or administrators on behalf of the charitable fund trustees. Of these there are four in whose names the 1,875*l.* stock is invested. When more pensions are granted than the income of the fund will meet, the Court makes up the deficiency out of the funds of the Company. The pensions are now at the rate of 20*l.* per annum, and the distribution is made at the Candlemas and August courts.

FOUNDERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

PART II.—CONSTITUTION AND PRIVILEGES OF MEMBERSHIP.

A.

RETURN A.—Governing body.

1. State the present constitution of the governing body of the Company, whether such constitution is according to the charter, and if not, in what respects such constitution varies therefrom, and when and how such alteration was made.
2. State the qualifications for membership of the governing body of the Company, the time and periods of election, and the qualifications of the voters at elections to the governing body.
3. State the functions of the governing body, and of the different members of the same respectively, and whether the members of the governing body pay any and what fees or fines on admission thereto, and whether they are paid any and what salaries or amounts in respect of their services respectively.
4. State the nature of the business which comes before the governing body of the Company, the method adopted in transacting it, the times at which the governing body meets for business purposes, the way in which the opinions of the members are taken, and whether the resolutions and decisions of the governing body are published, or are otherwise accessible to any or all, and which of the members of the Company.
5. State whether the members of the governing body are liable to suspension or removal on any, and what grounds, and by what method such suspension or removal is effected.
6. Has the Company any byelaws sanctioned by the Courts of Law or Chancery, or by the Courts of Aldermen or of Common Council, or otherwise. State the effect of such byelaws.

1. A master, two wardens, and 15 assistants at present constitute the governing body according to the charter.

2. The candidate for assistantship must have served steward, under warden, and upper warden. As to the time for election see the 5th ordinance of 1783. Election is by co-optation; it is usual to respect seniority of service in the previous offices, but there is no obligation, ordinance, or binding rule to that effect. The co-optative method of election applies alike to master, wardens, and assistants. The elections are by all the members present, by the usual form of resolution; two names are submitted for master, the senior in service is, however, invariably elected. The distinction drawn by the charter as to "senior assistants" is not now observed, if indeed it ever had reference to wardens other than those who had served before the charter was granted.

Again, the charter contemplates election of wardens who are already assistants, but the practice is (and has always been so far as is known) to elect the wardens from the liverymen who have served steward.

3. To hold courts, to receive their rents, and pay their debts, to distribute the Company's charities, to supervise and audit the master and beadle's accounts and those of the treasurer to the charitable fund, to adjudicate upon competitions for art prizes, to keep their property in good repair, and to rebuild it when necessary.

The master, in particular, being, in fact, the Company's treasurer, is much occupied with its business during his year of office.

An assistant has paid besides 31*l.* 10*s.* at coming on the court, 21*l.* 15*s.* for his freedom and livery, 5*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* for his stewardship, 26*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* as under warden, and 26*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* as upper warden.

Members of the court receive 3*l.* 3*s.* each on attending each of the five courts which are held in the year, and the same at special courts.

4. At the February and August courts the "Founders' Charitable Fund" is divided among the pensioners, chiefly liverymen's widows. At the February court the Company's own charities are divided, chiefly to freemen's widows. At the May court general business, at the election day the election of officers for the year ensuing, and at the October court the administering the oaths of office. All other business that arises on the last minutes or has arisen since the last court, is entered upon an agenda paper and disposed of. The time of meeting at the quarterly courts is in the master's discretion, it has of late years been 3 and 4 o'clock. Resolutions are moved, seconded, put by the master and carried or negatived by show of hands. There is no publication of resolutions, the minute books are carefully kept, they are accessible to the members of the court to whom they are read, and by whom they are confirmed, but not to others except by the master's direction, which has never been applied for.

5. See the 22nd ordinance of 3rd February 1783. No case of removal has occurred to the knowledge of the senior member of the court, whose experience extends over 30 years nor has he heard of such a case.

6. The Company possesses no such bye-laws.

PART II.—B.

RETURN B.—Admission to Membership.

1. State the qualifications for membership of the Company, the several grades of membership of the Company, and whether women are admitted to membership.
2. State the several modes in which the freedom of the Company may be obtained, the circumstances entitling an applicant to admission under each mode respectively, and the fees payable in respect of admission under each mode respectively.
3. State whether persons exercising any particular trade are required by statute or otherwise to become free of the Company. Is there any process by which members of such trade can become members of the Company, and is there any process for compelling such persons to procure admission, and are such processes enforced, and to what extent? Is the freedom of the City of London in any and what way a condition precedent or subsequent to membership? Are there any members who are not free of the City of London? Do persons exercising any particular trade commonly become members of the Company? If so, how many members of such trade are at present members of the Company? What is the number of the members of the trade (if any), the name of which is borne by the Company, who are members of the Company?
4. Are freemen liable to disfranchisement, and if so, for what reasons, and what is the mode of disfranchisement?
5. Is the livery of the Company limited or unlimited in number? What are the qualifications for election to the livery, who are the electors thereto, and how do the elections thereto take place, and what fees are payable on election? Are liverymen liable to removal from the livery, and for what reasons?

1. No qualification is required for membership. The grades of membership are freeman, liveryman, steward, under warden, upper warden, assistant, master.

Freedom is membership according to the constitution of this Company.

Women are eligible for the freedom, but none have been admitted to it in recent times.

2. The freedom may be obtained by patrimony, servitude, redemption, and by gift, called in this Company "redemption by presentation."

In patrimony admissions the candidate's father must have been free of the Company at the date of the candidate's birth.

	£	s.	d.
The fee is - - -	1	17	6
Besides the "King's duty" which is	1	0	0

In servitude admissions the apprentice must have served his term, satisfied his master, and complied with the 20th ordinance of 3rd February 1783.

The fees are the same as for patrimony admissions.

In redemption admissions nothing is required beyond the consent of the court.

The fees are *3l. 7s. 6d.* besides the "King's duty," which is *3l.*

In cases of freedom by redemption by presentation, *i.e.*, gift, the Company pays the King's duty of *3l.*

3. The terms of the charter seem permissory, "may make free of the mistery persons using the trade," is the expression. It is clear from the last of the ordinances of 29th July 1365 that even then there were persons engaged in the trade, but not members of the mistery. The order of the Common Council (9th May 1753) attempts to make the trade identical with the Company; but it is not known to have been ever enforced.

As to the freedom of the city there is no condition, precedent, or subsequent, but freemen of the Company are always advised to attend upon the clerk of freedoms at Guildhall, who admits them to the freedom of the city.

Probably there are no persons free of the Company who are not also free of the city, but this is not within the Company's means of knowledge.

It has been rather common in this Company to receive members of the trade, at present among the livery there appear 13, and among the freemen 8, more or less connected with the business of founding.

4. No case of disfranchisement is known to have occurred.

It would seem from the form of oath admininstered to the master and wardens, that they have power to "depart with" a brother, but if so, it is not known to have been exercised.

5. It is not known that there is any limit to the number of the livery, other than the having been admitted to the freedom, there is no qualification required for the livery. The court having consented to receive the member, he is introduced, generally by some member of the Company, and the oath is administered in the presence of the court.

The fees on admission to the livery are *15l. 7s. 6d.*

A liveryman is removable under the 22nd ordinance of 3d February 1783, and probably was so before. See the terms of the master and wardens oath, but no such case is known to have arisen.

PART II.—C.

Return C.—Number of members.

State (1) the present number of freemen; (2) the present number of the livery; (3) the present number of other members; (4) the number of admissions to the freedom by each mode respectively; and (5) the number of calls to the livery which have respectively taken place during each of the last preceding 10 years.

1. The present number of freemen, not liverymen, is 22.

2. The present number of those who are both freemen, and liverymen is 115.

3. There are no other members.

4. Admissions to the freedom by patrimony 25.
„ „ by servitude 8.
„ „ by redemption 104.

5.		Admissions to the livery.
During the year	1871 - - -	2
„	1872 - -	2
„	1873 - - -	4
„	1874 - - -	4
„	1875 - -	5
„	1876 - - -	6
„	1877 - - -	None.
„	1878 - -	1
„	1879 - - -	3
„	1880 - - -	1

PART II.—D.

Return D.—(1) State the number of apprentices bound at the Company's Hall, or otherwise under the auspices of the Company during each of the last 10 years. (2) State how many have been bound during each of the last 10 years to members following the trade (if any) the name of which is borne by the Company. (3) In what cases and to what extent have the fees or premiums of such apprentice been paid by the Company?

	Apprentice bound.
1. In the year 1873 - - -	1
„ 1880 - - -	1

2. In neither of the above cases was the binding to a member following the trade of a founder.

In neither of the above cases was the fee or premium of the apprentice paid by the Company.

PART II.—E.

RETURN E.—Profits and Privileges:—

1. State with fulness what are the advantages, pecuniary or otherwise, incident to the position of a member of the Company in each grade of membership, as (1) a freeman, (2) a liveryman, (3) master, warden, or otherwise a member of the governing body.

2. State the sums paid on an average annually for the preceding 10 years by the Company to the members according to the grades of membership mentioned above, and of what such sums consisted, whether (1) fees, and of what nature, (2) pensions, or (3) other payments, specifying the nature of the same respectively.

3. What circumstances are in practice held to constitute a claim to a pension or donation? State the number of present pensioners and donees respectively, and the amounts paid to them as such respectively. How many pensioners and donees are connected with the trade (if any) the name of which is borne by the Company?

FOUNDERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

4. (1) What is the average standing of a member when he becomes a member of the governing body, and (2) what is the average time for which a member continues on the governing body?
5. Does the Company carry on any and what trade or manufacture with which its title is directly or indirectly connected? If so, what is the capital, and from what sources is it derived, and how are the profits (if any) divided or dealt with?

1.—A freeman has the right of taking apprentices. He would be admitted as of course to the livery on payment of the fine, and proceed in his turn to the successive offices. His widow would on application receive a donation or pension out of the Company's funds.

A liveryman has the like privileges, with that of attending the annual livery dinner. His widow is eligible for a donation or pension from the Founders' Charitable Fund.

The master and assistants attend the five quarterly Courts and dinners and receive 3*l.* 3*s.* each at each quarterly Court, and the wardens do and receive the same during their year of office.

2.—Court fees per member.

£	s.	Payable in.
1	0	1871
2	0	1872
2	0	1873
2	0	1874
2	0	1875
2	0	1876
2	0	1877
2	0	1878
2	0	1879
3	3	1880

No other payments to members of the court.

In 1871 a grant was made of 10*l.* out of the funds of the Company to a former member of the court.

In 1873, 1874, 1875, and 1876 a grant was made of 10*l.* out of the funds of the Company to a member of the livery.

In 1877, 5*l.* was paid out of the funds of the Company towards a liveryman's funeral expenses, and 10*l.* in 1878, and 5*l.* in 1880 on similar occasions.

3. In practice, a freeman's widow's application is always favourably considered. Unless personally known to the Court, her case is inquired into by one of its members, and no instance is remembered of any circumstances calling for a refusal.

Three pensions were paid to the widows or relatives of deceased freemen in 1880, of the respective amounts of 5*l.*, 5*l.*, and 10*l.*

Of these grantees one is the daughter of a deceased metal worker, another the widow of a deceased founder, the third the widow of a freeman in no way conected with the founding or metal trade.

4.—No person who was a member of the Court in 1849 survives.

As to three of the present 16 permanent members of the Court, 18 years; as to three, 19 years; as to three, 17 years; as to two, 16 years; as to one, 21 years; as to one, 23 years; as to one, 12 years; as to one, 15 years; and as to one, 13 years; elapsed between admission to the Company and admission to the Court.

One	member	has been on the Court	31 years.
One	"	"	18 "
Two	"	"	16 "
One	"	"	13 "
Three	"	"	12 "
One	"	"	11 "
One	"	"	10 "
One	"	"	9 "
One	"	"	8 "
One	"	"	7 "
One	"	"	5 "
One	"	"	4 "
One	"	"	3 "

5.—The Company carries on no trade or manufacture.

PART III.—OFFICERS AND SERVANTS.

RETURN A.—A list of the officers of the Company, with a statement of the duties of each, the amount of his salary and emoluments, and whether or not he is a member of the Company.

RETURN B.—A list of the servants of the Company, with a statement of the duties of each, and of the amounts of their wages and other emoluments.

RETURN C.—A statement as to the mode in which the officers and servants of the Company are respectively appointed.

A.—The officers of the Company are a clerk and beadle.

The clerk's salary is 100*l.* per annum, with the use of the Court room and two other rooms in the hall, where he practises as a solicitor. He receives 5*s.* when a fine is payable to the Company other than the assistant's fine, when he receives 1*l.*

His duties are to attend the quarterly, monthly, and extra Courts, art prizes, building, and other committees; to keep the minutes, accounts, and registers; to advise the Court on legal technical points; to collect the Company's rents; to prepare the master's accounts for annual audit; to correct the annual parliamentary electoral list; to keep revised and reprinted the private list of members; to conduct the correspondence and business of the Company under the master's directions.

The beadle's salary is 146*l.* He receives for stamping weights a penny a dozen, on collection of quarterage 10 per cent., and 2*s.* 6*d.* when a fine is payable to the Company, other than the assistant's fine, when he receives 10*s.*

His duties, in addition to the stamping, are summoning and attending on the Court, and obedience to their general orders.

Both clerk and beadle are freemen and liverymen of the Company.

B.—None.

C.—See the 15th and 16th ordinances of 3rd 1783.

RETURN A. 3.—List of Houses let on Beneficial Leases belonging to the Founders' Company.

Place where situated.	Name of Street and Number of House.	Description of House.	Name of Lessee, and whether a Member.	Date of last Valuation.	Annual Net Value then reported.	Commencement of existing Lease.	Term of existing Lease.	Amount of reserved Rent.	Fine on last Renewal.	How many Years of previous Lease then unexpired.	Fixed Deductions, if any, and by whom paid.	Estimated Net Annual Value for letting at Rack-rent.	Poor Rate Valuation.		How and when Land acquired.	Conditions.	Dates of Documents of Title and Parties.	Remarks.
													Gross estimated Rental.	Rateable Value.				
Founders' Hall Court, Lothbury, E.C.	Founders' Hall Court, Lothbury, E.C.	A merchant's counting house and offices, but so designed that the premises may hereafter be used again as the Company's Hall.	Messrs. Brown, Shipley, & Co. Not members.	No valuation.	—	25th Dec. 1849.	81 years.	325*l.* and and 10*s.* for a doorway leave.	No renewal.	No previous lease.	No deductions.	The Court as owners of a mere ground-rent have no means of supplying this information.	The ground lessees pay all rates and the Court have no means of knowledge.		It is believed in 1531 when to build their hall the Company bought two houses and a garden supposed to be the garden or burial-ground of the monastery of St. Augustine.	Covenants by lessees to pay rent and taxes, to build, to repair, to surrender at the end of the term, to give access to premises for inspection, to paint, to insure, to abstain from structural injuries, from opening communications with other buildings, or contracting to do so, and from prejudicing public rights, to give notice of interference with lights, to recognise the Company's right to raise its adjoining premises (New Founders' Hall), and to abstain from hazardous or offensive trades. Usual proviso for re-entry covenant by the Company for their own title.	Lease dated 3rd February 1843, the parties being the Company as lessors, and Samson Ricardo, Esq., J. Lewis Ricardo, Esq., M.P., and Wm. Fothergill Cooke, Esq., as lessees.	This property, with that next returned, is subject to a mortgage for 8,000*l.* to the London Life Office, repayable by 20 annual instalments of 400*l.* each, the first to be paid on the 7th Nov. 1888.

RETURN A. 4.—List of Houses let at RACKRENT, belonging to the FOUNDERS' Company.

Place where situated.	Name of Street and Number of House.	Description of House.	Name of Tenant and whether a Member.	Commencement of Lease, if any.	Term of Lease.	Rent.	Fixed Deductions, if any, and by whom paid.	Poor Rate Valuation.		How and when acquired.	Dates of Documents of Title and Parties.	Conditions.	Remarks.
								Gross estimated Rental.	Rateable Value.				
Founders' Hall Court, Lothbury, E.C.	Founders' Hall Court, Lothbury, E. C.	Government Office.	The Postmaster General. Not a member.	24th June 1853.	74¼ years	40*l.*	No deductions.	The lessee pays all rates, and the lessors have no means of knowledge.		It is believed in 1531 when to build their hall the Company bought two houses and a garden supposed to be the garden or burial ground of the Augustine monastery.	29th August 1853. Lessors the Company. Lessees the Electric Telegraph Company.	Covenants by lessees to pay rent and taxes, to repair, to surrender at the end of the term, to give access for inspection of premises, to paint, to insure, to abstain from making structural alterations or drainage communications, to stop up and restore permitted doorways, to respect public rights, to give notice to the Company of lights obstructed, to abstain from selling their term without license and from carrying on hazardous or offensive trades. There is the usual proviso for re-entry, and covenant by the lessors for their own title.	The house, the subject of this return, adjoins that described in Return A 3, and was called "New Founders' Hall" and occupied by the Company, as their hall from 1846 to 1853, when they removed to St. Swithin's Lane. It is with that last returned subject to the mortgage for securing 8,000*l.* to the London Life Office already mentioned.

RETURN A. 4.—List of Houses let at RACKRENT, belonging to the FOUNDERS' Company.

Place where situated.	Name of Street and Number of House.	Description of House.	Name of Tenant and whether a Member.	Commencement of Lease, if any.	Term of Lease.	Rent.	Fixed Deductions, if any, and by whom paid.	Poor Rate Valuation.		How and when acquired.	Dates of Documents of Title and Parties.	Conditions.	Remarks.
								Gross estimated Rental.	Rateable Value.				
St. Swithin'sLane, E.C.	No. 13, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.	Part *i.e.* the north side of the ground floor of the house known as Founders' Hall, such part being used as a tobacconist's shop.	John Baron Billam Brumfit. Not a member.	25th Dec. 1880.	13 years	335*l.* for the first six and 340*l.* for the last seven years.	None.	(Of the whole building). 1,000*l.*	834*l.*	The freehold by purchase in 1854.	The lease is dated 14th Dec. 1880, the Company and Mr. Brumfit being the parties.	The lease is terminable at the lessees option at the end of the first six years. There are lessee's covenants, to pay rent, repair inside, paint inside every four years, give liberty of inspection, repair after notice, refrain from altering elevation, obscuring lights, sleeping on the premises, changing the business without written license, permitting auctions, exhibiting writing in windows' using the address of "Founders' Hall," and generally from anything offensive to the other or adjoining occupiers. To use the premises only as a tobacconist's shop, to avoid everything tending to invalidate the Fire policy, and to abstain from assignment without license. There is the usual proviso for re-entry. The lessors warrant their own title, and agree that the rent shall be suspended in case of fire.	There is no communication between these premises and the other parts of the house now known as Founders' Hall.
St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.	No. 13, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.	Part, viz., the whole first floor of the house known as Founders' Hall, such part being used as a Solicitor's Office.	Robert Hesketh - Not a member.	24th June 1879.	14 years -	250*l.* for the first four, and 300*l.* for the last 10 years.	No deductions	(of the whole building) 1,000*l.*	834*l.*	The freehold by purchase in 1854.	The lease is dated 9th June 1879, the Company and Mr. Hesketh being the parties.	The lease is terminable at the lessee's option at the end of the first four years. The lessors' and lessee's covenants correspond substantially with those in the lease to Mr. Brumfit.	This lease is now vested in Mr. J. Rand Bailey, who occupies the first floor.
St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.	No. 13, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.	Part, viz., the whole second floor except one room of the house known as Founders' Hall, such part being used as a merchant's counting house or office.	Henry Vavasseur Not a member.	25th March 1880.	4 years -	120*l.* for the first seven, and 150*l.* for the last seven years.	No deductions	(of the whole building) 1,000*l.*	834*l.*	The freehold by purchase in 1854.	The lease is dated 20th February 1880, the Company and Mr. Vavasseur being the parties.	The lease is terminable at the lessee's option at the end of the first seven years. The lessors' and lessee's covenants correspond substantially with those in the leases to Mr. Brumfit and Mr. Hesketh.	
St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.	No. 13, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.	Part, viz., the south side of the ground floor of the house known as Founders' Hall, such part being used a hosier's shop.	John Walter - Not a member.	29th Sept. 1878.	21 years -	For the firstseven years 250*l.*, for the second seven years 275*l.*, and forthird seven years 300*l.*	No deductions	(of the whole building) 1,000*l.*	834*l.*	The freehold by purchase in 1854.	The lease is dated 10th October 1878, the parties being the Company and Mr. Walter.	The lease is terminable at the lessee's option at the end of the first seven or 14 years. The lessors' and lessee's covenants correspond substantially with those in the leases to Mr. Brumfit, Mr. Hesketh, and Mr. Vavasseur.	

FOUNDERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

PART IV.—B.

B. 2.—A return of the balance of monies in the hands of the Company unappropriated in their accounts on the 31st December in each of the last preceding 10 years.

B. 3.—A return of the estimated value of the plate, pictures, furniture, and other property, at present on the premises of the Company, or in their possession elsewhere.

	£	s.	d.
B. 2. 31st December 1871	84	13	4
„ 1872	137	3	5
„ 1873	62	18	10
„ 1874	47	1	8
„ 1875	39	1	4
„ 1876	36	9	11
„ 1877	6,240	15	11
„ 1878	301	1	9
„ 1879	92	16	10
„ 1880	179	5	0

B. 3. The Company's plate, pictures, furniture, and other property at present on their premises are not very valuable. They are, however, insured for 1,000*l.*, because they include "Wesley's Cup" which though of glass is probably 400 years old, and may be worth 500*l.* Only 2 rooms of the hall and the weight office are occupied by the Company.

PART IV.—E.

RETURN E.—Internal sources of income.

A list of the annual amounts received in each of the last 10 years in respect of (1) fees paid on admission to the freedom of the Company, specifying the amounts paid in respect of each mode of admission thereto; (2) fines or fees paid on admission to the livery of the Company; (3) fines or fees paid by members on coming on the court of the Company; (4) fines or fees paid on promotion to the offices of warden, &c.; (5) any other internal sources of income, specifying the same.

No person has during the last 10 years applied for the freedom without the livery.

There have been four freedoms by patrimony during the last 10 years, the rest by redemption.

All the other information demanded by Part IV., Return E., appears in Part IV., Return H. (detailed statement of income).

PART IV.—F.

RETURN F.—(1.) The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them what has been the amount of the increase or decrease, from year to year of the Company's income during the last 10 years, and whether there is reason to expect any increase or decrease during the next 10 years, together with a statement of the reasons for such expectation.

RETURN F.—(2.) The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them whether there is reason to expect any permanent increase or decrease in value in any of the estates or properties of the Company, and if so, to what extent, together with a statement for the reasons for such expectation.

F. (1.)—The income or decrease of the Company's income from year to year during the last 10 years appears in Part IV., Return H. (detailed statement of income).

There is no reason to expect either increase or decrease during the next 10 years, except where a small increase is provided for by the terms of the shop and office leases already stated.

F. (2.)—There is no reason to expect any permanent increase in value in the Founders' Hall Court property until the existing leases expire. There is no probability of a decrease.

The shop and offices at the present hall have been fairly but recently let. The leases are terminable at the lessees option.

The Company do not look for any other than a small increase, the particulars of which appear from the terms of the shop and office leases already stated.

PART IV.—G.

RETURN G.—The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them—

1. What is the system of management of the Company's estates and property?
2. In what way, and by whom, the several receipts and payments are taken and made, and under what control?
3. In what way the Company's accounts are audited?
4. Whether the Company's accounts are published, or are accessible to all or any, and which of the members of the Company?

1. By the court.

2. As to the rents, fines, and gifts, the receipt is by the clerk, whose duty it is to cross cheques and pay in cash to the Company's bankers, reporting such payments to the master.

As to the weights and quarterage the receipts are by the beadle, whose duties as to paying in and reporting are similar to those of the clerk.

3. The audit is by auditors appointed in pursuance of the 13th Ordinance of 3rd February 1783. They sign the outgoing master's account, which is then posted into the audit book and again signed by the auditors at the next court. This audit book and the pass book lie on the table at every court.

4. The accounts are not published. They are accessible to every member of the court. If any other member of the Company applied to inspect, the clerk would ask the master's permission, but no such application has ever been made.

PART IV.—H.

RETURN H.—A detailed statement of the income from all sources of the Company during each of the preceding 10 years, a detailed statement of the Company's expenditure during each of such 10 years, and a detailed statement of the assets and liabilities of the Company at the end of each of the last 10 years.

H.—A detailed STATEMENT of the INCOME from all sources of the Company during each of the preceding 10 years.

	£	s.	d.
1871.			
Rents:			
Brighton Gas Company	70	0	0
Electric Telegraph Company	393	6	8
Brown, Shipley & Co.	318	14	4
Walker and Sons	110	0	0
Wells	60	0	0
Gifts	2	11	8
Fines:			
Assistants	63	0	0
Wardens	30	15	0
Stewards	16	2	6
Livery	43	10	0
Weights:			
Warner and Sons	14	10	11
Sundries	13	13	10½
Quarterage	16	14	0
Dinner Tickets	15	17	0
Interest on Loans	9	11	0
Donation returned	5	0	0
1872.			
Rents:			
Postmaster-General	392	10	0
Brown, Shipley & Co.	318	14	4
Walker and Sons	110	0	0
Brighton Gas Company	70	0	0
Wells	60	0	0
Gifts:			
Jourdeyn	0	13	4
Dividend on Bond's Legacy	9	9	7
Fines:			
Assistants	31	10	0
Wardens	30	15	0
Stewards	21	10	0
,,	5	0	0
Livery	40	0	0
Weights:			
Warner and Sons	17	17	5
Sundries	15	17	4
Quarterage	16	10	0
Tickets	3	13	0
,,	10	8	0
1873.			
Rents:			
Postmaster-General	390	16	8
Brown, Shipley & Co.	320	15	0
Walker and Sons	110	0	0
Brighton Gas Company	70	0	0
Wells	60	0	0
Gifts:			
Jourdeyn	0	13	4
Woodhall, 2 years	3	19	4
Fines:			
Assistant	31	10	0
Wardens	36	2	6
Steward	32	5	0
Livery	87	0	0
Apprentice	1	17	6
Weights:			
Warner and Sons	12	9	10
Sundries	16	5	5
Quarterage	15	6	0
Ticket	1	1	0
1874.			
Rents:			
Postmaster-General	395	0	0
Brown, Shipley & Co.	321	18	11
Walker and Sons	110	0	0
Brighton Gas Company	70	0	0
Wells	60	0	0
Gifts:			
Jourdeyn	0	13	4

	£	s.	d.
1881—*continued.*			
Fines:			
Assistants	31	10	0
Wardens	30	15	0
Stewards	43	0	0
Apprentice	1	17	6
Livery	87	0	0
Weights:			
Warner and Sons	10	8	8
Sundries	12	0	3
Quarterage	18	0	0
Tickets	16	18	0
Bond's Legacy:			
Dividends	52	12	9
,,	13	18	2
1875.			
Rents:			
Postmaster-General	396	13	4
Brown, Shipley & Co.	322	15	4
Walker and Sons	110	0	0
Brighton Gas Company	70	0	0
Wells	60	0	0
Gifts:			
Jourdeyn	0	13	4
Fines:			
Wardens	40	15	0
Stewards	43	0	0
Do.	5	7	6
Livery	43	10	0
Weights:			
Warner and Sons	8	4	0
Sundries	2	12	0
Do.	13	18	8
Quarterage	15	2	0
Do.	0	14	0
Tickets	13	7	0
Miscellaneous:			
Brighton Gas Company for proportion of Gas Rates	3	16	5
1876.			
Rents:			
Postmaster-General	396	13	4
Brown, Shipley & Co.	321	15	4
Walker and Sons	165	0	0
Brighton Gas Company	105	0	0
Wells	60	0	0
Gifts:			
Jourdeyn	0	13	4
Woodhall, 3 years	5	18	10
Fines:			
Assistants	31	10	0
Wardens	40	15	0
Stewards	10	15	0
Do.	5	7	6
Livery	174	0	0
Weights:			
Warner and Sons	11	12	9
Sundries	16	18	2
Tickets	16	5	0
Quarterage	16	8	0
Bond's Legacy:			
Dividend	6	18	6
Miscellaneous:			
Mr. Heath	0	8	0
1877.			
Rents:			
Postmaster-General	395	0	0
Brown, Shipley, & Co.	321	8	6
Walker and Sons	41	5	0
Brighton Gas Company	52	10	0
Wells	30	0	0
Gifts:			
Jourdeyn	0	13	4
Fines:			
Assistant	31	10	0
Wardens	40	15	0
Stewards	16	2	6
Livery	21	15	0
Do.	15	7	6

	£	s.	d.
Weights:			
Warner and Sons	8	11	6
Sundries	16	5	7
Quarterage	18	14	0
Tickets	5	0	0
Special:			
Materials on pulling down hall	116	18	6
Mr. Parnell, loan	500	0	0
Willing, rent of hoarding	15	0	0
London Life Office Loan	8,000	0	0

1878.

	£	s.	d.
Rents:			
Postmaster-General	395	0	0
Brown, Shipley, & Co.	320	1	2
Wells	15	0	0
Gifts:			
Jourdeyn	0	13	4
Fines:			
Assistant	31	10	0
Wardens	40	15	0
Stewards	16	2	6
Livery	21	15	0
Weights:			
J. Warner and Sons	12	5	6
Sundries	13	12	10
Quarterage	16	10	0
Tickets	3	11	0
Bond's Legacy:			
Dividends	41	11	0
Special:			
Willing, hoarding rent	15	0	0
Sales of Exchequer Bills	5,039	10	9
Interest on do.	73	19	6

1879.

	£	s.	d.
Rents:			
Postmaster-General	391	13	4
Brown, Shipley, & Co.	318	14	2
Walter	217	17	9
Brumfit	203	2	6
Hesketh	62	10	0
Wells	30	0	0
Gifts:			
Jourdeyn	0	13	4
Woodhall, three years	5	18	11
Fines:			
Wardens	40	15	0
Stewards	21	10	0
Livery	18	5	0
Weights:			
John Warner and Sons	5	2	5
Sundries	22	14	10
Quarterage	19	6	0
Tickets	4	17	0
Bond's Legacy:			
Dividend	13	14	8
Miscellaneous	9	4	6
Special:			
Mr. Parnell, loan	500	0	0
Exchequer Bills sold	606	0	0
Interest on ditto less commission	8	0	10

1880.

	£	s.	d.
Rents:			
Postmaster-General	391	13	4
Brown, Shipley, & Co.	318	14	2
Hesketh	250	0	0
Brumfit	332	10	0
Walter	244	10	6
Vavasseur	60	0	0
Wells	45	0	0
Gifts:			
Jourdeyn	0	13	4
Woodhall	1	19	2
Fines:			
Wardens	52	15	0
Stewards	26	17	6
Livery	80	0	0
Weights:			
John Warner and Sons	6	9	4
Sundries	15	5	1
Quarterage	14	0	0
Tickets	9	12	0

1880—*continued.*

	£	s.	d.
Bond's Legacy:			
Dividends	54	18	8
Charitable Fund:			
Dividends	38	18	8
Special:			
Art prizes, Mr. Poole	5	5	0

A detailed STATEMENT of the COMPANY'S EXPENDITURE during each of the preceding Ten Years.

1871.

	£	s.	d.
Court fees	71	0	0
Interest, charitable fund	80	0	0
Bond's legacy, Miss Woodcock	27	9	4
Bond's legacy, part repaid	300	0	0
Entertainments	246	5	0
Music	40	19	0
Donations	50	0	0
Charitable fund, grants in aid	61	17	6
Clerk	58	5	2
Beadles, sundries	16	4	11
,, wages	78	0	0
Rates and taxes	90	18	5
Tradesmen's bills	47	12	2
Miscellaneous	4	3	6

1872.

	£	s.	d.
Court fees	118	0	0
Interest, charitable fund	80	0	0
Bond's legacy, Miss Woodcock	27	9	4
,, balance repaid	266	1	0
Entertainments	219	0	0
Music	45	3	0
Donations	32	0	0
Charitable fund, grants in aid	37	17	0
Clerk	53	10	0
Beadles, sundries	13	19	1
,, wages	80	5	0
Rates and taxes	59	3	10
Tradesmen's bills	53	14	8
Miscellaneous	15	15	0

1873.

	£	s.	d.
Court fees	152	0	0
Interest, charitable fund	75	19	5
Charitable fund, part repaid	372	16	0
Entertainments	240	1	9
Music	34	13	0
Donations	44	11	6
Charitable fund, grant in aid	25	11	5
Clerk	75	10	0
Beadles, sundries	13	19	9
,, wages	91	0	0
Rates and taxes	68	16	11
Tradesmen's bills	55	6	11
Miscellaneous	6	19	6

1874.

	£	s.	d.
Court fees	148	0	0
Interest, charitable fund	60	0	0
Bond's legacy, Miss Woodcock	55	8	0
Charitable fund, part repaid	274	17	6
Entertainments	275	3	6
Music	45	3	0
Donations	50	0	0
Charitable fund, grants in aid	26	0	0
Clerk	85	5	0
Beadles, sundries	12	10	9
,, wages	91	0	0
Rates and taxes	63	8	8
Tradesmen's bills	38	19	10
Miscellaneous	7	7	6
,,	6	0	0
,,	3	0	0
,,	6	6	0
Hunt and Roskell, Badge	50	0	0

1875.

	£	s.	d.
Court fees	252	0	0
Interest, charitable fund	45	0	0
Principal ditto, part repaid	95	10	0
Entertainments	83	7	1

	£	s.	d.
Music	50	8	0
Donations	47	0	0
Charitable fund, grant in aid	15	9	2
Clerk	94	0	0
Beadle's, sundries	15	15	11
„ wages	91	0	0
Rates and taxes	72	6	4
Tradesmen's bills	50	15	0
Miscellaneous	7	17	6
„	9	0	1
Plan for rebuilding	28	19	11

1876.

Court fees	200	0	0
Interest, charitable fund	40	0	0
Principal ditto, part repaid	234	7	6
Entertainments	376	14	7
Music	54	12	0
Donations	75	10	0
Clerk	106	15	0
Beadle's sundries	15	11	0
„ wages	92	15	0
Rates and taxes	72	6	4
Tradesmen's bills	90	16	9
Miscellaneous	8	2	0
„	21	0	0

1877.

Court fees	222	0	0
Interest, charitable fund	27	10	0
Principal, ditto, repaid (balance)	532	2	6
Entertainments	304	1	3
Music	46	4	0
Donations	71	0	0
Charitable fund, grant in aid	10	6	6
Clerk	103	0	0
Beadle's sundries	13	0	10
„ wages	125	10	0
Rates and taxes	71	5	0
Tradesmen's bills	35	12	10
Miscellaneous	10	12	6
Special:			
Mr. Parnell, loan repaid	500	0	0
Rebuilding hall, on account	1,370	5	0

1878.

Court fees	174	0	0
Interest, London Life Office	314	8	8
Entertainments	342	12	0
Music	45	3	0
Donations	40	0	0
Clerk	102	5	0
Beadle's sundries	13	15	6
„ wages	139	0	0
Rates and taxes	12	5	9
Tradesmen's bills	55	14	6
Miscellaneous	23	16	1
Special:			
Bought 5,600*l.* Exchequer Bills	5,696	3	4
Rebuilding hall, architect, on account	200	0	0
„ contractor, „	4,500	0	0
„ other payments	88	18	0
„ „	2	12	6
„ „	45	0	0
Purchase of land tax	200	7	5

1879.

Court fees	194	14	0
Interest, London Life Office	313	6	8
„ Mr. Parnell	10	0	0
Entertainments	335	15	6
Music	51	9	0
Donations	30	0	0
Clerk	102	0	0
Beadle's sundries	13	19	8
„ wages	151	10	0
Rates and taxes	142	15	9
Tradesmen's bills	62	18	0
Insurance	11	1	6
Miscellaneous	17	10	0

1879—*continued.*

Special, rebuilding hall:	£	s.	d.
Architect, on account	136	13	9
Contractor „	1,067	19	10
Other payments	10	11	6
„	56	0	0

1880.

Court fees	270	18	0
Interest, London Life Office	156	13	4
„ Mr. Parnell	10	0	0
Entertainments	359	19	3
Music	50	8	0
Donations	40	0	0
Clerk	104	5	0
Beadle's sundries	14	8	2
„ wages	146	0	0
Rates and taxes	186	18	8
Tradesmen's bills	37	5	0
Insurance	9	18	3
Miscellaneous	20	7	3
Special:			
Art prizes, advertising and printing	13	18	6
New standards for weights	38	10	0
Rebuilding hall, balance architect and contractor	333	5	1
Letting new hall, Messrs. Farebrothers' commission	70	8	3

A DETAILED STATEMENT of the ASSETS and LIABILITIES of the COMPANY at the end of each of the last 10 years.

At the end of each of the last 10 years the assets of the Company consisted of the freehold property in Founders' Hall Court, let to Messrs. Brown, Shipley, & Co., and the Postmaster-General, and their present hall in St. Swithin's Lane, their bankers' balance, and their furniture, which is not very valuable.

It is however insured for 1,000*l.*, because, as before mentioned, it includes Wesley's cup.

The fines are not assets because they are not compulsory payments.

					£	s.	d.
1871.	At the end of	1871	the Company's balance at its bankers was		84	13	4
1872.	Ditto	1872	Ditto		137	3	5
1873.	Ditto	1873	Ditto		69	18	10
1874.	Ditto	1874	Ditto		47	1	8
1875.	Ditto	1875	Ditto		39	1	4
1876.	Ditto	1876	Ditto		36	9	11
1877.	Ditto	1877	Ditto		6,240	15	11
1878.	Ditto	1878	Ditto		301	1	9
1879.	Ditto	1879	Ditto		92	16	10
1880.	Ditto	1880	Ditto		179	0	5

LIABILITIES of the COMPANY.

1781. At the end of 1781.
To replace 1,600*l.* consols borrowed of the trustees of the Founders' Charitable Fund.
To replace 286*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.* consols borrowed of Bond's legacy trustees.

1872. Liabilities of the Company at the end of 1872.
To replace 1,600*l.* consols borrowed of the trustees of the Founders' charitable fund.

1873. Liabilities of the Company at the end of 1873.
To replace 1,200*l.* consols borrowed of the trustees of the Founders' charitable fund.

1874. Liabilities of the Company at the end of 1874.
To replace 900*l.* consols borrowed of the trustees of the Founders' charitable fund.

1875. Liabilities of the Company at the end of 1875.
To replace 800*l.* consols borrowed of the trustees of the Founders' charitable fund.

1876. Liabilities of the Company at the end of 1876.
To replace 550*l.* consols borrowed of the trustees of the Founders' charitable fund.

1877. Liabilities of the Company at the end of 1877.
To repay 8,000*l.* borrowed of the London Life Office.
To pay the contractor for rebuilding the hall 5,667*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.*
The like the architect 436*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*

1878. Liabilities of the Company at the end of 1878.
To repay 8,000*l.* borrowed of the London Life Office.
To pay the contractor for rebuilding the hall 1167*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.*
The like the architect 236*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*

1879. Liabilities of the Company at the end of 1879.
To repay 500*l.* borrowed of Mr. Parnell.
To repay 8,000*l.* borrowed of the London Life Office.
To pay the contractor for rebuilding the hall 100*l.*
The like the architect 100*l.*

1880. Liabilities of the Company at the end of 1880.
To repay 8,000*l.* borrowed of the London Life Office.
To repay 500*l.* borrowed of Mr. Parnell.

Part IV.—K.

Return K.—Position in relation to Universities.

Has the Company any relations with the universities, or with any of the colleges in them? State the nature and extent of such relations. Has the Company any scholarships or exhibitions tenable at any of the universities in its gift? Give a list of such scholarships or exhibitions, with their respective values, and the periods for which they are respectively tenable; and state how the same are awarded, whether the competition is limited to relations of members, or whether persons so related have any preference.

The Company has no relations with the universities or the colleges in them, and no scholarshps or exhibitions in its gift.

Part IV.—L.

Return L.—Church Patronage.

1. Are there any ecclesiastical benefices in the gift of the Company.
2. Give a list of such benefices, stating—
   a. The county where situated.
   b. The name of parish or place.
   c. The net annual value of such benefice so near as it can be given, together with any other particulars affecting the value present or prospective of such benefice.
3. Has the Company granted during the last 10 years any augmentations of income to the incumbents of such benefices; and, if so, to what extent, and out of what funds? Has the Company during such 10 years built or contributed, and to what extent, to the building of any, and what churches or chapels and where situated?

1 and 2. There are not and never have been any ecclesiastical benefices in the gift of the Company.
3. The Company have never built or contributed to the building of any churches or chapels.

Part IV.—M.

General and Technical Education.

Return M.—A statement as to whether the Company does anything to subsidise or encourage education, whether general or technical, and a return of the means (if any) so employed, and of the amount expended on such objects during each of the last preceding ten years.

In 1876 (the then debts of the Company being nearly cleared off) the court considered a scheme for promoting technical education in the trade with which the Company is connected. This was held in abeyance, however, because the rebuilding the hall became almost immediately afterwards an urgent question.

In 1880, after the hall was rebuilt, and the shops and offices which form part of it let, the scheme was revived. The court offered a prize of 10*l.*, with 10*l.* 10*s.* added by Mr. Franks, a member of the court, for the best, and one of 5*l.* for the second best specimen in brass or bronze of a figure not exceeding 12 inches in height.

The first prize was gained by Mr. Beattie, a designer in the employ of Messrs. Elkington.

The court also offered a first prize of 5*l.* and a second of 3*l.* for ornamental bells; the second prize was awarded to Mr. Wm. Naden, in the employ of Messrs. John Warner and Sons.

The court also offered similar prizes for *repoussé* brass work of lock and hinge furniture. Only one specimen was sent in and that not of sufficient merit to warrant an award.

The court also offered similar prizes for a hanging lamp in brass work, but no competition ensued.

The court also offered their freedom and livery, and Mr. Warner, a member of the court, added a prize of 10*l.* 10*s.*, and Mr. Poole, a member of the livery, a second prize of 5*l.* 5*s.* for essays on the history and art of founding in brass, copper, and bronze. The freedom and livery and Mr. Warner's prize were awarded to Mr. Stannus, who has served his time to Messrs. Hoole, and is employed as a designer by founding firms. His essay is a very careful and able work and will be published. Mr. Poole's prize was awarded to Mr. Tuck, who is also employed in the founding business, and his essay also is of merit, though not so technical and practical as that of Mr. Stannus.

The aggregate in prizes offered was 87*l.* When Mr. Stannus' essay is ready for publication, a proposal will be made by a member of the court that the whole or a part of the expense should be paid out of the funds of the company.

The following is a copy of the regulations under which the competition for art prizes took place.

The Worshipful Company of Founders offer the following prizes for competition amongst persons carrying on business as founders, or employed or engaged by such persons.

1. A prize of 10*l.* for the best, and one of 5*l.* for the second best specimen in brass or bronze of an original nude Figure, not to exceed twelve inches in height including the base. The figure to be the property of the Company, the model to remain the property of the designer. With 10*l.* 10*s.* added by Past Master James Franks, Esq.

2. A prize of 5*l.* for the best, and one of 3*l.* for the second best ornamental bell, not to exceed 9 inches diameter

at the mouth. The first prize bell to be the property of the Company; the model or pattern to remain the property of the designer.

3. A prize of 5*l.* for the best, and one of 3*l.* for the second best specimen of *repoussé* brass work of lock and hinge furniture for doors of mediæval design; the design and the work to be by the same person. The first prize to be the property of the Company.

4. A prize of 5*l.* for the best, and one of 3*l.* for the second best specimen in brass work for a hanging lamp; the design and workmanship by the same person. The first prize to be the property of the Company.

5. The freedom and livery of the Company of Founders to the author of the best essay on the history and art of founding, in brass, copper and bronze. To the winner of this prize, an additional sum of 10*l.* 10*s.* the gift of Past Master Robert Warner, Esq.

6. Each competitor must satisfy the judges, by certificate or otherwise, that he is engaged in the business of founding, or employed or engaged by some person or firm so employed.

7. Each object must be delivered free at Founders' Hall, St. Swithin's Lane, during the week ending the 25th October, 1880.

8. Each object must be marked with a private mark or motto and numbered, and each object must be accompanied by a sealed envelope, marked with the same mark or motto as that on the object, and containing the name and address of the competitor, and a certificate or declaration that the object has not been exhibited before.

9. The envelopes will not be opened until the judges have made their report.

10. Beauty, originality of design, and excellence of workmanship, and, where necessary, fitness for the purpose, will be considered and influence the judges in their awards.

11. All the prizes will be in the absolute discretion of the court, it being a condition that no prizes will be awarded if, and when in the opinion of the judges, an adequate standard or degree of merit has not been attained.

12. The judges will be Past Masters, Robert Warner, Esq., W. C. Fowler, Esq., Deputy, George Edward Forrest, Esq., and George Aitchison, Esq., and Warden Compton Warner, Esq.

13. Notice of the delivery of the prizes will be sent to each competitor by post to the address given by him.

M. H. WALKER,
June, 1880. Master.

PART V.—REFORM.

The Commissioners, being bound to report to Her Majesty "what measures (if any) are, in their judgment, "expedient and necessary for improving or altering the constitution of the Companies, or the appropria- "tion or administration of the property or revenues thereof," respectfully invite the attention of the officers of the Companies to this part of the Commission.

The Commissioners will be very glad to receive and consider any suggestions respecting this part of the Commission with which the officers of the Companies may do the Commissioners the honour of favouring them.

The clerk is without views of his own on the subject of this return. So far as his observation extends the wish of the court appears now to be after making due provision for the 8,500*l.* due to Mr. Parnell, and the London Life Office, to repeat the experiment of the art prizes, and to extend it, holding out a hand to skilled workmen in the trade with which the Company is connected.

This is a subject which would have been taken up long since but for the fact that from 1846 to 1877 the court were paying off debt and from 1877 to 1880 rebuilding and reletting their hall and offices.

If Mr. Parnell's 500*l.* is repaid, as is hoped, during the present year, there will remain only the 8,000*l.* due to the London Life Office. For this a sinking fund will probably be formed and enough will still remain of revenue to warrant a repetition and extension of the efforts to encourage and assist skill in the trade with which the Company is connected.*

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* The Company sent, along with these returns, a book of their "Annals" compiled by Mr. William Meade Williams, the master for 1852–3 and 1853–4.

APPENDIX A.

This Company gave considerable information to the Commission appointed in 1834.

FRAME-WORK KNITTERS' COMPANY.

The Company's returns were accompanied with the following document, signed by the clerk :—

" In the annexed returns the Company have furnished full particulars of their trust property.

" With respect to such of their property as is not subject to any trust, the Company are advised that they might properly as well as legally decline to furnish any information. They are not, however, disposed to insist upon their strict right.

" They think it, indeed, their duty to claim before the Commissioners the right which they would be entitled to assert even in legal proceedings before courts having power to enforce discovery, of protecting from disclosure their titles to the private property of which they are in possession, but with this exception they have given such information as they hope will be found sufficient for the purposes of Her Majesty's Commission.

" But in giving such information the Company desire in the most formal manner to state that their readiness so to assist the Commission is not to be taken now or hereafter as any admission on their part of any right in the Crown, or any other jurisdiction, to inquire into their private property, or to deal with it in disregard of their rights.

" They desire also to record their claim, that if any question be made whether any particular property is subject to any trust, or is the private property of the Company, every such question must be determined only by the courts of law."

PART I.—FOUNDATION AND OBJECT.

Returns A to H, both inclusive.

RETURN A.—A statement of the date, ascertained or probable, of the foundation of the Company, and of the circumstances, so far as they can be discovered from its documents of foundation or archives, in which the Company had its origin.

RETURN B.—A list of the charters, charters of inspeximus, and other instruments of a similar nature, whether originals or copies, which have been at any time in the possession of the Company, together with an abstract of the purport of each, regard being specially had to any evidence which it may contain as to the object of the foundation of the Company.

RETURN C.—A list of any trust deeds "founding, regulating, or affecting" the Company, with the date of each, the names of the parties thereto, and an abstract of the purport of each.

RETURN D.—A list with dates of any "decrees of court," whether of the Courts of Common Law or of Chancery, or of any Acts of the Court of Aldermen or of the Court of Common Council, "regulating or affecting" the Company, with a statement of the effect of each decision.

RETURN E.—A list of any other documents, not included in the descriptions in the preceding returns, which "found, regulate, or affect" the Company, with dates and an abstract of the effect of each.

RETURN F.—A concise history of the Company from the time of its foundation to the present day, with special reference to the inquiry contained in the Commission as to "the objects for which the Company was founded," and "how far those objects are now being carried into effect."

RETURN G.—Has the Company a licence in mortmain? When was such licence granted (referring to the document by description)? What is its extent, and to what extent is it now unexhausted?

RETURN H.—Is there vested in the Company, and how, whether by charter, statute, order of the Court of Aldermen, Act of Common Council, or otherwise, any right of exercising superintendence over, or any duty or discretion to encourage in any way, any and what art, trade, or business? State the nature and local limits of such control. In what manner and to what extent is such control now exercised? If such control is not now exercised, state the circumstances under which its exercise has fallen into desuetude.

A.—The date of the foundation of the Company, so far as it can be discovered from the public records, was, by letters patent dated the 13th June 1657, granted by the Protector Oliver Cromwell. The Company has no document in its possession which states this.

B.—The charter under which the Company is now constituted is dated the 19th August 1663, and is the only charter or instrument of that nature which is now or has for the past 50 years been in the possession of the Company.

The abstract of the charter is as follows :—

" 1. The recital of the petition.

" 2. The grant and creation of the Frame-work Knitters " to be for ever a fellowship and body corporate and poli- " tique, by the name of the master, master wardens, " assistants, and Society of the Art or Mystery of Frame- " work Knitters of the Cities of London and Westminster, " and Kingdom of England, and Dominion of Wales.

" 3. That they have perpetual succession by that name.

" 4. That they are enabled to purchase any manors, " lands, or tenements not exceeding 100*l.* per annum,

" 5. That they may demise, grant, lett, sett, or assign " the said manors, lands, &c., so by them bought and " purchased, at their pleasure.

" 6. That they may plead and be impleaded in any of " His Majesty's courts or other place whatsoever.

" 7. The constitution of the Society is one master, two " wardens, and 15 or more assistants.

" 8. That for ever they have a common seal, which at " pleasure they may at any time alter, deface, and new " make.

" 9. John Croson constituted the first master, and to " continue to Midsummer 1664, and to take an oath " before a Master in Chancery for the due execution of his " office.

" 10. That from and after Midsummer 1664 there be " chosen by the master, wardens, and assistants, or the " greater number of them, out of the two wardens, a new " master, who shall continue in his office till Midsummer " following, if he so long live or be not removed for just " cause, and to take his oath before the two wardens for " the time being.

"11. Jonathan Grammar and George Balderstone constituted the first wardens, and continued in their office till Midsummer 1664, and to take their oaths before a Master in Chancery, but the succeeding wardens to take their oaths before the master of the Society.

"12. John Lee, Thomas Phillips, Joseph Tomlinson, Richard Read, Wm. Rigson, William Grammar, Gabriel Brewer, Samuel Knight, Francis East, John Pargiter, junior, William Pargiter, Samuel Toman, Owen Lavender, John Bennett, junior, Francis Armstead, Thomas Stevenson, George Massie, Osmond Smith, Wm. Pickerne, and Thomas Ladd constituted the first assistants, who are to continue for their natural lives, unless for just cause, and they to take their oaths before the master and wardens, or any two of them impowered to administer the same.

"13. That after John Croson had served the office of master a new master shall be chosen, who shall be one that hath served the office of warden, and he that shall be so chosen master shall serve that office during one whole year.

"14. That after the first wardens have served that office their successors shall be annually chosen on Midsummer Day, unless it happen on Sunday, and when it so happens, on the day following, who are to continue one whole year in their office, if they so long live or be not for just cause removed; and that the new master and wardens take their oaths before the master and wardens their predecessors.

"15. That the master and wardens that have served their respective offices do, from and after the leaving the same, instantly be and remain assistants of the said Society, taking their oaths, if not sworn before.

"16. That if the master or wardens die, or be for just cause removed, before they have served their respective offices, that then, in 15 days after, a fit person be chosen to supply the room of him that shall die or be so removed, and he or they so chosen to be and continue the residue that shall be to come of the time that he or they so dying should have, and before his or their election to take the oaths, &c.

"17. That if any of the assistants die or be removed, others be chosen in their stead to continue during their lives unless just cause, and he or they so chosen to take his or their corporal oath truly to execute the office.

"18. That if any person elected master, warden, or assistant refuse to serve the said office, the master, wardens, and assistants then being, or the greater number, to impose a fine on the party refusing so it exceed not 10*l.*, and the same fine to take by distress on the goods and chattels of the party refusing.

"19. That the Society from time to time have a clerk, John Hannis, gent., to be the first and to continue during his life, and to officiate the place by himself or deputy. The said John Hannis, and after his death every other person chosen clerk, to take an oath before the master, wardens, and assistants, or the greater number, duly and faithfully, according to the best of his skill, to execute the said place.

"20. That the master, wardens, and assistants, and Society, and their successors, in their common hall, as oft as they see meet, to assemble and make laws and convenient oaths as to them seem reasonable for the good rule and government of them and their members and all other persons exercising the art of frame-work knitting in any place in England or Wales, and for reformation of such abuse and deceipts by bad work or otherwise, and to impose fines and levy the same by distress on the goods and chattels of the offender so as the same laws and fines be not repugnant or contrary to the laws or statutes of England or prejudicial to the customs of London.

"21. That the master, wardens, and assistants, or the greater number, at their pleasure, to elect one or more beadle or beadles who shall take an oath for the faithful execution of that office, Wm. Patrick, the first beadle, to continue during pleasure, and he and his successors to receive the fines and to distrain on offenders for the same.

"22. That all mayors, bailiffs, constables, &c. be aiding to the master, wardens, and assistants, or any two of them, or any of their sworn deputies, letters patents and the laws by them the said master, wardens, and assistants made.

"23. Two or more empowered to go on the search, and if they find bad work to cut the same in pieces, and the persons in whose hands the same are found to be fined. The master, wardens, and assistants to administer an oath to the said deputies, and to remove them at pleasure and choose others in their stead.

"24. That no person presume to transport frames or any other thing belonging to the trade to any part beyond seas. If any endeavoured to be transported, the master, wardens, and assistants, or any two of them, or any of their sworn deputies, may seize the same, and after seizure to leave the same in the hands of a lawful officer till a justice of peace or lawful magistrate shall adjudge and convict the same to be forfeited, and the same conviction and judgment shall be made within 40 days after seizure if the same be within 20 miles of London, and if further distant, then within 6 months after seizure, and after conviction to be sold, the one half of the profits to be to the use of the King's Majesty, his heirs and successors, and the other half to the use of the Society, all charges first deducted.

"25. That none shall use the trade unless he or they have served 7 years.

"26. The master, wardens, and assistants, and their sworn deputies, with a constable, to enter into any place, privileged or not, in England or Wales, where there is any suspicion of frames or bad manufacture of what persons whatsoever, and if any found to break and deface and to punish the offenders by fine or otherwise.

"27. That no person whatsoever use the art of a frame-work knitter but such as serve 7 years' apprenticeship at least.

"28. That all persons using the art and dwelling within 20 miles of London should within 3 months, and such as live further distance within 6 months, after the date of the letters patents enter themselves and be admitted before the master, wardens, and assistants, or the greater number, that they may be sworn members of the Society, and those that neglected to pay 5*l.* fine for every week's neglect, and to be dealt with as contemney of the King's Royal Command, and that they who are admitted shall take the oath.

"29. That all persons using or to use the art aforesaid who are free of any other company shall bind such apprentices as he or they shall take unto some member or freeman of this Society, to the intent the apprentices so bound at the end of their terms may become free of the same.

"30. That the lord mayor and aldermen allow the letters patents to be enrolled in the common chamber amongst the records there, to the intent that the members that are free of the city of London may be subject to the government of the city, and enjoy the benefit thereof.

"31. That the master, wardens, and assistants may admit such who are not freemen of London, and administer the oath to them upon their admittance as to others, and they, with those who are freemen of London, to be reputed and known by the name of the master, wardens, assistants, and Society of Frame-Work Knitters of the City of London.

"32. That the said master, wardens, and assistants may cause the statute of the 5th Elizabeth and all other statutes concerning trade mysteries and manual occupations to be put in execution upon offenders.

"33. That the master, wardens, and assistants, or any two of them so as the two be the master and one of the wardens for the time being, may, by writing under their common seal, substitute deputies, who shall have full power and authority where they live for such compass of place as shall be limited in the said deputation to rule and govern all persons exercising the art in as ample manner as the master, wardens, and assistants can or may do in the City of London and Westminster so as they render an account and make true and just payment of moneys received, and other their doings as oft as required thereto, such deputation to have continuance during pleasure only.

"34. That all justices of the peace, mayors, sheriffs, bailiffs, &c. give their aid and assistance to the master, wardens, and assistants, and their deputies, in the due execution of His Majesty's grant, and the inroiment of the letters patents their discharge.

"35. That the letters patents shall be good in law, and so shall be construed in all courts of record and elsewhere for the most benefit and advantage of the said master, wardens, assistants, and Society, and their successors.

"36. That the master, wardens, and assistants, before they take upon them the execution of their respective offices, do take the oath of allegiance and supremacy before such persons as by Statute are appointed to administer."

C.—There are no trust deeds founding, regulating, or affecting the Company in the Company's possession or mentioned in its records.

D.—An order of the Court of Aldermen dated the 14th July 1657, the effect of which is to enrol the letters

patent of incorporation granted by the Protector Cromwell, dated 13th June 1657.

Another order of the same court dated the 24th September 1663, the effect of which is to enrol the charter granted by King Charles the Second, dated 19th August 1663.

Another order of the same court dated the 9th June 1713 granting a livery to the Company.

An order of the Court of Queen's Bench dated 13th February, Hilary Term 1809, and made in a suit in which the company was plaintiff, and one Wm. Payne defendant, the object of the suit being to enforce the legal powers of the charter and byelaws against Payne for teaching the art to one Thos. Main as an apprentice, in violation of the 16th rule of the Company's byelaws, and the object of the defendant's application being for a rule to discharge the verdict for the plaintiff given on the trial of the cause in the term preceding, and that such verdict should be set aside, and instead thereof a nonsuit entered, the effect of the judgment being to discharge the rule applied for, and to leave the verdict for the Company, but entry of final judgment was stayed.

E.—The only other documents which "found, regulate, or affect the Company" are the Company's byelaws, approved by the Lord Chancellor and Lords Chief Justices of the Courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas, dated 28th May 1745.

F.—The Company of Frame-work Knitters, the 65th in order of precedence among the municipal guilds or companies of the city of London, owes its origin to the invention of the stocking loom.

Stowe, in his Chronicle (edition 1615, page 869), says: "In the year 1599 was devised and perfected the art of "knitting or weaving silk stockings, waistcoats, and "divers other things by engines or steel looms, by William "Lee, Master of Arts of St. John's College, Cambridge, "and after that he went into France, where he obtained a "patent of the King." The history of the invention has been exhaustively dealt with by Mr. William Felkin, in his History of the Machine Wrought Hosiery and Lace Manufacture, Longmans', 1867.

The first incorporation of the Company of Frame-work Knitters, or Stocking Weavers, as they have been sometimes called, was made by the Protector, Oliver Cromwell, in the year 1657, by letters patent under the great seal, dated the 13th June 1657, enrolled by order of the Court of Aldermen on the 14th July following, the order for which enrolment recites the grant of this charter.

The petition for the charter is said to designate the application as "The humble representation of the pro-"moters and inventors of the art and mystery or trade of "frame-work knitting or making of silk stockings or other "work in a frame or engine. Petitioners to your High-"ness that they may be united and incorporated by "charter under the great seal of England, whereby their "just right to the invention may be preserved from "foreigners, the trade advanced, abuses therein suppressed, "the benefit of the commonwealth by importation and "exportation and otherwise increased, and hundreds of "poor families comfortably relieved by their several "employments about the same, who will otherwise be "exposed to ruin, having no other calling to live of."

The petitioners allege: "That the trade of frame-work "knitting was never known or practised here in England "or in any other place in the world before it was (about "50 years past) invented and found out by one William "Lee, of Calverton, in the county of Nottingham, gen-"tleman, who, by himself and such of his kindred and "countrymen as he took unto him for servants, practised "the same many years somewhat imperfectly in com-"parison of the exactness it is sithense brought into by "the endeavours of some of your petitioners."

Under Cromwell's charter the Company acted until the restoration of King Charles II.

On the restoration of King Charles II. the Company applied to His Majesty for and obtained a new charter.

This charter or letters patent, under which the Company is now constituted, is dated the 19th August 1663, and by it they are created a fellowship and body corporate and politic, by the name of the master, wardens, and assistants and Society of the Art or Mystery of Frame-work Knitters of the Cities of London and Westminster, and Kingdom of England, and Dominion of Wales, with perpetual succession and a common seal.

G.—The Company has no record of any licence in mortmain other than contained in the charter, paragraph 4 of the abstract, "and the statute for not putting "lands or tenements in mortmain, or anything therein "contained, or any other act or statute, to the contrary "notwithstanding."

H.—By the terms of the charter granted by Charles II., the right of exercising superintendence over the art of frame-work knitting is given. Its nature is to try and prove whether all frame-work knitted goods are workmanlike wrought, and if found inartificially made or of deceitful stuff, to cut the same in pieces, and to fine the parties making them according to the byelaws of the Company.

The powers of the Company were by the charter limited to the cities of London and Westminster and kingdom of England and Wales; no such control is now exercised. The circumstances under which such control fell into desuetude are that the effect of the byelaws approved in 1745 were by the House of Commons, in 1753, thought to be injurious and vexatious to manufacturers, and discouraging industry and trade; and the action against Payne before mentioned was that the Company's charter and byelaws only bound the members of the Company, and that non-members of the Company might practise the art for their own profit without supervision of the Company's officers. This action in its result affirmed the principle of free trade, and destroyed the influence of the Company over the manufactures by the frame-work knitting machines.

PART I.—Return I.—Charities, 1870.

Return I.—A list of the charities, eleemosynary, educational, or otherwise, which are under the management of the Company, stating in each case the name of the founder, the date and nature of the benefaction, its original and its present value, and the purposes to which the funds have been applied for each of the last preceding 10 years.

Founder's Name.	Charity.
Thomas Bourne's Charity -	12 freehold almshouses and ground on the east side of Kingsland Road, in the parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, and 2,210*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.* new 2*l.* 10*s.* per cent. annuities, the dividends whereon are applied in payment of pensions to the almspeople.
Thomas Cooke's Charity - -	2,100*l.* consols; the dividends are applied to increase the pensions to the almspeople.
Mrs. Anne Staunton's Benefaction -	341*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.* consols; dividends distributed to the almspeople.
Thomas Taylor's Gift - -	113*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.* consols; dividends distributed to the almspeople.

PART II.—CONSTITUTION AND PRIVILEGES OF MEMBERSHIP.

A.

RETURN A.—Governing Body.

1. State the present constitution of the governing body of the Company, whether such constitution is according to the charter, and if not, in what respects such constitution varies therefrom, and when and how such alteration was made.
2. State the qualifications for membership of the governing body of the Company, the time and periods of election, and the qualifications of the voters at elections to the governing body.
3. State the functions of the governing body, and of the different members of the same respectively, and whether the members of the governing body pay any, and what, fees or fines on admission thereto, and whether they are paid any, and what, salaries or amounts in respect of their services respectively.
4. State the nature of the business which comes before the governing body of the Company, the method adopted in transacting it, the times at which the governing body meets for business purposes, the way in which the opinions of the members are taken, and whether the resolutions and decisions of the governing body are published, or are otherwise accessible to any or all, and which, of the members of the Company.
5. State whether the members of the governing body are liable to suspension or removal on any and what grounds, and by what method such suspension or removal is effected.
6. Has the Company any byelaws sanctioned by the Courts of Law or Chancery, or by the Courts of Aldermen or of Common Council, or otherwise? State the effect of such byelaws.

1. The present constitution of the governing body of the Company is the master wardens and court of assistants. Such constitution is according to the charter.

2. The qualifications for membership of the governing body of the Company are that the member shall be an admitted freeman of the Company elected to the livery, and shall have paid his fines and fees and made the declarations required by the byelaws. The method of election to the governing body is the nomination of the proposed liveryman by a member of the court seconded by another member. There is no record of any such election being otherwise than unanimous, nor any provision for election in case of absence of unanimity. The qualifications of voters at elections to the governing body are that they shall themselves be members of that body.

3. The functions of the governing body are now to manage the receipt and expenditure of the Company's funds, and to decide upon all questions in respect of such management. The members of such body now pay a fine of 52*l.* 10*s.* on admission to such body. They are not paid any salaries in respect of their services, but each of those members, not exceeding 16, who are in attendance at the quarterly meetings of the body before the master takes his seat and the business commences receives 10*s.* for his attendance.

4. The nature of the business which comes before the governing body of the Company is the election of its officers and the management and expenditure of its funds. The returns to Parliament, if any be required, and the election of recipients to the charities. The method adopted is the ordinary one of proposal, of resolution, discussion of fitness, and voting by show of hands. The times are the quarterly courts of the governing body, or if occasion requires at other courts specially summoned for the purpose. The resolutions and decisions of the governing body are not published, there being no interest of the members outside the governing body requiring publication. There has not been any occasion to consider the necessity for the decisions of the governing body being accessible to all or any of the members of the Company.

5. The members of the governing body are liable to suspension or removal for misbehaviour in respect of their duties as such members, and such suspension or removal is by the resolution of such body. Only one case of suspension, and none of removal, during the past 50 years is recorded in the minutes of the Company,

6. The Company's byelaws are sanctioned in accordance with the statute 19 H. 7. chap. 7., viz., by the Lord Chancellor and the Lords Chief Justices of the Courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas. The effect of the byelaws was the further defining of the mode of election of officers; the number and times of the courts for conducting the Company's business; the control of the trade by search and inspection of manufactured goods, machines, apprentices, workmen, widows of freemen, and their admission to the Company.

PART II.—B.

RETURN B.—Admission to Membership.

1. State the qualifications for membership of the Company, the several grades of membership of the Company, and whether women are admitted to membership.
2. State the several modes in which the freedom of the Company may be obtained, the circumstances entitling an applicant to admission under each mode respectively, and the fees payable in respect of admission under each mode respectively.
3. State whether persons exercising any particular trade are required by statute or otherwise to become free of the Company. Is there any process by which members of such trade can become members of the Company, and is there any process for compelling such persons to procure admission, and are such processes enforced, and to what extent? Is the freedom of the City of London in any and what way a condition precedent or subsequent to membership? Are there any members who are not free of the City of London? Do persons exercising any particular trade commonly become members of the Company? If so, how many members of such trade are at present members of the Company? What is the number of the members of the trade (if any) the name of which is borne by the Company, who are members of the Company?
4. Are freemen liable to disfranchisement, and, if so, for what reasons, and what is the mode of disfranchisement?
5. Is the livery of the Company limited or unlimited in number? What are the qualifications for election to the livery, who are the electors thereto, and how do the elections thereto take place, and what fees are payable on election? Are liverymen liable to removal from the livery, and for what reasons?

FRAME-WORK KNITTERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

1. The qualifications for membership of the Company are:—
   (*a.*) That the applicant shall have served his apprenticeship to a freeman of the Company;
   (*b.*) That he shall be a true and lawful son of a freeman, born after the father's freedom;
   (*c.*) That he shall be admitted by the permission of the master of the governing body or the court. Women are admitted to the membership.

2. The mode in which the admission of an apprentice is obtained is upon evidence of binding and service, and is called admission by servitude; the admission of a son of a freeman by evidence of the father's freedom and the lawful birth of the son, and is called by patrimony; the admission of a person neither apprentice nor son of a freeman is by permission of the master or court, and is called by redemption. The fees in each case payable to the Company are the same, viz., 2*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* The stamp duty payable to the Government on such admission varies; for instance, on admission of apprentice or son of a freeman, 1*l.*, freeman by redemption, 3*l.*

3. No persons exercising any particular trade are required by statute or otherwise than by the charter or byelaws to become free of the Company. There is no process to compel any person to procure admission, or any process by which any person not an apprentice to a freeman, or son of a freeman entitled as before mentioned to his freedom, is enabled to enforce admission, but any fit person may procure admission by redemption in the manner before mentioned. No process has been adopted to enforce or procure admission since the action against Payne, mentioned in Part I., Return D. No person exercising any particular trade commonly become members of the Company. The Company has no means of knowing how many members of the Company following the trade of frame-work knitters are now living.

4. The Company are not aware of any powers to disfranchise admitted freemen.

5. For an answer to this inquiry reference is made to the Corporation of the City of London. The qualifications for the election to the livery is that the person is a freeman of the company and of the City of London, and that he has been elected by the governing body to the livery as a fit person. The elections are by the court. The fees are variable, not exceeding 21*l.* nor less than 18*l.* Neither the charter nor the byelaws give power to remove, and the Company cannot say if liverymen are removable from the livery, but liverymen have at their own request been discharged from the livery.

PART II.—C.

RETURN C.—Number of Members.

State (1) the present number of freemen, (2) the present number of the livery, (3) the present number of other members, (4) the number of admissions to the freedom by each mode respectively, and (5) the number of calls to the livery which have respectively taken place during each of the last preceding ten years.

1. The present number of freemen living is unknown.
2. The present number of livery is 46.
3. There are no members of the Company who come under the designate of other members.
4. The number of admissions to the freedom during the year

1871	was	nil.
1872	„	„
1873	„	one.
1874	„	nil.
1875	„	„
1876	„	one.
1877	„	nil.
1878	„	one.
1879	„	seventeen.
1880	„	five.

5. The number of calls to the livery are as follows:—

1871	none.
1872	„
1873	„
1874	„
1875	„
1876	„
1877	„
1878	two.
1879	seventeen.
1880	six.

PART II.—D.

RETURN D.—(1.) State the number of apprentices bound at the Company's hall, or otherwise under the auspices of the Company, during each of the last 10 years. (2.) State how many have been bound during each of the last 10 years to members following the trade (if any) the name of which is borne by the Company. (3.) In what cases, and to what extent, have the fees or premiums of such apprentice been paid by the Company?

Only one apprentice has been bound under the auspices of the Company during the last 10 years; such apprentice was not bound to a member following the trade the name of which is borne by the Company. The Company did not pay the fee or premium on such appointment.

The freedom of the City of London is a condition subsequent of membership, but a freeman of the City of London may, by permission of the Court of Aldermen, be afterwards recorded as a freeman of the Company. There are not any members of the Company who are not free of the City of London to the knowledge of the Company.

PART II.—E.

RETURN E.—Profits and privileges:

1. State with fullness what are the advantages, pecuniary or otherwise, incident to the position of a member of the Company in each grade of membership, as (1) a freeman, (2) a liveryman, (3), master, warden, or otherwise a member of the governing body.

2. State the sums paid on an average annually for the preceding 10 years by the Company to the members according to the grades of membership mentioned above, and of what such sums consisted, whether (1) fees, and of what nature, (2) pensions, or (3) other payments, specifying the nature of the same respectively.

3. What circumstances are in practice held to constitute a claim to a pension or donation? State the number of present pensioners and donees respectively, and the amounts paid to them as such respectively. How many pensioners and donees are connected with the trade (if any) the name of which is borne by the Company?

4. (1) What is the average standing of a member when he becomes a member of the governing body, and (2) What is the average time for which a member continues on the governing body ?

5. Does the Company carry on any, and what, trade or manufacture with which its title is directly or indirectly connected ? If so, what is the capital and from what sources is it derived, and how are the profits (if any) divided or dealt with ?

1. The advantages now incident to the position of a member of the Company, are, as a freeman, now very small. The right of trading in the City being thrown open, tolls in the City removed, voting for common council and aldermen given to householders, and other incidental rights being given to non-freemen, there remains only the social privileges as a member of the Company, the participation if in distress in the Company's charities, and if fit and worthy the election to the livery and governing body. The liveryman has in addition to the privileges of a freeman a right of voting for members of Parliament for the City of London, and for election of the mayor, sheriffs, and corporation officers elected according to custom in common hall. The master holds an office of honour and dignity highly esteemed by the holder. Its possession is looked forward to by the wardens and members of the governing body with hope, and to obtain it the seeker does not fail to use his best efforts for the welfare of the fraternity and to win the esteem and regard of his fellow members. The wardens have the immediate care of the Company's income and its expenditure under the direction and approbation of the governing body. Their position is also of honour and dignity, and second only to the master. The master and wardens on state or other important occasions represent the Company ; they are therefore required to be of probity, commercial or social position, educated, and indeed fit above the other members of the governing body, livery, or freemen for those offices. The other members of the governing body, in addition to the privileges of freemen and liverymen, have the duties of a council upon the Company's affairs, controlling by their votes the management of the Company's moneys, election of freemen to the livery and liverymen to be members of the governing body, electing the master and wardens, and generally the direction of the Company. The position as a member of this body is also of honour and dignity, and is so esteemed by its possessors, and most liverymen desire to be elected to it. The pecuniary advantages of the master, wardens, and governing body are 10*s.* each to the first 16 of their number who attend the quarterly courts of the Company.

2. The sum paid on an average annually for the preceding 10 years by the Company to the members of the governing body for the fees above mentioned are 10*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; pensions none; other payments none. It is assumed that these questions relate to the Company's corporate income, and not to its charities, and the answer is given accordingly.

3. This question is answered in the preceding,

4. The standing of a member of the Company is not a consideration in electing him to the governing body; to give an average would mislead. A member remains on the governing body during life. The oldest member of the body has been so for 53 years; the most recent, nine months.

5. The Company does not carry on any trade or manufacture ; nor has it done so for the past 100 years.

PART III.—OFFICERS AND SERVANTS.

Return A.—A list of the officers of the Company, with a statement of the duties of each, the amount of his salary and emoluments, and whether or not he is a member of the Company.

Return B.—A list of the servants of the Company, with a statement of the duties of each, and of the amounts of their wages and other emoluments.

Return C.—A statement as to the mode in which the officers and servants of the Company are respectively appointed.

A.—The clerk of the Company. His duties are to attend the master, wardens, and court at their meetings, to record the minutes of their meetings and accounts, to prepare list of voters, attend the revising barrister at his court thereon ; to be the custodian of the Company's records, the remembrancer and adviser of the court, to assist the treasurer of the charitable funds in the management of the almshouses and the inmates, superintend the repairs of the fabric, payment of the pensioners and the rates, &c., prepare accounts for the Charity Commissioners, conduct all correspondence and act generally as a solicitor, secretary, and clerk. The clerk receives no salary, and his emoluments are his bill of charges, which varies according to the business transacted, and some small fees paid on the admission of freemen, liverymen, and members of the governing body for services rendered to them and the Company, and not provided or charged for in his bill of costs. The clerk is a freeman and liveryman of the Company.

B.—The Company has no servants other than a beadle, whose duty is to attend the quarterly courts and common halls. His salary is 5*l.* a year.

C.—The clerk and beadle are elected by the court or governing body.

PART IV.—Returns A 1 to A 14.

The Company has no landed property.

Part IV.—B.

Return B. 1.—List of moneys belonging to the Frame-work Knitters' Company invested in Government or other Stock, Shares, Funds, or Securities.

Amount of Stock, &c.	Description of Stock.	Source from whence arising, *e.g.*, gift with name of donor, bequest with name of testator, sale of lands, and which, &c.	In what Name standing, *e.g.*, Company, Chancery Division of High Court of Justice, &c.	Net Annual Receipt.
£ s. d. 4,428 10 3	3,628*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.* consols, and 800*l.* London and South-Western Railway Company 5% Preference.	The source from whence the 3,628*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.* arose was the sale of the Company's freehold land and buildings (formerly the Company's hall), situate in Red Cross Street, in the city of London, to the corporation of the city, in or about the year 1821; the said freehold land having been purchased, and the buildings erected thereon by the Company, out of its savings of income and moneys contributed by the members of the governing body for the purpose in the years 1678 and 1720. The source from whence the 800*l.* arose was the internal source of income of the Company.	The said sum of 3,628*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.* consols is standing in the name of the Paymaster General of the Chancery Division of Her Majesty's High Court of Justice to the credit of the Company; and the said 800*l.* London and South-western Railway Company's stock stands in the name of the master, wardens, and court of assistants of the Company.	The net annual receipts in respect of such stocks are 145*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*

B. 2.—A return of the balance of moneys in the hands of the Company unappropriated in their accounts on the 31st December in each of the last preceding 10 years.

B. 3.—A return of the estimated value of the plate, pictures, furniture, and other property at present on the premises of the Company, or in their possession elsewhere.

B. 2.—The balance of moneys in hand unappropriated in their accounts on the 24th June, the financial close in each year of the Company's accounts, are, for the year

	£	s.	d.
1871	31	11	3
1872	42	2	0
1873	15	11	5
1874	24	12	7
1875	37	18	2
1876	58	4	7
1877	76	2	0
1878	161	1	5
1879	182	7	3
1880	498	6	3

B. 3.—The plate belonging to the Company was sold in the year 1861, and the amount realised (79*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.*) was given as a donation towards the repair of the almshouses, part of the charities of which the Company is trustee. The Company do not possess any pictures or furniture except a master's chair, the gift of a past master in the year 1681; it is valuable only to the Company, from its association with past events.

Part IV.—C.

Return C.—(1.) A list of any properties of which the Company is trustee, with the names of the *cestui que trust* in each instance, the nature of the trust, the nature and description of the property, and a statement of the sums received by the Company in respect of the same, and of the manner in which such sums have been expended or disposed of during each of the last 10 years.

Return C.—(2.) A list of any properties of which the Company is *cestui que trust*, with the names of the trustees in each instance, the nature of the trust, the nature and description of the property, and a statement of the sums received by the Company in respect of the same during each of the last 10 years.

C.—1. The Company is not trustee of any property other than the charitable funds before mentioned and detailed.

C.—2. This question is answered by the preceding.

Part IV.—D.

Return D.—A list of properties of any other description than those included in the preceding classes, together with a statement of the incomes derived therefrom by the Company during each of the preceding 10 years.

There are no properties of any other description.

Part IV.— E.

Return E.—Internal sources of income.

A list of the annual amounts received in each of the last 10 years in respect of (1) fees paid on admission to the freedom of the Company, specifying the amounts paid in respect of each mode of admission thereto; (2) fines or fees paid on admission to the livery of the Company; (3) fines or fees paid by members on coming on the court of the Company; (4) fines or fees paid on promotion to the offices of warden, &c.; (5) any other internal sources of income, specifying the same.

FRAME-WORK KNITTERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

The list of the annual amounts.

——	Freedom Redemption.	Livery.	Court.	Promotion to Office of Warden, &c.	Other Internal Sources.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
1871 - -	—	—	—	Nil.	Nil.
1872 - -	—	—	—	,,	,,
1873 - -	2 4 6	—	—	,,	,,
1874 - -	—	—	—	,,	,,
1875 - -	—	—	—	,,	,,
1876 - -	2 4 6	—	—	,,	,,
1877 - -	—	—	—	,,	,,
1878 - -	2 4 6	50 0 0	20 0 0	,,	,,
1879 - -	Freedom and livery	340 0 0	160 0 0	,,	,,
1880 - -	—	120 0 0	150 0 0	,,	,,

Patrimony and Servitude—Nil.

PART IV.—RETURN F.

RETURN F.—(1.) The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them what has been the amount of the increase or decrease, from year to year, of the Company's income during the last 10 years, and whether there is reason to expect any increase or decrease during the next 10 years, together with a statement of the reasons for such expectation.

RETURN F.—(2.) The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them whether there is reason to expect any permanent increase or decrease in value in any of the estates or properties of the Company, and if so, to what extent, together with a statement of the reasons for such expectation.

F.—(1.) This return is answered in the preceding.

F.—(2.) The Company have formed no expectation on this subject.

PART IV.—G.

RETURN G.—The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them—

1. What is the system of management of the Company's estates and property?
2. In what way, and by whom, the several receipts and payments are taken and made, and under what control?
3. In what way the Company's accounts are audited?
4. Whether the Company's accounts are published, or are accessible to all or any, and which of the members of the Company?

1. The Company have, as before stated, no estates to manage.
2. The receipt of its income and payments thereout is by the senior warden and, as before stated, under the control of the court.
3. The Company's accounts, *i.e.*, the senior warden's accounts, are audited by members of the governing body annually appointed.
4. The Company's accounts are not published; they are accessible to all the members of the governing body.

PART IV.—RETURN H.

RETURN H.—A detailed statement of the income from all sources of the Company during each of the preceding 10 years, a detailed statement of the Company's expenditure during each of such 10 years, and a detailed statement of the assets and liabilities of the Company at the end of each of the last 10 years.

The income and expenditure of the Company during each of the preceding 10 years is as follows:—

——	Income.	Expenditure.	Liabilities.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1871 - -	231 17 10	228 11 10	
1872 - -	151 11 4	109 9 4	
1873 - -	162 17 4	147 5 11	
1874 - -	141 2 0	116 9 5	
1875 - -	144 1 5	106 3 3	Nil.
1876 - -	164 11 6	106 6 11	
1877 - -	180 7 8	104 5 8	
1878 - -	266 16 4	105 14 11	
1879 - -	748 10 11	566 3 8	
1880 - -	728 4 8	229 18 5	

Part IV.—REFORM.

The members of this Company, who are the only persons interested in or entitled to seek measures for improving or altering the constitution of the Company, or appropriating or administering its property and revenues, have not sought either one or the other. The officers of the Company, having regard to the progressive commercial prosperity of the trade which has arisen out of the invention fostered by this Company of Frame-work Knitting, and the continuous improvements made in the machinery used therein, deem it at the present time unnecessary to make any suggestions. The officers of the Company respectfully protest against the suggestion that persons who are not members of the Company are, or can, in anyway, be interested in its private affairs or entitled to the knowledge the Commissioners seek.

APPENDIX A.

The Company did not give information to the Municipal Commissioners appointed in 1834.

APPENDIX B.

City of London Livery Companies Commission,
2, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.,
17th July 1882.

Sir,

Referring to the circular addressed by the Commissioners to the Frame-work Knitters' Company, dated the 15th of February, I am instructed to request the Court to favour the Commissioners with answers to the following questions :—

1. In the returns of the Company's income for 10 years with which the Court have favoured the Commissioners, is the trust income of the Company to any, and what, extent included?

2. What was the trust income of the Company for 1879, and how much of such trust income arose from (1) rents and rentcharges, (2) dividends, (3) charges on the general income of the Company? The Commissioners do not mean to imply that the return on this subject is defective, but they prefer to take the figures from the Company itself.

3. What is the rateable value of the Company's almshouses?

The Commissioners will be much obliged to the Court and to yourself for replies to the above three questions.

I am, &c.,
H. D. Warr,
Secretary.

James Funston, Esq.,
Clerk to the Frame-work Knitters' Company.

Frame-work Knitters' Company.

93, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.,
18th July 1882.

Sir,

I acknowledge your letter of the 17th instant, and, as the Court will not reassemble until the 10th October next, beg to state, in answer to the 1st question, that the charitable trust income of the Company is not included.

To the 2nd, the income for 1879 was the dividends only on the stocks mentioned in Return I., Part I.

To the 3rd, the almshouses are exempt.

I am, &c.,
Jas. Funston,
Clerk.

H. D. Warr, Esq., &c.

FRUITERERS' COMPANY.

The Returns of this Company were made under protest.

PART I.—FOUNDATION AND OBJECT.

RETURNS A. TO H., BOTH INCLUSIVE.

RETURN A.—A statement of the date, ascertained or probable, of the foundation of the Company, and of the circumstances, so far as they can be discovered from its documents of foundation or archives, in which the Company had its origin.

RETURN B.—A list of the charters, charters of inspeximus, and other instruments of a similar nature, whether originals or copies, which have been at any time in the possession of the Company, together with an abstract of the purport of each, regard being specially had to any evidence which it may contain as to the object of the foundation of the Company.

RETURN C.—A list of any trust deeds "founding, regulating, or affecting" the Company, with the date of each, the names of the parties thereto, and an abstract of the purport of each.

RETURN D.—A list with dates of any "decrees of court," whether of the Courts of Common Law or of Chancery, or of any acts of the Court of Aldermen or of the Court of Common Council, "regulating or affecting" the Company, with a statement of the effect of each decision.

RETURN E.—A list of any other documents, not included in the descriptions in the preceding returns, which "found, regulate, or affect" the Company, with dates and an abstract of the effect of each.

RETURN F.—A concise history of the Company, from the time of its foundation to the present day, with special reference to the inquiry contained in the Commission as to "the objects for which the Company was founded," and "how far those objects are now being carried into effect."

RETURN G.—Has the Company a licence in mortmain? When was such licence granted (referring to the document by description)? What is its extent, and to what extent is it now unexhausted?

RETURN H.—Is there vested in the Company, and how, whether by charter, statute, order of the Court of Aldermen, act of Common Council, or otherwise, any right of exercising superintendence over, or any duty or discretion to encourage in any way, any and what art, trade, or business? State the nature and local limits of such control. In what manner and to what extent is such control now exercised? If such control is not now exercised, state the circumstances under which its exercise has fallen into desuetude.

The date of the foundation of the Company or Society of the Fruiterers is uncertain, but they were incorporated by charter, granted by King James I. in the third year of his reign "for the better order, government, and rule of them," by the name of "Master, Wardens, and Commonalty of "the Mystery of Fruiterers of London," with perpetual succession and power "to purchase, have, receive, and enjoy "manors, messuages, lands, tenements, liberties, privileges, "jurisdictions, franchises, and other hereditaments" "to "them and their successors in fee and perpetuity," or for years or otherwise; "and also all manner of goods, chattels, and things whatsoever," with power to grant, let, alien, assign, &c., and to sue and be sued, and to have a common seal. And that there should be a master and two wardens, and five or more of the said Company, not exceeding 20, to be called the assistants of the said Company, with power to make byelaws for the good rule and government of the said Corporation.

Byelaws were afterwards made, and they were allowed by the Lord Keeper and Chief Justices in 1759.

These byelaws relate chiefly to the constitution of the court of the Company. There are also regulations (long since obsolete) affecting the trade, and some rules as to apprentices.

The originals of the charter and of the byelaws are not in the Company's possession.

The Company has never exercised its power to acquire real property or any chattels real.

The power is limited to property not exceeding the yearly value of 50*l.*

The Company, like other similar guilds, had for its object the regulation and protection of the trade to which it owes its name.

The charter included the right of supervision of those exercising the trade in the City of London and within three miles thereof.

The Company appears in old times to have defended its members against the exactions of the lord mayor's meter; indeed a grave dispute arose in consequence; but this was healed, and the Company have ever since presented every year to the lord mayor a friendly tribute of fruit in lieu of the old metage dues.

The Company has not for very many years exercised any control over the trade, though about 50 years ago it was from time to time moved to call upon those carrying on the trade in the City to take up the freedom of the Company.

The policy and spirit of modern times has, however, been opposed to any restriction on or qualification for trading.

PART I.—RETURN I.—CHARITIES.

1872.

RETURN I.—A list of the charities, eleemosynary, educational or otherwise, which are under the management of the Company, stating in each case the name of the founder, the date and nature of the benefaction, its original and its present value, and the purposes to which the funds have been applied for each of the last preceding 10 years.

Founder's Name.	Date of Foundation.	Objects of Benefaction.	Endowment.						Present Income.	Original Income.	Application of Income.	REMARKS.
			Real Estate.			Personalty.						
			Houses and Land, acreage.	Rent.	Fixed Deductions.	Stock.	Other Personalty.	Dividends and Interest.				
Mr. Burfoot gave 5*l.*	*See* Part IV., Return B. 1.	The poor of the Company.	—	—	—	Consols. *See* Part IV., Return B. 1.	—	*See* Part IV., Return B.	Included in the dividends on 900*l.* Consols.	—	Towards relief of the poor of the Company.	It is obvious that the original and present value are the same.
Mr. James Frankland bequeathed 100*l.*	1826. *See* Part IV., Return B. 1.	The poor of the Company.	—	—	—	Consols. *See* Part IV., Return B. 1.	—	*See* Part IV., Return B. 1.	Do.	—	Do.	Do. The dividends have been applied during each of the last preceding ten years for the relief of the poor of the Company.

PART II.—A.—CONSTITUTION AND PRIVILEGES OF MEMBERSHIP.

RETURN A.—Governing body.

1. State the present constitution of the governing body of the Company, whether such constitution is according to the charter, and if not, in what respects such constitution varies therefrom, and when and how such alteration was made.
2. State the qualifications for membership of the governing body of the Company, the time and periods of election, and the qualifications of the voters at elections to the governing body.
3. State the functions of the governing body, and of the different members of the same respectively, and whether the members of the governing body pay any, and what, fees or fines on admission thereto, and whether they are paid any, and what, salaries or amounts in respect of their services respectively.
4. State the nature of the business which comes before the governing body of the Company, the method adopted in transacting it, the times at which the governing body meets for business purposes, the way in which the opinions of the members are taken, and whether the resolutions and decisions of the governing body are published, or are otherwise accessible to any or all, and which of, the members of the Company.
5. State whether the members of the governing body are liable to suspension or removal, on any, and what grounds, and by what method such suspension or removal is effected.
6. Has the Company any byelaws sanctioned by the Courts of Law or Chancery, or by the Courts of Aldermen or of Common Council, or otherwise. State the effect of such byelaws.

1. The present governing body consists of a master, upper warden, and about 20 assistants, these form the court. There is a renter warden also. Thus constituted, the governing body is according to the charter.

2. The master must have served the offices of renter warden and (having been called on the court) of upper warden. The upper warden must be a member of the court, and have served as renter warden; no one can be called on the court till he has served as renter warden. The renter warden is elected by the court from the livery. He enters upon his duties on or immediately after the last Thursday in March. The master and wardens are elected annually on St. Paul's Day (25th January) by the members of the court, and generally by rotation.

3. The master and upper warden enter upon their functions on the 25th January in each year; they are assisted by the members of the court. The court transacts and regulates all the business of the Company, including the administration of its funds and the relief of its poor, the admission of new members, the election of officers, the votes in aid of objects of special utility or interest. The master presides. The upper warden is charged with the care of the poor fund; the renter warden with the general funds. Minute books and books of account are kept by the clerk, and carefully supervised by the master wardens and court; the renter warden pays a fine of 20*l.* on taking office. Each member of the court pays on becoming a member 11*l.* 11*s.*, viz., 10*l.* to the general funds, 1*l.* 1*s.* to the poor fund, 7*s.* 6*d.* to the clerk, and 2*s.* 6*d.* to the beadle. On taking office the upper warden pays 11*l.* 11*s.* in like proportions. The master pays the same. No fees, salaries, or amounts whatever are paid to or received by the master, or wardens, or members of the court, or any or either of them.

4. The nature of the business which comes before the governing body is indicated above, and the method adopted in transacting it is by motion, resolution, on show of hands, report, entries, &c. The court meets four times every year; on 25th January, and the last Thursday in March, in June, and in October. The minutes and account books are accessible to all the members of the court.

5. The members of the governing body are liable to removal by resolution of the court for gross misconduct, but happily no such instance is to be found. No one can be master or warden, or admitted as an assistant, who has been bankrupt or paid less than 20s. in the pound except by special resolution of the court.

6. The byelaws of the Company have been sufficiently noticed in Part I. Returns A to H. Their effect is to be seen by the above answers.

PART II.—B.—CONSTITUTION AND PRIVILEGES OF MEMBERSHIP.

RETURN B.—Admission to membership.

1. State the qualifications for membership of the Company, the several grades of membership of the Company, and whether women are admitted to membership.
2. State the several modes in which the freedom of the Company may be obtained, the circumstances entitling an applicant to admission under each mode respectively, and the fees payable in respect of admission under each mode respectively.
3. State whether persons exercising any particular trade are required by statute or otherwise to become free of the Company. Is there any process by which members of such trade can become members of the Company, and is there any process for compelling such persons to procure admission, and are such processes enforced, and to what extent? Is the freedom of the City of London in any and what way a condition precedent or subsequent to membership? Are there any members who are not free of the City of London? Do persons exercising any particular trade commonly become members of the Company? If so, how many members of such trade are at present members of the Company? What is the number of the members of the trade (if any), the name of which is borne by the Company, who are members of the Company?
4. Are freemen liable to disfranchisement, and if so, for what reasons, and what is the mode of disfranchisement?
5. Is the livery of the Company limited or unlimited in number? What are the qualifications for election to the livery, who are the electors thereto, and how do the elections thereto take place, and what fees are payable on election? Are liverymen liable to removal from the livery, and for what reasons?

1. There are no qualifications for membership of the Company. The several grades of that membership are freeman and liveryman. Women are not admitted.

2. The freedom of the Company may be obtained by patrimony, servitude, and redemption. The circumstances speak for themselves under each mode. Fees payable, if by patrimony—

	£	s.	d.
As son of member born during membership	4	10	6
By servitude, having served apprenticeship to member	4	10	6
By redemption as a stranger	7	5	6

All subject to admission by the court.

3. It is not now obligatory on any person to become free of the Company, nor can any one of the trade claim as such to become a member. The freedom of the City of London is a condition precedent to becoming a liveryman of the Company. Persons exercising any particular trade do not commonly become members of the Company. There is, just now, only one of the trade (the name of which is borne by the Company) who is a member of the Company.

4. Freemen are not liable to disfranchisement, so far as the question is understood.

5. The livery is unlimited in number. The qualifications for election to the livery are 1st, to be free of the Company; 2nd, to be free of the City. The court elect to the livery. The fees payable on election are, if by servitude (now almost obsolete), 31*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*; if by patrimony or redemption, 26*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*

A liveryman loses his rights and privileges by continued neglect to pay quarterage.

PART II.—C.—CONSTITUTION AND PRIVILEGES OF MEMBERSHIP.

RETURN C.—Number of members.

State (1) the present number of freemen, (2) the present number of the livery, (3) the present number of other members, (4) the number of admissions to the freedom by each mode respectively, and (5) the number of calls to the livery which have respectively taken place during each of the last preceding 10 years.

1. Present number of freemen, one.
2. Present number of livery, 99.
3. No other members.
4.

1870	By redemption	9
1871	Ditto	4
1872	Ditto	10
1873	Ditto	5
1874	By patrimony	1
	By redemption	6
1875	Ditto	1
1876	Ditto	2
1877	Ditto	1
1878	Ditto	1
1879	Ditto	4

5.

1870	9
1871	4
1872	10
1873	5
1874	7
1875	1
1876	2
1877	1
1878	1
1879	4

PART II.—D.—CONSTITUTION AND PRIVILEGES OF MEMBERSHIP.

RETURN D.—(1) State the number of apprentices bound at the Company's Hall or otherwise under the auspices of the Company during each of the last 10 years. (2) State how many have been bound during each of the last 10 years to members following the trade (if any) the name of which is borne by the Company. (3) In what cases and to what extent have the fees or premiums of such apprentice been paid by the Company?

1. None.
2. None.
3. None.

PART II.—E.—CONSTITUTION AND PRIVILEGES OF MEMBERSHIP.

RETURN E.—Profits and privileges.

1. State with fulness what are the advantages, pecuniary or otherwise, incident to the position of a member of the Company in each grade of membership, as (1) a freemen, (2) a liveryman, (3) master, warden, or otherwise a member of the governing body.
2. State the sums paid on an average annually for the preceding 10 years by the Company to the members according to the grades of membership mentioned above, and of what such sums consisted, whether (1) fees, and of what nature, (2) pensions, or (3) other payments, specifying the nature of the same respectively.
3. What circumstances are in practice held to constitute a claim to a pension or donation? State the number of present pensioners and donees respectively, and the amounts paid to them as such respectively. How many pensioners and donees are connected with the trade (if any) the name of which is borne by the Company?
4. (1) What is the average standing of a member when he becomes a member of the governing body, and (2) what is the average time for which a member continues on the governing body?
5. Does the Company carry on any and what trade or manufacture with which its title is directly or indirectly connected? If so, what is the capital and from what sources is it derived, and how are the profits (if any) divided or dealt with?

1. There are none, except social position.
2. None, except donations at will to two or three widows, and very poor old members.
3. No special circumstances. No regular pensioners or donees. The sums from time to time voted are altogether arbitrary.
4. About 20 years.
5. None.

PART III.—OFFICERS AND SERVANTS.

RETURN A.—A list of the officers of the Company, with a statement of the duties of each, the amount of his salary and emoluments, and whether or not he is a member of the Company.

RETURN B.—A list of the servants of the Company, with a statement of the duties of each, and of the amounts of their wages and other emoluments.

RETURN C.—A statement as to the mode in which the officers and servants of the Company are respectively appointed.

A. Clerk. Keeps minutes, accounts, &c., conducts correspondence, advises and assists in management generally. Salary, 25*l.* a year. Not a member of the Company.

B. Beadle. Attends livery meetings at Guildhall, &c., court meetings, delivers summonses, collects quarterages, &c. Salary, 10*l.* 10*s.* a year, and poundage on quarterage collected. Not a member of the Company.

C. Appointed by the court.

PART IV. RETURN A. LANDED PROPERTY. (ENGLAND, WALES, AND IRELAND.)

And see PART IV. RETURN D.

RETURN A. 13.—List of Rentcharges, Quitrents, Fee Farm Rents, Pensions, and other fixed Payments belonging to the Fruiterers' Company.

Nature of Charge.	Estate or Buildings on which charged.			Amount.	Remarks.
	—	Parish or Place.	Name of Owner.		
Rentcharge (share of) -	Ireland, province of Ulster.	Bellaghy manor and estate -	Representatives of the late Right Honourable Thomas Connolly.	Varies slightly. *See* Part IV., Return D.	*See* Part IV., Return D.

PART. IV. RETURN B.

RETURN B. 1.—List of Moneys belonging to the Fruiterers' Company invested in Government or other Stocks, Shares, Funds, or Securities.

Amount of Stock, &c.	Description of Stock.	Source from whence arising, *e.g.*, Gift, with Name of Donor, Bequest, with Name of Testator, Sale of Lands, and which, &c.	In what name standing, *e.g.*, Company, Chancery Division of High Court of Justice, &c.	To what Account belonging, *e.g.*, any particular Fund or Trust Account.	Net Annual Receipt.	Remarks.
£1,000	Bank Stock -	Accumulations of fines and fees.	The master, wardens, and commonalty of the Mystery of Fruiterers of the City of London.	General account of Company.	About 90*l.*	
£900	Consols -	The like, and gifts and contributions by members, including bequests of 5*l.* by Mr. Burfoot in the early part of the present century, and 100*l.* by Mr. Frankland in 1826.	Same	Poor Fund	27*l.* less income tax.	On the 26th March 1874 the court passed the following resolution:—"That although the subscriptions for increasing the poor fund have been made with the view of enabling the court to give more effectual relief to decayed members of the Company, and their widows and families, yet no member is to have any legal claim upon the fund, which is to be and remain at the absolute control and disposal of the master, wardens, and court of assistants of the Fruiterers' Company for the time being, in the same way as the other funds of the Company."

Mr. Frankland's bequest was in the following form:—"I give to the master for the time being of the Fruiterers' Company, London, the sum of 100*l.* sterling money in trust for the poor of the said Company, to be applied as the said master, together with the wardens and court of assistants of the said Company, shall deem best."

PART IV.—RETURN B.

B 2. A return of the balance of moneys in the hands of the Company unappropriated in their accounts on the 31st December in each of the last preceding 10 years.

B 3. A return of the estimated value of the plate, pictures, furniture, and other property at present on the premises of the Company or in their possession elsewhere.

E 2. The Company's financial year ends in the month of March.
The following are the balances at that time for the last 10 years.

		£	s.	d.
March 1870.	Balance in favour of the Company	113	6	4
„ 1871.	„ „ „	62	6	4
„ 1872.	„ „ „	49	19	7
„ 1873.	„ „ „	141	10	6
„ 1874.	„ „ „	310	18	1
„ 1875.	„ „ „	139	10	4
„ 1876.	„ „ „	69	11	8
„ 1877.	„ „ „	79	19	10
„ 1878.	„ „ „	27	5	3
„ 1879.	„ „ „	76	13	2

N.B.—Each of the above balances is carried forward to the following year. *See* Part IV., Return H.

B 3. About 10*l.*

PART IV.—RETURN D.

RETURN D.—A list of properties of any other description than those included in the preceding classes, together with a statement of the incomes derived therefrom by the Company during each of the preceding 10 years.

The Fruiterers' Company (with other livery companies) is entitled to a share of some Irish property, and receives its share of a rentcharge through the Vintners' Company.
The property appears to be the Bellaghy manor and estate in Ulster.
The income from this source for the last 10 years has been as under:—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
February 1870	3	10	0	February 1875	3	9	10
„ 1871	3	10	7	„ 1876	3	10	2
„ 1872	3	7	4	„ 1877	3	10	0
„ 1873	3	8	0	„ 1878	3	10	6
„ 1874	3	10	1	„ 1879	3	10	2

PART IV.—RETURN E.—INTERNAL SOURCES OF INCOME.

RETURN E.—Internal sources of income.

A list of the annual amounts received in each of the last 10 years in respect of (1) fees paid on admission to the freedom of the Company, specifying the amounts paid in respect of each mode of admission thereto; (2) fines or fees paid on admission to the livery of the Company; (3) fines or fees paid by members on coming on the Court of the Company; (4) fines or fees paid on promotion to the offices of warden, &c.; (5) any other internal sources of income, specifying the same.

(1.) *Fees paid on admission to the Freedom of the Company.*

			£	s.	d.
1870	By redemption.	Nine at 7*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* each	65	9	6
1871	„	Four at „ „ „	29	2	0
1872	„	Ten at 7*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* each	72	15	0
1873	„	Five „ „ „	36	7	6
1874	By patrimony.	One at 4*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*	4	10	6
	By redemption.	Six at 7*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* each	43	13	0
1875	„	One „	7	5	6
1876	„	Two „	14	11	0
1877	„	One „	7	5	6
1878	„	One „	7	5	6
1879	„	Four „	29	2	0

(2.) *On Admission to the Livery.*

			£	s.	d.
1870	Nine at 26*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* each		234	4	6
1871	Four „		104	2	0
1872	Ten „		260	5	0
1873	Five „		130	2	6
1874	Seven „		182	3	6
1875	One „		26	0	6
1876	Two „		52	1	0
1877	One „		26	0	6
1878	One „		26	0	6
1879	Four „		104	2	0

(3.) *On coming on the Court.*

		£	s.	d.
1870	One	11	11	0
1871	None	—		
1872	None	—		
1873	One	11	11	0
1874	One	11	11	0
1875	Two	23	2	0
1876	One	11	11	0
1877	None	—		
1878	One	11	11	0
1879	One	11	11	0

(4.) *On promotion to the Offices of Warden, &c.*

		£	s.	d.
1870	Renterwarden	20	0	0
1871	„	20	0	0
1872	„	20	0	0
1873	„	20	0	0
	Upper Warden	11	11	0
1874	„	11	11	0
	Renterwarden	20	0	0
1875	„	20	0	0
	Upper Warden	11	11	0
1876	„	11	11	0
	Renterwarden	20	0	0
1877	„	20	0	0
	Upper Warden	11	11	0
1878	„	11	11	0
	Renterwarden	20	0	0
1879	„	20	0	0
	Upper Warden	11	11	0

(5.) *Quarterages.*

		£	s.	d.
1870		72	0	0
1871		70	0	0
1872		89	0	0
1873		83	0	0
1874		83	0	0
1875		91	0	0
1876		90	0	0
1877		73	0	0
1878		88	0	0
1879		74	0	0

PART IV.—RETURN F.

RETURN F.—(1.) The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them what has been the amount of the increase or decrease, from year to year, of the Company's income during the last 10 years, and whether there is reason to expect any increase or decrease during the next 10 years, together with a statement of the reasons for such expectation.

RETURN F.—(2.) The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them whether there is reason to expect any permanent increase or decrease in value in any of the estates or properties of the Company, and if so, to what extent, together with a statement for the reasons for such expectation.

(1.) The Company's income has slightly increased from year to year during the last 10 years. The increase has arisen chiefly out of the additional investment in bank stock of sums from time to time produced by the receipt of fines on admissions to the freedom and livery.

Thus in 1870 the dividends on the Company's bank stock had risen from about 68*l.* a year to about 74*l.* a year.

In 1873 a fine of 10*l.* was for the first time paid to the Company on promotion to the office of upper warden, and this fine has been received every year since.

In 1874 a sum of about 250*l.* was added to the Company's investment in bank stock, and the dividends proportionately increased.

The average number of liverymen has also increased, and the total quarterage payable by them ought to have, and, speaking generally, has increased also. *See* Part IV., Return E.

In 1879, 20*l.* further bank stock was bought at 259*l.*, and the Company's total investment has since been increased to 1,000*l.* bank stock, yielding an income of about 90*l.* a year.

The Fruiterers' Company being now almost wholly composed of merchants, and gentlemen in good position, seems likely to attract new members. Should many more join, a further increase of the Company's income many be anticipated.

(2.) There is no reason to expect any permanent increase or decrease in the value of the present property of the Company.

PART IV.—RETURN G.

RETURN G.—The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them—

1. What is the system of management of the Company's estates and property?
2. In what way, and by whom, the several receipts and payments are taken and made, and under what control?
3. In what way the Company's accounts are audited?
4. Whether the Company's accounts are published, or are accessible to all or any, and which of the members of the Company?

(1.) The property of the Fruiterers' Company is of so simple a nature that nothing more than the direction, supervision, and control of the court is required.

(2.) The several receipts and payments are taken and made by the renterwarden, or by the clerk on his behalf, and are subject to the audit mentioned next.

(3.) The accounts are submitted yearly to a finance committee, who examine them with the vouchers, &c., and report thereon to the court, and the latter (on being satisfied with the report) direct the accounts to be entered in a book kept for the purpose, and to be signed by the master for the time being as approved.

N.B.—Copies of these accounts from the year 1870 are appended to Return H., Part IV.

(4.) The Company's accounts are not published, but are always accessible to the members of the court, and, perhaps, of the livery also. No liveryman (not of the court) has applied to see the accounts.

PART IV.—RETURN H.

RETURN H.—A detailed statement of the income from all sources of the Company during each of the preceding 10 years, a detailed statement of the Company's expenditure during each of such 10 years, and a detailed statement of the assets and liabilities of the Company at the end of each of the last 10 years.

DISBURSEMENTS IN ACCOUNT WITH THE WORSHIPFUL COMPANY OF FRUITERERS.

1869–1870.

DR. WM. VOKINS, Esq., Renterwarden. CR.

1869.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
April 2. Received per ex-renterwarden, balance		145 19 0
Do. do. Tanner, for one friend, summer dinner, 1868		1 12 0
Do. do. Mr. Levitt, do. St. Paul's day, 1869		1 13 0
7. Do. do. Mr. Martin, 2 friends		3 6 0
10. Do. do. Buchanan, 1 do. do.		1 13 0
Do. do. Higinbotham, 1 do. do.		1 13 0
June 1. Do. do. S. Williams, 1 do. do.		1 13 0
Do. do. E. King, 1 do. do.		1 13 0
Do. do. I. Walker, 1 do. do.		1 13 0
July 10. Do. Dividend (1½ years) on bank stock, 800*l.*		34 0 0
Aug. 20. Do. R. Broadwater, for 1 friend, for summer dinner		1 6 9
Do. Beard, for 7 do. do.		9 7 3
Do. R. S. Mason, for 2 do. do.		2 13 6
Do. Farmiloe, for 3 do. do.		4 0 3
Do. Paterson, for 1 do. do.		1 6 9
21. Do. Hextall, 1 do. do.		1 6 9
23. Do. C. R. Brown, 1 do. do.		1 6 9
24. Do. McCabe, 1 do. do.		1 6 9
26. Do. Isitt, 1 do. do.		1 6 9
Do. Buchanan, 2 do. do.		2 13 6
30. Do. Ford, 1 do. do.		1 6 9
Do. G. Cust, 1 do. do.		1 6 9
Do. Vokins, 2 do. do.		2 13 6
Sept. 2. Do. Blenkiron, 2 do. do.		2 13 6
8. Do. Mallam, 1 do. do.		1 6 9
Do. Wilson, 2 do. do.		2 13 6
11. Do. Mr. Nissen, 7 do. do.		9 7 3
16. Do. Levitt, 2 do. do.		2 13 6
Do. Hopcraft, 2 do. do.		2 13 6
Do. Eagleton, 1 do. do.		1 6 9
14. Do. Bunkell, 2 do. do.		2 13 6
24. Do. Yambra, 1 do. do.		1 6 9
Do. Giles, 1 do. do.		1 6 9
Do. G. C. Attree, 3 do. do.		4 0 3
Do. Tanner, 1 do. do.		1 6 9
Poor Fund.		
Do. Soper coming on Court (1868)	1 1 0	0 10 0
Do. Farmiloe, do.	1 1 0	10 10 0
Carried forward		271 5 9

1869.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
June 22. By purchase of 50*l.* bank stock at 244, stamp and commission		122 14 6
July 24. „ paid Yarrow, Toast Master, summer dinner		1 5 0
„ Burgess, vocalists, &c.		8 16 0
Sept. 27. „ King & Co., printers		1 19 0
Oct. 2. „ Mansion House, servants for 29 ulto.		2 9 0
27. „ Messrs. Bertram and Roberts, for summer dinner		160 10 0
1870.		
Nov. 18. „ King & Co.		2 12 0
June 20. „ Nelson for printing circulars		0 5 0
21. „ freedom stamps, as under:—		
£		
Mr. H. Brown 3		
„ Swainstone 3		
„ R. Burgoyne 3		
„ T. Gilbert 3		
„ J. Dent 3		
„ J. A. Palmer 3		
„ J. Farmer 3		
„ R. J. S. Joyce 3		
„ R. H. Hutchinson 3		
„ E. A. Marriott 3		
—		30 0 0
Feb. 1. Mr. Burgess, for vocalists on St. Paul's Day		9 13 0
17. Messrs. King & Co.		2 5 0
Mar. 8. Messrs. Waterlow and Sons		9 9 0
Messrs. Petty and Wood, for fruit for St. Paul's Day		22 0 11
By Mr. Solomons for fruit to Lord Mayor		20 0 0
„ London Tavern Company as under:—		
For April 1st, 1869	17 13 0	
„ June 24, 1869	1 15 0	
„ October 28, 1869	24 2 0	
„ St. Paul's Day, January 25, 1870	201 19 0	
		245 9 0
„ 10 clerks' fees at 15*s.* each		7 10 0
„ 2 do do. 7*s.* 6*d.* each		0 15 0
„ 10 beadles do. at 5*s.* each		2 10 0
„ 2 do do. at 2*s.* 6*d.* each		0 5 0
„ clerk's salary		25 0 0
„ sundries for postages, receipt stamps, &c.		2 15 5
Carried forward		678 2 10

Fruiterers' Company —*continued.*

Dr. Cr.

1869.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward				271	5	9
Received from fines and fees on Mr. H. Brown taking up freedom and livery	1	1	0	32	5	0
Do. do. do. Mr. Swainstone	1	1	0	32	5	0
Do. do. do. Mr. R. Burgoyne	1	1	0	29	10	0
Do. do. do. Mr. T. Gilbert	1	1	0	32	5	0
Do. do. do. Mr. John Dent	1	1	0	32	5	0
Do. do. do. Mr. J. A. Palmer	1	1	0	32	5	0
Do. do. do. Mr. J. Farmer	1	1	0	32	5	0
Do. do. do. Mr. R. J. S. Joyce	1	1	0	32	5	0
Do. do. do. Mr. R. H. Hutchinson	1	1	0	32	5	0
Do. do. do. Mr. E. S. Marriott	1	1	0	32	5	0
Do. Mr. Dow for 1 friend, St. Paul's Day, 1870				1	13	2
Do. Mr. W. Brown (Love Lane) 2 do.				3	6	4
Do. Mr. Paterson, 3 do.				4	19	6
Do. Mr. Brodwater, 2 do.				3	6	4
Do. Mr. C. R. Brown, 1 do.				1	13	2
Do. Mr. Sperrati. do.				1	13	2
Do. Mr. Henderson, 3 do.				4	12	6
Do. Mr. Jolley, 1 do.				1	13	2
Do. Mr. Farmeloe, 4 do.				6	12	8
Do. Mr. R. White, 1 do.				1	13	2
Do. Mr. Nisson, 8 do.				13	5	4
Do. Mr. Mallam, 1 do.				1	13	2
Do. Mr. Levitt, 2 do.				3	6	4
Do. Mr. Hopcraft, 1 do.				1	13	2
Do. Mr. Walker, 2 do.				3	6	4
Do. Mr. Attree, 1 do.				1	13	2
Do. Mr. Chas. King, 1 do.				1	13	2
Do. Mr. Beard, share of expenses of summer dinner 1868, as upper warden				5	8	4
Do. do. do. do. 1869, as master				12	14	1
Do. do. Soper do. 1869, as upper warden				6	7	1
Do. do. Vokins do. 1869, as renter warden				6	7	1
Oct. 28. Do. do. J. C. Burgoyne				38	5	0
Do. do. quarterage per beadle				61	0	0
Do. do. renter warden fine				20	0	0
Do. do. quarterage of first comers				15	0	0
Do. per Vintners' Co. (Irish Estates)				3	10	0
				817	13	2
Balance brought down				113	6	4

1870.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward				687	2	10
By beadle salary				6	0	0
„ „ attendances at four entertainments				1	0	0
„ „ cleaning cloth				0	2	6
„ „ postage				0	6	6
„ „ cab hire				0	14	0
„ „ collecting quarterage				3	1	0
„ „ first comers, 15 at 1*l.* each				15	0	0
Balance				113	6	4
				817	13	2

1870, March 31. Examined and approved.
(Signed) John C. Burgoyne, Pro Master.
T. H. Jolley.
Josiah Walker.
Henry White.
Wm. Saml. Hinton.
Rob. White.
Wm. Brown.
T. A. Hinton.
S. Plummer.

1870–1871.

Dr. R. Broadwater, Esq., Renterwarden. Cr.

1870.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
April 1. Received per ex-renterwarden				113	6	4
2. Do. W. Vokins, Esq., coming on court				10	0	0
June 29. Do. dividend on 850*l.* bank stock				36	2	6
July 19. Do J. Farmaner, Esq., freedom and livery				31	5	0
20. Do. C. Smithurst do. do.				31	5	0
Oct. 27. Do. dividend on 850*l.* bank stock				38	5	0
Carried forward				260	3	10

1870.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
July 23. Paid Mr. Harker, Toast Master, for 21st instant				1	4	0
30. „ Mr. Burgess for vocalists do.				8	16	0
Sept. 28. „ Mansion servants				2	9	0
Nov. 8. „ Freedom stamps:—J. Farmaner, Esq.	3	0	0			
C. Smithurst, Esq.	3	0	0			
1871.				6	0	0
Feb. 4. „ Mr. Burgess for music on St. Paul's Day				9	13	0
Carried forward				28	2	0

FRUITERERS' COMPANY—*continued*.

DR.

1871.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward -				260	3	10
Jan. 11. Received W. J. Clarke, Esq., freedom and livery - -				31	5	0
25. Do. R. Young, Esq., do. do. -				31	5	0
Do. O. J. Wray, Esq., do. do. -				31	5	0
Feb. 18. Do. Irish rent per Vintners' Company - - -				3	10	7
Do. per beadle quarterage collected to 1870 - -				5	0	0
6. Do. do. do. do. 1871 -	40	0	0			
Mar. 3. Do. do. do. do. 1871 -	21	0	0			
29. Do. do. do. do. 1871 -	5	0	0			
				66	0	0
Do. do. 16 first comers -				16	0	0
From members for friends at the summer dinner:—						
The master for 1 friend -	1	3	0			
E. Tidswell, Esq., 1 do. -	1	3	0			
The Rev. W. McCall, 1 do. - - -	1	3	0			
J. Paterson, Esq., 2 do. -	2	6	0			
F. Blenkiron, Esq., 3 do. -	3	9	0			
H. Brown, Esq., 2 do. -	2	6	0			
R. White, Esq., 1 do. -	1	3	0			
W. Wilson, Esq., 1 do. -	1	3	0			
H. White, Esq., 1 do. -	1	3	0			
J. Dow, Esq., 1 do. -	1	3	0			
C. W. Bourne, Esq., 1 do.	1	3	0			
W. C. Maugham, Esq., 1 do. - - -	1	3	0			
J. Dent, Esq., 1 do. -	1	3	0			
C. R. Brown, Esq., 1 do. -	1	3	0			
H. Motin, Esq., 1 do. -	1	3	0			
W. Vokins, Esq., 4 do. -	4	12	0			
J. Farmilove, jun., Esq., 2 do. - - -	2	6	0			
J. W. Zambra, Esq., 1 do.	1	3	0			
H. N. Nissen, Esq., 2 do. -	2	6	0			
G. Hopcraft, Esq., 1 do. -	1	3	0			
J. C. Attree, Esq., 2 do. -	2	6	0			
				35	13	0
Received of the master for his share of the summer dinner -	12	13	0			
Do. of upper warden do. -	6	6	6			
Do. of renter warden do. -	6	6	6			
				25	6	0
From members for friends at St. Paul's Day dinner:—						
H. Bollen, Esq., 1 friend -	2	0	0			
J. Harris, Esq., 2 do. -	4	0	0			
J. Paterson, Esq., 4 do. -	8	0	0			
C. R. Brown, Esq., 1 do. -	2	0	0			
J. Henderson, Esq., 1 do. -	2	0	0			
J. Farmaner, Esq., 1 do. -	2	0	0			
H. Martin, Esq., 2 do. -	4	0	0			
Rev. W. McCall, 1 do. -	2	0	0			
W. Giles, Esq., 1 do. -	2	0	0			
C. King, Esq., 2 do. -	4	0	0			
C. W. Bourne, Esq., 1 do. -	2	0	0			
G. Farmiloe, jun., Esq., 1 do. - - -	2	0	0			
S. Plummer, Esq., 1 do. -	2	0	0			
S. Williams, Esq., 1 do. -	2	0	0			
H. Jolly, Esq., 1 do. -	2	0	0			
T. Beard, Esq., 2 do. -	4	0	0			
W. S. Swanton, Esq., 1 do.	2	0	0			
G. Hopcraft, Esq., 1 do. -	2	0	0			
J. C. Burgoyne, Esq. 1 do.	2	0	0			
J. Walker, Esq., 1 do. -	2	0	0			
J. D. Marsden, Esq., 1 do.	2	0	0			
W. Brown, Esq., 1 do. -	2	0	0			
R. Broadwater, Esq., 2 do.	2	0	0			
G. Farmiloe, Esq., 11 do. -	22	0	0			
				84	0	0
Renterwarden fine -				20	0	0
				609	8	5
To balance brought down -				62	6	4
Amount due to Company but not received:—						
Mr. Tanner, 1 friend at summer dinner -	1	3	0			
Do. 2 do. St. Paul's Day -	4	0	0			
Mr. Attree, 5 do. -	10	0	0			
Mr. Buchanan, 3 do. -	6	0	0			
Quarterage uncollected -	7	0	0			

CR.

1871.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward -				28	2	0
Mar. 15. Paid Messrs. Bertram and Roberts for summer dinner - - -				128	19	6
17. „ Freedom stamps as under.						
W. J. Clarke, Esq. -	3	0	0			
R. Young, Esq. - -	3	0	0			
O. J. Wray, Esq. -	3	0	0			
				9	0	0
The London Tavern Company:—						
For 31st March 1870 -	18	12	0			
„ 29th June 1870 -	1	13	0			
„ 27th October 1870 -	18	19	6			
„ 25th January 1871 -	221	4	0			
				260	8	6
King and Co. - - -				1	11	0
Lewis Solomon (fruit) -				20	0	0
Waterlow and Son (vote of thanks) - - -				5	5	0
Do. (printing) - -				1	0	0
Batgor and Co. - -				32	0	0
Clerk's salary - - -				25	0	0
Sundries for postage, receipts, envelopes, cards, cabs, and summer dinners - -				2	2	6
Sundries for postages, receipts, cards, cabs, &c. for St. Paul's Day dinner - - -				2	10	0
Minute book - - -				0	10	3
Beadle's salary - -				6	0	0
Do. attendance at four entertainments, 5*s.* each -				1	0	0
Do. cleaning cloth - -				0	2	6
Do. postage stamps - -				0	5	10
Do. cab hire - - -				0	13	6
Do. per-centage on 5*l.* quarterage collected to 1870 -				0	5	0
Do. on 66*l.* collected to 1871 -				3	6	0
Jan. 25. Paid first comers - - -				16	0	0
To balance - - - - -				62	6	4
				609	8	5

1871, March 30. Examined and approved.

(Signed) G. FARMILOE. J. H. JOLLEY.
W. VOKINS. C. R. BEVAN.
JOHN C. BURGOYNE. R. WHITE.
JOSIAH WALKER. T. A. HINTON.
W. BROWN. S. PLUMMER.

Fruiterers' Company—*continued.*

Dr. G. Farmiloe, jun., Esq., Renterwarden. Cr.

1871.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Mar. 30.	Received per ex-renterwarden, on				62	6	4
April 4.	Do. the master (G. Farmiloe, Esq.), for cost of entertainment to the ladies, last St. Paul's Day				5	5	0
13.	Do. G. C. Attree, Esq., for 5 friends last St. Paul's Day				10	0	0
25.	Do. do. quarterage to 1871				1	0	0
31.	Do. J. R. Buchanan, 2 friends last St. Paul's Day				4	0	0
June 20.	Do. Inland Revenue return, excess on stamping freedom of R. Burgoyne, Esq.				2	0	0
29.	Do. J. C. Burgoyne, ½ year's dividend on 850*l.* bank stock at 4½ per cent.				38	5	0
	Do. The beadle, quarterage collected to 1871				5	0	0
July 27.	Do. G. Whitehouse, Esq., freedom and livery	31	5	0			
Oct. 26.	Do. J. C. Burgoyne, dividend on 850*l.* bank stock at 4¼ per cent.				36	2	6
1872.							
Jan. 25.	Do. W. C. Dade, Esq., freedom and livery	31	5	0			
	Do. A. Yorke, do. do.	31	5	0			
					93	15	0
Feb. 19.	Do. Share of Irish rents				3	7	4
	From members for friends at St. Paul's Day dinner:—						
	R. White, Esq., 1 friend	2	0	0			
	J. W. Zambra, Esq., 1 do.	2	0	0			
	J. Farmer, Esq., 2 do.	4	0	0			
	H. Ford, Esq., 3 do.	6	0	0			
	H. White, Esq., 2 do.	4	0	0			
	R. J. S. Joyce, Esq., 2 do.	4	0	0			
	J. Farmaner, Esq., 2 do.	4	0	0			
	O. J. Wray, Esq., 1 do.	2	0	0			
	W. J. Clarke, Esq., 2 do.	4	0	0			
	C. A. Speratti, Esq., 1 do.	2	0	0			
	W. Giles, Esq., 1 do.	2	0	0			
	E. S. Marriott, Esq., 1 do.	2	0	0			
	T. J. Thomas, Esq., 6 do.	12	0	0			
	T. Beard, Esq., 1 do.	2	0	0			
	C. W. Bourne, Esq., 1 do.	2	0	0			
	W. C. Maughan, Esq., 1 do.	2	0	0			
	C. King, Esq., 1 do.	2	0	0			
	J. Walker, Esq., 2 do.	4	0	0			
	G. Farmiloe, Esq., 3 do.	6	0	0			
	M. Levitt, Esq., 1 do.	2	0	0			
					70	0	0
Mar. 6.	Received per beadle quarterage	31	0	0			
8.	Do. do.	21	0	0			
9.	Do. do.	1	0	0			
13.	Do. do.	1	0	0			
14.	Do. do.	9	0	0			
18.	Do. do.	1	0	0			
					64	0	0
	Received from members for St. Paul's Day:—						
	C. R. Brown, Esq., 1 friend	2	0	0			
	H. N. Nessen, Esq., 6 do.	12	0	0			
	A. B. Philp, Esq., 1 do.	2	0	0			
	G. Cutt, Esq., 1 do.	2	0	0			
	B. Mallam, Esq., 1 do.	2	0	0			
	The Rev. W. McCall, 1 do.	2	0	0			
					22	0	0
	Renterwarden's fine				20	0	0
	Quarterage per first comers				15	0	0
					452	1	2
	To balance brought down				49	19	7
	Amounts due to the Company, but not received, R. Broadwater, Esq., coming in court	1	11	0			

1871.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Oct. 24.	Paid Lord Mayor's servants				2	9	0
	Do. Freedom stamp on admission of G. Whitehouse, Esq.				3	0	0
1872.							
Jan. 29.	Do. Mr. Goodchild, (toast master)				1	7	0
Feb. 3.	Do. Mr. Burgess, musical arrangements				10	10	0
3.	Do. Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, engrossing condolence address				2	2	0
23.	Do. Messrs. King and Co.,				4	2	6
Mar. 9.	Do. Freedom stamps on admission of W. C. Dade, Esq.				3	0	0
	Do. do. do. A. Yorke, Esq.				3	0	0
15.	Do. London Tavern Company				251	10	0
	Do. Batger and Co., service boxes				39	7	6
	Do. Lewis Solomon, summer fruit				20	0	0
	Do. clerk's salary				25	0	0
	Do. sundries as per list				1	16	5
	Do. beadle's salary				6	0	0
	Do. attendance at 3 entertainments, 5*s.* each				0	15	0
	Do. fifteen first comers				0	15	0
	Do. cleaning cloth				0	2	6
	Do. postage				0	5	8
	Do. cab hire				0	11	6
	Do. cover for bannerelle				0	2	6
	Do. day's attendance on 9th November 1871, Lord Mayor's pageant				0	7	0
	Do. Per-centage on quarterage collected to 1871, 6*l.*				0	6	0
	Do. do. on do. to 1872, 65*l.*				3	5	0
	Do. Waterlow and Sons (vote of thanks, &c.)				7	7	0
1872. Jan. 25.	Do. first comers				15	0	0
	To balance				49	19	7
					452	1	2

Fruiterers' Company—*continued.*

Dr. Cr.

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1873.							
Mar.	W. Tanner, Esq., 1 friend, summer dinner, 1870	1	3	0			
	Do. 2 friends, St. Paul's do. 1871	4	0	0			
	W. Brown, Esq., 1 do. 1872	2	0	0			
	H. C. Bunkell, Esq., do. do.	2	0	0			
	Quarterage uncollected	13	0	0			
	Paid Mr. Attree, 5 friends for St. Paul's Day	10	0	0			

Examined and approved this 21st March 1872 :—

(Signed) John C. Burgoyne, Pro Master.
Robt. Broadwater, Upper Warden.
Wm. Saml. Hinton.
T. A. Hinton.
Robert White.
Charles Rose Brown.
S. Plummer.
T. H. Jolley.

Mr. Deputy Malcolm, Renterwarden.

Dr. Cr.

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1872.							
Mar. 21.	Received per ex-renterwarden-				49	19	7
	Do. do. Mr. Attree, for 5 friends, St. Paul's Day last				10	0	0
	Do. do. Mr. Cawdery, quarterage				1	0	0
June 27.	Do. do. Mr. J. C. Burgoyne, half year's dividend on 850*l.* bank stock				38	5	0
July 20.	Do. do. Mr. W. Brown, 1 friend last St. Paul's Day				2	0	0
	Poor fund transferred to Upper Warden.						
	Received for admissions to freedom and livery:—						
22.	James J. Hughes, Esq.	1	1	0	31	5	0
Oct. 2.	Henry Avory, Esq.	1	1	0	31	5	0
31.	Joseph H. Buckingham, Esq.	1	1	0	31	5	0
Nov. 7.	William E. Rowe, Esq.	1	1	0	31	5	0
20.	Fredk W. Nelson Lloyd, Esq.	1	1	0	31	5	0
	Thomas Stammers Webb, Esq.	1	1	0	31	5	0
	George Noble Wilkinson, Esq.	1	1	0	31	5	0
	James Byres Watt, Esq.	1	1	0	31	5	0
	Received from members for friends at summer dinner:—						
	Mr. Giles, 1	2	2	0			
	„ Farmaner, 6	12	12	0			
	„ Thomas, 2	4	4	0			
	„ Isitt, 1	2	2	0			
	„ G. Farniloe, junr., 1	2	2	0			
	„ S. Williams, 1	2	2	0			
	„ Wray, 1	2	2	0			
	„ Ford, 1	4	4	0			
	„ Clarke, 1	2	2	0			
	„ Marriott, 1	2	2	0			
	„ Maughan, 1	2	2	0			
	„ Attree, 1	2	2	0			
					39	18	0
Oct. 31.	Received quarterage as per beadle's book				6	0	0
	Do. dividend per J. C. Burgoyne, Esq., half year on 850*l.* bank stock				42	10	0
1873.							
Jan. 25	Do. G. Farniloe, senr., Esq., in lieu of share (as then master) of cost of summer dinner, if given in 1871				11	5	0
	Do. W. Vokings, Esq., do. as upper warden				5	12	6
	Do. do. master's share of summer dinner, 1872				9	0	0
	From members for friends at St. Paul's Day:—						
	Mr. Humphrey, 2	4	4	0			
	„ Maughan, 2	4	4	0			
	„ Wilson, 1	2	2	0			
	Carried forward				465	10	1

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1872.							
July and Aug.	Paid envelopes, stationery, postage stamps, &c. for summer dinner				1	13	8
10.	„ Mr. Harker, toast master, for summer dinner				1	1	0
Sept. 3.	„ Burgess for music, 8th August				9	2	0
26.	„ Lord Mayor's servants				2	9	0
Oct. 2.	„ Stamp on freedom of Mr. Hughes				3	0	0
	„ Do. Mr. Avory				3	0	0
22.	„ King & Co., as per bill				3	3	6
25.	„ Star and Garter, summer dinner				107	14	0
Nov. 7.	„ Nelson & Co., printing				0	10	0
1873.							
Jan 23.	„ envelopes, stationery, postage stamps, &c. for 25th January				1	9	9
	„ stamps on freedoms, Mr. J. H. Buckingham				3	0	0
	„ W. E. Rowe				3	0	0
	„ F. W. N. Lloyd				3	0	0
	„ T. S. Webb				3	0	0
	„ G. N. Wilkinson				3	0	0
	„ J. B. Watt				3	0	0
Feb. 1.	„ Mr. Kingsbury, music, St. Paul's Day				15	15	0
Mar. 14.	„ The London Tavern Company:—						
	For 21st March 1872				15	4	6
	„ „ 27 June 1872				2	9	0
	„ „ 31 Oct. 1872				23	8	6
	„ „ 25 Jan. 1873				330	5	0
24.	„ Batyer & Co., 200 cartoons				50	0	0
	„ Solomon, fruit for Lord Mayor				20	0	0
	„ beadle, as per account				13	11	0
	„ clerk's salary				25	0	0
	„ receipt stamps, &c. on collection of contributions				12	2	0
26.	„ Waterlow and Sons, livery list				3	0	0
	„ first comers, St. Paul's Day				16	0	0
	Carried forward				666	8	1

Fruiterers' Company—*continued.*

Cr.

1873.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward -		465 10 1
Jan. 25.	From members for friends at St. Paul's Day :—		
	Mr. Bollen, 2 - -	4 4 0	
	„ Tidswell, 1 - -	2 2 0	
	„ Paterson, 5 - -	10 10 0	
	„ Farmer, 3 - -	6 6 0	
	„ Clarke, 2 - -	4 4 0	
	„ Thomas, 2 - -	4 4 0	
	„ Blenkiron, 2 - -	4 4 0	
	„ Davis, 1 - -	2 2 0	
	„ Farmaner, 3 - -	6 6 0	
	„ Isitt, 1 - -	2 2 0	
	„ Henderson, 1 -	2 2 0	
	„ T. A. Hinton, 1 -	2 2 0	
	„ W. S. Hinton, 2 -	4 4 0	
	„ Mr. Hopcraft, 1 -	2 2 0	
	„ Sperati, 1 - -	2 2 0	
	„ C. R. Brown, 1 -	2 2 0	
	„ Mallam, 2 - -	4 4 0	
	„ Aldridge, 2 - -	4 4 0	
	„ Harris, 1 - -	2 2 0	
	„ Cutt, 1 - -	2 2 0	
	„ Wray, 1 - -	2 2 0	
	„ Giles, 1 - -	2 2 0	
	„ McCall, 1 - -	2 2 0	
	„ Zambra, 3 - -	6 6 0	
	„ Lloyd, 1 - -	2 2 0	
	„ Joyce, 2 - -	4 4 0	
	„ Walker, 1 - -	2 2 0	
	„ S. Williams, 1 -	2 2 0	
	„ H. Martin, 1 - -	2 2 0	
	„ R. Broadwater, 27 -	56 14 0	
	„ G. Farmiloe, 5 -	10 10 0	
	„ Attree, 3 - -	6 6 0	
			182 14 0
Mar. 18.	Received of Mr. Bunkell, 1 friend for St. Paul's Day, 1872 - - -		2 2 0
	Do. Mr. Mallam quarterage -	1 0 0	
6.	Do. per beadle, as per book -	55 0 0	
12.	Do. do.	10 0 0	
18.	Do. do.	15 12 0	
24.	Do. do.	2 0 0	
			83 12 0
	Do. G. Farmiloe, junr., Esq. on coming on court - -	*Poor.* 1 1 0	10 0 0
	Do. G. Farmiloe, junr., Esq., contribution in lieu of summer dinner, 1871 -		5 12 6
	Irish rent, per Vintners' Company - - -		3 8 0
	Quarterage per first comers -		16 0 0
	Upper warden Farmiloe, on becoming upper warden, 1873 - - -	*Poor.* 1 1 0	
			10 0 0
	Mr. Deputy Malcolm, renter-warden's fine - -		20 0 0
	Share of summer dinner of R. Broadwater, Esq. -		4 10 0
	The upper warden share of summer dinner, 1872 -		4 10 0
	Total - -		807 18 7

Due to the Company, but not received :—

27.	Mr. W. Tanner, 1 friend at summer dinner, 1870 -	1 3 0
	Do. 2, St. Paul's Day, 1871 - - -	4 0 0
	Do. Whitehouse, 1 friend at summer dinner, 1872 -	2 2 0
	Do. St. Paul's Day, 1873 -	2 2 0
	Quarterage uncollected :—	
	Mr. Marsden, 1871-2 -	2 0 0
	„ Tanner, 1870–1 and 1872 - -	3 0 0
	„ Bunkell, 1871–2	2 0 0
	„ Buchanan, 1871–2 -	2 0 0
	„ Schofield, 1872 -	1 0 0
	„ Smethurst, 1872 -	1 0 0
	„ Wray, 1872 - -	1 0 0
	Webb, 1872 -	1 0 0

Old Do :—

	£
Mr. Moore - -	5
Pane - -	6

3rd April 1873.

Dr.

1873.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward -		666 8 1
	To Balance - - -		141 10 6
	Total - - -		807 18 7
	Balance - - - -		141 10 6

We find to be correct,
(Signed) T. A. Hinton.
Robert White.

FRUITERERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

DR. JAMES MAY STROUD, Esq., Renterwarden. CR.

Stationery.

1873.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Apr. 29.	King & Co., Limited		2	3	0		
Mar. and April.	Received Mr. Plummer (post-master), deceased, postages		0	4	0		
	St. Paul's Day and collecting reimbursements		1	10	0		
1874.							
Mar. 20.	John King & Co., Limited, to Brown and Winkle, trustees	1	10	0			
	Edward Gilbert for King and Gilbert	0	16	6	2	6	6
	Waterlow & Sons				7	13	0
							13 16 6
Mar. 27.	Cab hire, audit meeting						0 3 6

Salaries.

Beadle, as per account	12	16	6	
Clerks	25	0	0	
First comers	15	0	0	
				52 16 6

Presents.

Lord Mayor's servants	2	9	0	
Lord Mayor (fruit)	21	5	0	
				23 14 0

Stamps on Admissions and Freedoms.

Eight as per contra, 7 at 3*l.*	21	0	0	
1 at 1*l.*	1	0	0	
				22 0 0

London Tavern.

27th March 1873	17	1	0	
26th June 1873	1	3	6	
30th October 1873	19	2	0	
				37 6 6

St. Paul's Day Dinner.

Jan. 25.	London Tavern, at 31*s.* 6*d.* per head (Harker, toastmaster), and extras included	222	19	6
	Music	10	10	0
	Fruit services	28	0	0
				261 9 6

Poor Fund.

1873.					
April 3.	Transferred to re past master Plummer	30	0	0	
June 27.	Do. do. for his widow	10	0	0	
					40 0 0
	To balance				310 18 1
					762 4 7

1873.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Mar. 27.	Balance per renter warden				141	10	6
	Arrears of account outstanding on the last audit, summer dinner, 1870 :—						
	Mr. Tanner, 1 friend, St. Paul's Day, 1871	1	3	0			
	Mr. Tanner, 2 friends, summer dinner, 1872	4	0	0			
	Mr. Whitehouse, 1, St. Paul's Day, 1873	2	2	0			
	Mr. Whitehouse, 1	2	2	0			
	Mr. Tanner, quarterage, 1870, 1871, 1872	3	0	0			
	„ Wray, do., 1872	1	0	0			
	„ Webb, do., 1872	1	0	0			
	„ Smethurst, do., 1872	1	0	0			
	„ Bunkell, do., 1871, 1872	2	0	0			
					17	7	0
	Dividends from funds belonging to the Company :—						
Jun. 18.	850*l.* bank stock, at 4¾ per cent.	40	7	6			
Oct. 22.	Do. do., at 5¼ per cent.	44	12	6			
					85	0	0
1874.							
Feb. 21.	Irish rent per Vintners' Company				3	10	1
	Quarterages.						
	27. Analysis, beadle's book	47	0	0			
Mar. 11.	do. do.	21	0	0			
	19. do. do.	3	0	0			
	24. do. do.	2	0	0			
	Per Mr. Giles	1	0	0			
	„ „ Mallam	1	0	0			
	„ first comers	15	0	0			
					90	0	0
	Fines.						
	Mr. renterwarden Stroud				20	0	0
	Admissions.						
1873.							
Mar. 27.	Hy. C. Beeton	31	5	0			
June 17.	Thomas Keyes	31	5	0			
Oct. 30.	James Sharp Ness	31	5	0			
Dec. 2.	George Guy	31	5	0			
„ 4.	William Hall	31	5	0			
1874.							
Jan. 8.	John Charles Evans (by patrimony)	28	10	0			
„ 13.	John Pound	31	5	0			
„ 17.	Geo. Wm. Tripp	31	5	0			
					247	5	0
	Reimbursements.						
	St. Paul's Day Dinner.						
	72 court, livery.						
	5 officers (vocalists 3, clerk and friend 2).						
	54 friends, 56 paid for at 2*l.* 2*s.* each.				117	12	0
	4 privileges (master).						
	1 guest (Lord Mayor).						
	1 "City Press."						
	137						
	Miscellaneous.						
	Recoup for poor fund				40	0	0
					762	4	7
	By balance				310	18	1
	Due but not received:—						
	Binkell, quarterage, 1873	1	0	0			
	Hutchinson, „ „	1	0	0			
	J. King, „ „	1	0	0			
	Palmer „ „	1	0	0			
	Swainston „ „	1	0	0			
	Tanner „ „	1	0	0			
	Keyes „ „	1	0	0			
	Buchanan „ 1871–2–3	3	0	0			
	Briant „ 1873	1	0	0			
	Beard „ „	1	0	0			
					12	0	0
	Old quarterage:—	£	s.	d.			
	Mr. Moore	6	0	0			
	Mr. Paul	7	0	0			
		13	0	0			
	Fines due but not received:—						
	Upper warden, deputy Malcolm				10	0	0
	Called on court do.				10	0	0

Signed as correct by resolution of the Court held 26th March 1874.

G. FARMILOE, Junr., Master.

Fruiterers' Company—*continued.*

Dr. — Samuel Williams, Esq., Renterwarden. — Cr.

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	Stationery.						
1874.	Chifferiel printing as per bill	18	10	6			
	J. Parry do.	2	11	0			
	Postage and cab hire for St. Paul's Day dinner	2	9	1			
	Stationery	0	15	0			
					24	5	7
	Salaries.						
	Beadle as per account	13	3	6			
	Clerk	25	0	0			
	First comers	15	0	0			
					53	3	6
	Presents.						
	To Lord Mayor's servants	2	9	0			
	Lord Mayor (fruit)	21	0	0			
					23	9	0
	Stamps on Freedoms.						
	Five as per contra				15	0	0
	London Tavern.						
	1874, March 26th	16	11	6			
	„ June 25th	2	2	0			
					18	13	6
	***Saint Paul's Day Dinner*, 1875.**						
	London Tavern	317	7	6			
	Music	10	10	0			
	Fruit services	45	16	6			
					373	14	0
Aug. 6.	For dinner, Crystal Palace, 22nd July				29	16	0
	C. A. Painter for dinner, 29th October				39	15	6
	Miscellaneous.						
Oct. 29.	Bag to carry books, &c.				2	7	6
	Investment.						
	Purchase of 100*l.* bank stock at 251*l.* per cent.	251	0	0			
	Stamp	0	12	0			
	Commission	5	0	0			
					251	17	0
	To balance				139	10	4
					£971	11	11

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1874.							
March	To balance per Mr. renterwarden Stroud				310	18	1
	Arrears outstanding on last audit:—						
	Mr. Malcolm, called on court	10	0	0			
	Do. do. upper warden's fine	10	0	0			
	Do. John King quarterage, 1873	1	0	0			
					21	0	0
	***Dividends from Funds belonging to the Company*, 1874.**						
June 24.	On 850*l.* bank stock	42	10	0			
Oct. 29.	On 950*l.* do.	47	10	0			
					90	0	0
1875.							
Jan. 28.	Irish rent per Vintners' Company				3	9	10
	***Quarterages*, 1875.**						
Feb. 1.	Per Mr. Mallam	1	0	0			
12.	„ beadle as per book	41	0	0			
15.	„ Mr. Jno. King	1	0	0			
	„ „ Tripp	1	0	0			
18.	„ beadle as per book	24	0	0			
Mar. 13.	„ do. do.	9	0	0			
30.	„ Mr. Froy	1	0	0			
	„ first comers	15	0	0			
April 5.	„ beadle as per book	4	0	0			
					97	0	0
	***Fines*, 1874.**						
17.	Mr. J. M. Stroud called on court	10	0	0			
1875.							
Jan. 28.	Mr. Aldn. Knight, do.	10	0	0			
Apr. 5.	Upper warden Stroud	10	0	0			
„	Renterwarden's fine	20	0	0			
					50	0	0
	***Admissions*, 1874.**						
Mar. 27.	Mr. Saml. W. Clark	31	5	0			
June 4.	Leopold Keller	31	5	0			
Oct. 29.	Alfred Rixon	31	5	0			
„	Edwd. Brooks	31	5	0			
1875.							
Jan. 19.	James Smart	31	5	0			
					156	5	0
	***Reimbursements*, 1874.**						
Sept. 10.	Master, half cost dinner at Crystal Palace	14	18	0			
11.	Mr. renterwarden Williams, do.	14	18	0			
Nov. 2.	Mr. C. R. Brown for two friends, 29th October	3	3	0			
					32	19	0
	St. Paul's Day.						
	81 court and livery						
	6 officers (vocalists 3, clerk's friends 3)						
	100 friends paid for at 2*l.* 2*s.*						
	6 privileges				210	0	0
	3 guests (Lord Mayor and Sheriff, and C. M. Collingridge)						
	1 "City Press"						
	197						
					£971	11	11

Fruiterers' Company—*continued.*

Dr. Cr.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By balance - - -				139	10	4
Due but not received:—						
Bunkell quarterage, 1873–4-	2	0	0			
Hutchinson do. do -	2	0	0			
Swainston do. do. -	2	0	0			
Tanner do. do. -	2	0	0			
Buchanan do. 1871–2–3–4 -	4	0	0			
R. W. Briant do. 1873–4 -	2	0	0			
Beard do. do. -	2	0	0			
Borman do. 1874 -	1	0	0			
Rowe do. do. -	1	0	0			
Speratti do. do. -	1	0	0			
Webb do. do. -	1	0	0			
	20	0	0			
Old quarterage:—						
Mr. Moore -	7	0	0			
Paul -	8	0	0			
	15	0	0			

Examined the above account and found the balance of 139*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.* correct, 5th April 1875.

(Signed) J. A. Hinton.
John C. Burgoyne.
J. M. Stroud.

Henry Bollen, Esq., Renterwarden.

Dr. Cr.

1875–6.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Stationery.						
Cheffereil, as per bill - -	19	0	0			
Postage for courts, &c. -	0	8	8			
Cab hire, with books, &c. -	0	8	2			
Stationery - - -	0	15	0			
				20	11	10
Salaries.						
Beadle as per account - -	14	19	10			
Clerk - - - -	25	0	0			
First comers - - -	16	0	0			
				55	19	10
Presents.						
Testimonial to Mr. W. Brown on his retiring from the court - - -	25	0	0			
Donations to the gardeners, Royal Benevolent Society -	10	10	0			
Fruit to the Lord Mayor -	22	0	0			
Mansion House servants -	2	9	0			
				59	19	0
Stamps on Freedoms.						
Mr. Brock -				3	0	0
Sheriffs' Inauguration.						
Messrs. G. and C. Bishop as per account - - -	8	8	0			
Mr. Sibold for band - -	12	0	0			
Messrs. Dyer and Pearl -	2	7	0			
Clerk's fee - - -	2	12	6			
Messrs. Ede and Son - -	4	5	0			
Postage - - -	0	2	0			
Telegram - - -	0	1	0			
Sundry expenses - -	0	7	0			
				30	2	6
Lord Mayor's Day.						
Mr. Sibold for band { £ 31 10 0 ; 0 15 0 }	32	5	0			
City marshall - - -	2	0	0			
Share of fee to the police -	0	13	4			
Messrs. Ede and Son - -	2	15	0			
Messrs. Griffiths and Mr. Dougall - - -	14	8	0			
Messrs. Dyer and Pearl -	18	3	0			
Clerk's fee - - -	2	12	6			
Postage - - -	0	2	0			
Incidental expenses - -	0	10	0			
				73	10	10
Carried forward -				243	4	0

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To balance per Mr. Renterwarden Williams - -				139	10	4
Arrears outstanding on last Audit since received.						
Mr. Rowe, quarterage, 1874 -	1	0	0			
„ Briant, do. 1873–4 -	2	0	0			
„ Borman, do. 1874 - -	1	0	0			
„ Swainston, do. 1873–4 -	2	0	0			
„ Beard, do. 1873–4 - -	2	0	0			
„ Hutchinson, do. 1873–4 -	2	0	0			
„ Sperati, do. 1874 - -	1	0	0			
				11	0	0
Dividends from fund belonging to the Company.						
On 950*l.* bank stock at 4½ per cent. - -	42	15	0			
Do. do. - -	42	15	0			
				85	10	0
Lord Mayor's Day.						
Recouped per alderman and sheriff Knight amount paid Mr. Sibold - - -	32	5	0			
				32	5	0
Irish rent per Vintners' Company - -				3	10	2
Sheriffs' inaugurations and Lord Mayor's processions.						
Per Mr. Bollen - -	4	0	0			
„ „ Vokins - -	4	0	0			
„ „ T. Burgoyne - -	4	0	0			
„ „ J. Burgoyne - -	4	0	0			
„ „ Farmiloe, sen. -	4	0	0			
„ „ Farmiloe, jun. -	4	0	0			
„ „ T. A. Hinton - -	4	0	0			
„ „ H. White - -	4	0	0			
„ „ R. White - -	4	0	0			
Carried forward -				271	15	6

Fruiterers' Company—*continued.*

Dr. Cr.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward -				243	4	0
Summer Dinner.						
Messrs. Bertram and Roberts -	17	1	0			
Postage, &c. - - -	0	2	3			
				17	3	3
St. Paul's Day Dinner, 1876.						
Mr. Burgess for music -	10	10	0			
Messrs. Charles Reynolds and Co. for boxes. - -	42	18	0			
Postage - - -	0	15	0			
Ribbon and sundries - -	0	14	1			
Dinner - - -	202	0	0			
				256	17	1
Miscellaneous.						
Beadle's hat - - -				2	5	0
London Tavern Bills.						
As per bills and receipts (exclusive of St. Paul's Day dinner, 202*l.* - -				23	6	6
To balance - - -				69	11	8
				612	7	6

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward -				271	15	6
Sheriffs' inaugurations and Lord Mayors' processions—cont.						
„ Upper Warden Stroud -	4	0	0			
„ Mr. Briant - -	4	0	0			
„ „ J. Walker - -	4	0	0			
„ „ S. Williams - -	4	0	0			
„ „ W. S. Hinton - -	4	0	0			
„ „ Nissen - -	4	0	0			
„ „ Soper - -	4	0	0			
„ „ Broadwater - -	4	0	0			
„ „ C. R. Brown - -	4	0	0			
„ „ Levitt - -	4	0	0			
				76	0	0
Fines.						
Renterwarden Bollen - -	20	0	0			
Mr. Williams called on the court - - -	10	0	0			
				30	0	0
Admissions.						
Mr. Charles Thos. Brock -				31	5	0
1876. *Reimbursements.*						
Jan. 18. Per Renterwarden Bollen, half share of summer dinner -	8	10	6			
Per Upper Warden Stroud -	8	10	6			
				17	1	0
St. Paul's Day Dinner.						
68 court and livery.						
5 officers, vocalists 3, clerk and friend.						
43 friends paid for at 2*l.* 2*s.* each.				90	6	0
4 privileges.						
2 guests.						
1 "City Press."						
123 total dined.						
Quarterages.						
1876.						
Feb. 14. Mr. Mallam - - -	1	0	0			
„ Beadle as per book - -	35	0	0			
15. W. B. Rowe - - -	1	0	0			
21. Beadle as per book - -	22	0	0			
Mar. 6. Do. do. - -	11	0	0			
20. Do. do. - -	6	0	0			
23. Do. do. - -	4	0	0			
16. First-comers - - -	16	0	0			
				96	0	0
In arrear Quarterages.						
Briant, Walker, Brooks, Buchanan, Bunkell, King, John King, Chas. Geo. Moore, H. Martin, Paul, Tanner, Webb, Wilkinson, Yorke, 14.						
				612	7	6
Balance in favour of the Company - - -				69	11	8

1876, March 30th. Approved.

(Signed) M. Stroud.
Samuel Williams.
John C. Burgoyne.
Henry White.
William G. Soper.

DR. MR. ALDERMAN KNIGHT, Renterwarden. CR.

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	Stationery.						
1876–7.	Chifferiel, as per bills	12	8	0			
	Partridge and Cooper, for letter book dryers, &c.	0	7	5			
	Postage to court, &c.	0	3	10			
	Stationery	0	15	0			
					13	14	3
	Salaries.						
	Beadle, as per account	17	19	0			
	Clerk	25	0	0			
	First comers	14	0	0			
					56	19	0
	Presents.						
	Fruit to Lord Mayor and sword bearer	22	0	0			
	Mansion House servants	2	9	0			
	Vote of thanks to late master	2	7	6			
	Gratuity to attendants at Guildhall	0	10	6			
					27	7	0
	Stamp on Freedom.						
	Mr. Henry Manning Knight				3	0	0
	Summer Dinner.						
	Messrs. Bertram and Roberts	23	14	9			
	Postage to court	0	2	0			
	„ to livery as to dinner	0	9	4			
					24	6	1
	St. Paul's Day Dinner.						
	Mr. Burgess for music	10	10	0			
	Messrs. C. Reynolds & Co., for boxes	50	15	0			
	Postage	1	8	10			
	Ribbon and sundry expenses	0	15	1			
	Dinner	182	18	0			
	Cab hire to Mansion House, to invite Lord Mayor	0	2	3			
					246	9	2
	London Tavern Company.						
	As per bill, receipted, re Albion				19	0	6
	Miscellaneous.						
	Paid Corporation of London for 3 meetings at Guildhall				1	11	6
	Carried forward				392	7	6

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	By balance per Mr. Renter-Warden Bollen				69	11	8
	Arrears outstanding on last audit since received.						
1876.							
Mar. 27.	Mr. Brooks, quarterage, 1875–6	1	0	0			
30.	Mr. Walker, do. do.	1	0	0			
June 27.	Mr. Wilkinson, do. do.	1	0	0			
Aug. 15.	Mr. Martin, do. do.	1	0	0			
1877.							
Jan. 13.	Mr. Tanner, quarterage, 1873–6	3	0	0			
25.	Mr. Bunkell, do. do.	3	0	0			
Mar. 16.	Mr. Bryant, quarterage, 1875–6	1	0	0			
					11	0	0
1876.							
Mar. 28.	Sheriffs' inauguration and Lord Mayor's procession, per Mr. Malcolm				4	0	0
	Dividends from Funds belonging to Company.						
	Half year on 950*l.* bank stock, 4½ per cent.	42	15	0			
	Do. do.	42	15	0			
					85	10	0
	Irish rent per Vintners' Company						
	Fines.						
	Mr. Williams, on taking office as upper warden	10	0	0			
	Mr. Bollen calling on court	10	0	0			
	Mr. Bollen on taking office as upper warden	10	0	0			
	Mr. Alderman Knight on taking office as renter warden	20	0	0			
					50	0	0
	Admissions.						
1876.							
Nov. 1.	Mr. Henry Manning Knight				31	5	0
	Reimbursements.						
	Per master (J. M. Stroud, Esq.) half share of summer dinner	11	17	6			
	Mr. Alderman Knight, quarter do.	5	18	7			
	Mr. S. Williams, quarter do.	5	18	8			
					23	14	9
	St. Paul's Day Dinner.						
	57 court and livery. 4 officers (3 vocalists and clerk). 4 privileges. 2 guests. 1 "City Press." 48 friends at 2*l.* 2*s.* each.				100	16	0
	116						
	Quarterages.						
1877.							
Jan. 17.	Mr. Tanner, per O. C. T. E.	1	0	0			
24.	Mr. Hutchinson, do. do.	1	0	0			
25.	Mr. Bunkell, do. do.	1	0	0			
30.	Rev. McCall, do. do.	1	0	0			
31.	Mr. Mallan, do. do.	1	0	0			
Feb. 21.	Beadle, per book	36	0	0			
Mar. 6.	Do. do.	31	0	0			
13.	Do. do.	5	0	0			
16.	Do. do., and arrear from Mr. Briant 1*l.*, see arrears received since last audit	2	0	0			
	First comers	14	0	0			
	Carried forward				472	7	5

FRUITERERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

DR. CR.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward -				392	7	6
Balance in favour of the Company - - -				79	19	11
				472	7	5

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward -				472	7	5
Quarterages in arrear.						
Mr. Gilbert - - -	1	0	0			
„ Keys (since paid) -	1	0	0			
„ S. W. Clarke, do - -	1	0	0			
„ Mr. Marriott, do. - -	1	0	0			
„ Dent - - -	1	0	0			
„ Harris - - -	1	0	0			
„ Yorke - - -	2	0	0			
„ Swainston (since paid) -	1	0	0			
„ Buchanan - -						
„ Moore - - -						
„ Paul - - -						
„ Webb - - -	3	0	0			
„ Beeton - - -	1	0	0			
				472	7	5
1877. Mar. 16. Balance brought down -				79	19	11
For quarterages since received, *see* next account.						

Approved and signed by order of the Court, 22nd March 1877.

(Signed) SAML. WILLIAMS.

DR. EDWARD TIDSWELL, Esq., Renterwarden. CR.

1877–78.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Stationery.						
Chifferiel, as per three bills:— £ s. d. 9 12 0, 0 12 0, 2 19 6	13	3	6			
Postages to court, &c. -	0	6	3			
Stationery - - -	0	16	7			
				14	6	4
Salaries.						
Clerk - - - -	25	0	0			
Beadle, as per account -	17	11	6			
First comers - - -	17	0	0			
				59	11	6
Presents.						
Fruit to Lord Mayor and sword-bearer - - -	22	0	0			
Mansion House servants -	2	9	0			
Vote of thanks to late master -	2	3	9			
Gratuity to assistants at Guildhall - - -	0	10	6			
				27	3	3
Stamps on Freedom.						
Mr. W. A. Ogg - -				3	0	0
Albion Tavern.						
Audit dinner, as per bill -				20	11	3
Summer Dinner.						
Mr. Hunt, Star and Garter, as per bill - - -				21	14	6
St. Paul's Day Dinner.						
Messrs. Charles Reynolds and Co. for fruit boxes -	28	0	0			
Messrs. Petty, Wood, and Co. for fruit - - -	24	6	6			
Mr. Lister for music - -	14	14	0			
Dinner - - -	174	4	6			
Cab hire to Mansion House to invite Lord Mayor - -	0	2	0			
Postages, receipts, &c. -	1	6	4			
				242	13	4
Miscellaneous.						
Paid Corporation of London for three meetings at Guildhall - - -				1	11	6
Carried forward -				390	11	8

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By balance per Mr. Renter-Warden Knight - - -				79	19	11
Arrears outstanding on last audit since received.						
1877.						
Mar. 20. Mr. Troy, quarterage 1876–7	1	0	0			
„ 21. Mr. C. King, „ 1875–7	2	0	0			
„ „ Mr. Levitt, „ 1876–7	1	0	0			
„ 22. Mr. J. King „ 1875–7	2	0	0			
„ 27. Mr. Swainston „ 1876–7	1	0	0			
„ „ Mr. S. W. Clark „ „	1	0	0			
May 25. Mr. Keyes „ „	1	0	0			
				9	0	0
Dividends from Funds belonging to the Company.						
April. Half year on 950*l.* bank stock at 5 per cent. - - -	47	10	0			
October. Half year on 950*l.* bank stock at 4½ per cent. - -	42	15	0			
				90	5	0
Irish rent per Vintners' Company - - -				3	10	6
Fines.						
Per Edw. Tidswell, Esq., on taking office as Renter Warden - - -	20	0	0			
Per Mr. Alderman Knight, on taking office as upper warden - - - -	10	0	0			
				30	0	0
Admissions.						
Mar. 21. Mr. W. A. Ogg				31	5	0
Reimbursements.						
Per Master (Samuel Williams, Esq., half-share of summer dinner) - - - -	10	17	3			
Per Upper Warden (Henry Bollen, Esq., quarter-share of summer dinner) - -	5	8	7½			
Per Renterwarden (Edward Tidswell, Esq., quarter-share of summer dinner) - -	5	8	7½			
				21	14	6
Carried forward -				265	14	11

FRUITERERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

DR. CR.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward -		390 11 8
1878.		
Mar. 22. Balance carried down - -		27 5 3
		417 16 11

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward -		265 14 11
St. Paul's Day Dinner.		
62 court and livery.		
2 officers (clerk and one vocalist).		
5 privileges.		65 2 0
2 guests.		
1 "City Press."		
31 friends at 2*l.* 2*s.*		
103 total dined.		
Quarterages.		
1878.		
Mr. Martin per O. C. T. E. -	1 0 0	
Feb. 21. Beadle, as per book - -	38 0 0	
„ 27. „ „ - -	19 0 0	
Mar. 15. „ „ - -	12 0 0	
First comers - - -	17 0 0	
		87 0 0
Quarterages in Arrear.		
Mr. Beeton (abroad) - -	2 0 0	
„ Bunkell - - -	1 0 0	
„ Dent (address not known -	2 0 0	
„ Troy - - -	1 0 0	
„ Gilbert - - -	2 0 0	
„ Harris - - -	2 0 0	
„ Hutchinson - -	1 0 0	
„ Keyes - - -	1 0 0	
„ King - - -	1 0 0	
„ Sperati (abroad) - -	1 0 0	
„ Swainston - -	1 0 0	
„ Tanner - - -	1 0 0	
„ Yorke (address not known)	3 0 0	
Rev. McCall - - -	1 0 0	
Mr. Brock - - -	1 0 0	
„ Webb - - -	4 0 0	
		417 16 11
1878.		
Mar. 22. Balance brought down -		27 5 3

Signed by request of the Court at their meeting held 28th March 1878.

HENRY BOLLEN.

DR. W. N. TROY, Esq., Renterwarden. CR.

1878–79.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Stationery.			
Chifferiel, as per two bills - -	2 15 0		
	10 19 0		
		13 14 0	
Postages to court, &c. -		0 5 9	
Day stationer, as per bill -		0 9 2	
Stationery - - -		0 17 0	
Receipt book - - -		0 5 0	
			15 10 11
Salaries.			
Clerk - - - -		25 0 0	
Beadle, as per account -		18 1 2	
First comers - - -		15 0 0	
			58 1 2
Presents.			
Fruit to Lord Mayor and sword bearer - - -		21 0 0	
Mansion House servants -		2 9 0	
Gratuity to assistants at Guildhall - - - -		0 10 6	
			23 19 6
Stamps on Freedom.			
Mr. Thomas Ball - -		3 0 0	
Mr. Plummer Thomas Brearey		3 0 0	
Mr. A. J. Ellen - -		3 0 0	
			9 0 0
Holborn Viaduct Hotel.			
Audit dinner as per bill -			15 18 0
Carried forward -			122 9 7

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By balance per Mr. Renterwarden Tidswell - -			27 5 3
Arrears outstanding on last audit since received:—			
1878.			
Mar. 23. Rev. W. McCall, 1877–78	1 0 0		
„ 28. Mr. Troy do.	1 0 0		
Apr. 12. „ Swainston do.	1 0 0		
May 22. „ Beeton 1876–78	2 0 0		
Sept. 2. „ Keyes 1877–78	1 0 0		
„ 3. „ Speratti do.	1 0 0		
Oct. „ Bunkell do.	1 0 0		
1879.			
Jan. „ Tanner do.	1 0 0		
„ J. King do.	1 0 0		
„ Hutchinson do.	1 0 0		
			11 0 0
Dividends from Funds belonging to the Company.			
April. Half year on 950*l.* bank stock at 4$\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. - -	45 2 6		
Oct. Half year on 950*l.* bank stock at 4$\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. - -	45 2 6		
			90 5 0
Irish rent per Vintners' Company - - -			3 10 2
Fines.			
Per W. N. Troy, Esq., on taking office as renterwarden -	20 0 0		
Per E. Tidswell, Esq., on his being called on court -	10 0 0		
Per E. Tidswell, Esq., on his taking office as upper warden - - - -	10 0 0		
			40 0 0
Carried forward -			172 0 5

Fruiterers' Company—*continued.*

Cr.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward -				122	9	7
Summer Dinner.						
Mr. Hunt (Star and Garter) as per bill - - -				38	19	0
St. Paul's Day Dinner.						
Messrs. Charles Reynolds&Co., for fruit boxes - -	18	0	3			
Messrs. Knight & Co., for fitting boxes - - -	1	3	4			
Messrs. King and Brymer, for fruit in boxes - -	21	11	8			
Mr. Wilson, toast-master -	1	6	0			
Mr. Chaplin Henry, for music, &c. - - - -	10	10	0			
Mr. Jennings, for dinner at Albion - - -	168	5	9			
Mr. Brighten for his services as wine steward at the dinner - - - -	1	1	0			
Cab and bus to Mansion House to invite Lord Mayor -	0	1	2			
Postage, envelopes, &c. -	1	5	0			
				223	4	2
Miscellaneous.						
Paid corporation of London for three meetings at Guildhall - - - -				1	11	6
1879.						
Mar. 24. To balance carried down -				76	13	2
				462	17	5

Dr.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward -				172	0	5
Admissions.						
1878.						
Apr. 22. Per Mr. Thomas Ball - -	31	5	0			
1879.						
Jan. 25. Per Mr. P. T. Brearey -	31	5	0			
„ „ „ A. J. Ellen - -	31	5	0			
				93	15	0
Reimbursements.						
Per Mr. Martin, half charge for absent friend on St. Paul's Day, 1878 - - -				1	1	0
Per master (Hy. Bollen, Esq.), his share of summer dinner	22	19	0			
Per upper warden (W. N. Troy, Esq.), his share of summer dinner - -	8	0	0			
Per renterwarden (Mr. Alderman Knight), his share of summer dinner - -	8	0	0			
				38	19	0
St. Paul's Day Dinner.						
66 court and livery. 2 guests. 5 privileges. 3 vocalists. 1 "City Press." 1 clerk. 31 friends at 2*l.* 2*s.* each.				65	2	0
109 total dined.						
Quarterages.						
1878.						
Nov. 29. Beadle as per book - -	1	0	0			
1879.						
Feb. 20. „ „ - -	25	0	0			
„ 22. Mr. King, per Mr. O. C. T. Eagleton - - -	1	0	0			
„ 27. Beadle as per book - -	30	0	0			
Mar. 6. „ „ - -	12	0	0			
„ 21. „ „ - -	8	0	0			
First comers - - -	15	0	0			
				92	0	0
Quarterages in arrear:—						
Mr. Brock - - -	2	0	0			
„ Dade - - -	1	0	0			
„ Gilbert (address not known) - -	3	0	0			
„ Harris - - -	3	0	0			
„ Levitt - - -	1	0	0			
„ Martin - - -	1	0	0			
„ Speratti - - -	1	0	0			
„ Tanner - - -	1	0	0			
„ Malcolm - - -	1	0	0			
				462	17	5
1879.						
Mar. 24. Balance brought down -				76	13	2

Signed by request of the Court at their meeting held 27th March 1879.

Henry E. Knight.

Dr. Dr. H. J. Fotherby, Renterwarden. Cr.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Stationery.						
1879–80.						
Chifferiel, as per bill - -	11	3	0			
Postages to court, &c. -	0	6	4			
Day, as per bill - -	0	18	1			
Stationery -	0	16	0			
				13	3	5
Salaries.						
Clerk - -	25	0	0			
Beadle, as per account	17	6	6			
First comers -	18	0	0			
				60	6	6
Carried forward -				73	9	11

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By balance per Mr. Renterwarden Troy - -				76	13	2
Arrears outstanding on last audit since received.						
1879.						
Mar. 27. Mr. Henry Martin, 1878–9 -	1	0	0			
April 28. Mr. Malcolm „ -	1	0	0			
Mr. Dade „ -	1	0	0			
Mr. Speratti „ -	1	0	0			
				4	0	0
Carried forward -				80	13	2

CR.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward -				73	9	11
Presents.						
Fruit to Lord Mayor and sword-bearer - - - -	21	0	0			
Mansion House servants -	2	9	0			
Gratuity to assistant at Guildhall - - - - -	0	10	6			
				23	19	6
Present Extraordinary.						
Paid Stillwell and Sons for 20 badges - - - -				43	7	9
Investment.						
Paid broker, Mr. Aston, for purchase of 20*l.* bank stock at 259 per cent. - -	51	16	0			
Stamp - - -	0	9	0			
Commission - - - -	0	2	0			
				52	7	0
Stamps on Freedom.						
Mr. George Mence Smith -	3	0	0			
Mr. Alexander Durlacher -	3	0	0			
Mr. Charles Warr - -	3	0	0			
				9	0	0
Albion Dinner.						
Audit dinner as per bill -				15	0	0
Summer Dinner.						
Mr. Hunt (Star and Garter) as per bill - - -	27	17	6			
Paid Brighten for his services as wine steward - -	1	1	0			
				28	18	6
St. Paul's Day Dinner.						
Paid Messrs. Charles Reynolds and Co. for fruit boxes filled with crystallized fruit -	34	7	6			
Paid Mr Wilson, toastmaster -	1	6	0			
Paid Mr. Lester for music -	14	14	0			
Paid Albion for dinner -	161	13	9			
Paid Brighten for his services as wine steward - -	1	1	0			
Postages, envelopes, &c. -	1	12	4			
				214	14	7
Miscellaneous.						
Paid corporation for three meetings at Guildhall -				1	11	6
April 9. To balance - -				84	16	10
				547	5	7

DR.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward -				80	13	2
Dividends from Funds belonging to the Company.						
1879. April. Half year on 950*l.* bank stock, at 5¾ per cent. - -	54	12	6			
October. Half year on 970*l.* bank stock, at 4¾ per cent. - - -	46	1	6			
				100	14	0
1880. April 9. Do. do. do -				46	1	6
Irish rent per Vintners' Company - - - -				3	9	9
Fines.						
1879. April. Per H. J. Fotherby, Esq., on taking office as renterwarden - - - -	20	0	0			
Per W. N. Troy, Esq., on his being called on the court -	10	0	0			
1880. Feb. Per W. N. Troy, Esq., on his taking office as upper warden - - - -	10	0	0			
Per Edward Tidswell, Esq., on his taking office as master -	10	0	0			
				50	0	0
Admissions.						
1879. Oct. 10. Per Geo. Mence Smith -	31	5	0			
Nov. 4. Per Alex. Durlacher - -	31	5	0			
1880. April 7. Per Chas. Warr - - -	31	5	0			
				93	15	0
Reimbursements.						
Per Master (Mr. Alderman Knight) for share of summer dinner - - -	13	18	9			
Per Dr. H. J. Fotherby, his share of summer dinner -	7	0	0			
Per E. Tidswell, Esq., for share of summer dinner - -	6	19	5			
				27	18	2
St. Paul's Day Dinner.						
65 court and livery. 2 guests. 5 privileges. 3 vocalists. 1 " City Press." 1 clerk. 27 friends at 2*l.* 2*s.* each.				56	14	0
104 total dined.						
Quarterages.						
1880. Jan. 30. Mr. Mallam per O. C. T. Eagleton - - -	1	0	0			
Feb. 7. Mr. Hutchinson - -	1	0	0			
„ 23. Beadle as per book - -	34	0	0			
Mar. 16. „ „ - -	28	0	0			
April 8. „ „ - -	5	0	0			
First comers - -	18	0	0			
„ 9. Mr. Martin - - -	1	0	0			
				88	0	0
Quarterages in arrear to 1880.						
Mr. Levitt - - -	2	0	0			
„ Brock - - -	3	0	0			
„ Bunkell - - -	1	0	0			
„ S. W. Clark - -	1	0	0			
„ Thos. Keyes - -	1	0	0			
„ C. J. Keep - -	1	0	0			
„ John King - -	1	0	0			
„ J. Tanner - -	2	0	0			
„ Geo. Whitehouse -	1	0	0			
„ G. N. Wilkinson - -	1	0	0			
„ P. T. Brearey - -	1	0	0			
				547	5	7
1880. April 9. Balance brought down -				84	16	10

Signed by request of the Court at their meeting held 15th April 1880.

EDWARD TIDSWELL, Master.

FRUITERERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

DR. HENRY READER WILLIAMS, Esq., Renterwarden. CR.

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1880–81.							
June 16.	Postage to court for summer dinner	0	2	3			
July 14.	Postage to court re fruit to Lord Mayor	0	2	6			
Sept. 16.	Do. do. re City of London Livery Companies Commission	0	1	6			
„ 23.	Paid search for will of Mr. Franklin	0	2	0			
1881.							
Jan. 28.	Paid stamp for receipt book	0	5	0			
Mar. 17.	„ Chifferiel as per bill	6	12	6			
„ 22.	„ postage to court re audit meeting	0	0	10			
„ 24.	„ day stationer as per bill	0	13	3			
„ 25.	„ stationery	0	16	0			
					8	15	10
	Salaries.						
	Clerk	25	0	0			
	Beadle as per account	17	15	6			
	First comers	14	0	0			
					565	15	6
	Presents.						
1880.							
Aug. 24.	Paid Messrs. Brooks and Son for fruit to Lord Mayor	21	0	0			
Oct. 12.	„ Lord Mayor's servants	2	9	0			
1881.							
Jan. 25.	„ Gratuity to hall keeper, Guildhall	0	10	6			
					23	19	6
	Stamps on Freedom.						
1880.							
Apr. 16.	Mr. George Salmon	3	0	0			
1881.							
Jan. 22.	Mr. Thomas Platt	3	0	0			
„ 29.	Mr. W. S. Steel	3	0	0			
Mar. 23.	Mr. J. A. Steel	3	0	0			
					12	0	0
	Audit Dinner.						
1880.							
July 6.	Paid Jennings, (Albion Tavern) as per bill				18	10	0
	Summer Dinner.						
Aug. 23.	Paid Hunt (Star and Garter) as per bill				32	10	6
	St. Paul's Day Dinner.						
1881.							
Jan. 31.	Paid Mr. Chaplin Henry for music				10	10	0
„ 31.	„ Brighten for services as wine steward				1	1	0
Feb. 23.	„ Messrs. Charles Reynolds & Co., for fruit services				36	0	6
„ 23.	„ Mr. Jennings (Albion) for dinner				165	13	0
„ 23.	„ postages, envelopes, &c.				1	16	4
Mar. 23.	„ Mr. Jennings (Albion) for Harker, toast master				1	7	0
	Miscellaneous.						
Mar. 23.	Paid hallkeeper at Guildhall for three meetings during the year 1880				1	11	6
	Carried forward				370	10	8

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	By balance per Dr. Fotherby				84	16	10
	Arrears outstanding on last audit since received.						
1880.							
Apr. 13.	Per Mr. M. Levitt, 1878–80	2	0	0			
„ 19.	„ Mr. C. T. Brock, 1877–80	3	0	0			
1881.							
Feb. 21.	„ Mr. C. J. Keep, 1879–80	1	0	0			
„ 27.	„ Mr. H. C. Bunkill, 1879–80	1	0	0			
Mar. 11.	„ Mr. G. N. Wilkinson, 1879–80	1	0	0			
„ 11.	„ Mr. J. King, 1879–80	1	0	0			
					9	0	0
	Dividend from funds belonging to the Company, October half year on 970*l.* bank stock 4¾ per cent.				46	1	6
	Irish rent per Vintners' Company				3	9	6
	Fines.						
Apr. 21.	Per Dr. H. J. Fotherby on his being called on the court	10	0	0			
„ 27.	Per H. R. Williams on his taken office as renterwarden	20	0	0			
Feb. 4.	Per W. N. Froy on his taking office as master	10	0	0			
„ 4.	Per Dr. H. J. Fotherby on his taking office as upper warden	10	0	0			
					50	0	0
	Admissions.						
1880.							
Apr. 15.	Per Mr. George Salmon	28	5	0			
	Stamp duty	3	0	0			
1881.							
Jan. 22.	Per Mr. Thomas Platt	28	5	0			
	Stamp duty	3	0	0			
„ 29.	Mr. W. S. Steel	28	5	0			
	Stamp duty	3	0	0			
Mar. 23.	Mr. J. A. Steel	28	5	0			
	Stamp duty	3	0	0			
					125	0	0
	Reimbursements.						
July 13.	Per Master (Mr. E. Tidswell) for share of summer dinner	15	3	7			
„ 14.	Per Mr. Renterwarden Williams for share of summer dinner	7	11	10			
„ 15.	Per Mr. Upper warden Froy for share of summer dinner	7	11	9			
	Per Mr. Upper warden Froy for extra friend to summer dinner	2	3	4			
					32	10	6
	St. Paul's Day Dinner.						
	55 court and livery. 3 guests. 5 privileges. 3 vocalists 1 "City Press." 1 clerk. 39 friends at 2*l.* 2*s.* each.				81	18	0
	107 total dined.						
	Quarterages.						
1881.							
Jan. 20.	Mr. H. Martin per O. C. T. Eagleton	1	0	0			
„ 24.	Mr. R. H. Hutchinson per O. C. T. Eagleton	1	0	0			
Feb. 16.	Beadle as per book	33	0	0			
„ 24.	Beadle as per book	11	0	0			
Mar. 12.	Mr. B. Mallam per O. C. T. Eagleton	1	0	0			
„ 17.	Mr. W. R. Swainston per O. C. T. Eagleton	1	0	0			
„ 25.	Beadle as per book	30	0	0			
	First comers	14	0	0			
					92	0	0
	Carried forward				524	16	4

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward -				370	10	8
1881.						
Mar. 25. To balance - - -				204	5	8
				574	16	4

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward -				524	16	4
Gift to General Fund.						
Jan. 25. Per. Edw. Tidswell, Esq. -				50	0	0
Quarterages in arrear to 1881 :						
Mr. H. C. Beeton - -	1	0	0			
Mr. C. T. Brock - -	1	0	0			
Mr. P. T. Brearey - -	2	0	0			
Mr. W. Hall - -	1	0	0			
Mr. C. A. Sperati - -	1	0	0			
Mr. J. Tanner - -	3	0	0			
Mr. George Whitehouse -	2	0	0			
Mr. G. N. Wilkinson -	1	0	0			
Mr. S. W. Clark - -	2	0	0			
Mr. W. E. Luxmore -	1	0	0			
Mr. M. Levitt - -	1	0	0			
Mr. J. C. Burgoyne -	1	0	0			
Mr. H. Bollen - -	1	0	0			
				574	16	4
Mar. 25. To balance brought down -				204	5	8

PART IV.—RETURN M.—GENERAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

RETURN M.—A statement as to whether the Company does anything to subsidize or encourage education whether general or technical, and a return of the means (if any) so employed, and of the amount expended on such objects during each of the last preceding 10 years.

The Company has recently provided prizes to be given by the Royal Botanic Society for the best English grown fruit, desiring that the actual growers should be the competitors.

The prizes given in 1881 were a silver tea-pot, cost 10*l.* 10*s.*, and two money prizes amounting together to 15*l.* 15*s.*

PART V.—REFORM.

PART V.—REFORM.

The Commissioners, being bound to report to Her Majesty "what measures (if any) are, in their "judgment, expedient and necessary for improving or altering the constitution of the Companies, "or the appropriation or administration of the property or revenues thereof," respectfully invite the attention of the officers of the Companies to this part of the Commission.

The Commissioners will be very glad to receive and consider any suggestions respecting this part of the Commission with which the officers of the Companies may do the Commissioners the honour of favouring them.

The Fruiterers' Company have no suggestions to make.

APPENDIX A.

The Company gave considerable information to the Municipal Commissioners of 1834. Their property then consisted mainly of 775*l.* bank stock.

GIRDLERS' COMPANY.

The returns were accompanied with the following protest:—

With respect to such of their property as is not subject to any trust, the company are advised that they might properly as well as legally decline to furnish any information. They are not, however, disposed to insist upon their strict right.

They deem it their duty to claim before the Commissioners the right, which they would be entitled to assert, even in legal proceedings before courts having power to enforce discovery, of protecting from disclosure their title to the private property of which they are and have long been in undisputed and uninterrupted possession, but with this exception they have given such information as they hope will be found sufficient for the purposes of Her Majesty's Commission.

But in giving this information this company desire most formally to insist that their readiness so to assist the Commission is not to be taken now or hereafter as any admission on their part of any right in the Crown or any other jurisdiction to inquire into their private property, or in any way to deal with it in disregard to their rights.

They desire also to record their claim, that if any question be made whether any particular property is subject to any trust, or is the private property of the Girdlers' Company, every such question should be determined only by Her Majesty's High Court of Justice.

PART I.—Foundation and Object.

Returns A. to H., both inclusive.

Return A.—A statement of the date, ascertained or probable, of the foundation of the company, and of the circumstances, so far as they can be discovered from its documents of foundation or archives, in which the company had its origin.

Return B.—A list of the charters, charters of inspeximus, and other instruments of a similar nature, whether originals or copies, which have been at any time in the possession of the company, together with an abstract of the purport of each, regard being specially had to any evidence which it may contain as to the object of the foundation of the company.

Return C.—A list of any trust deeds "founding, regulating, or affecting" the company, with the date of each, the names of the parties thereto, and an abstract of the purport of each.

Return D.—A list with dates of any "decrees of court," whether of the Courts of Common Law or of Chancery, or of any acts of the Court of Aldermen or of the Court of Common Council "regulating or affecting" the company, with a statement of the effect of each decision.

Return E.—A list of any other documents, not included in the descriptions in the preceding returns, which "found, regulate, or affect" the company, with dates and an abstract of the effect of each.

Return F.—A concise history of the company, from the time of its foundation to the present day, with special reference to the inquiry contained in the Commission as to "the objects for which the company was founded," and "how far those objects are now being carried into effect."

Return G.—Has the company a licence in mortmain? When was such licence granted (referring to the document by description)? What is its extent, and to what extent is it now unexhausted?

Return H.—Is there vested in the company, and how, whether by charter, statute, order of the Court of Aldermen, act of Common Council, or otherwise, any right of exercising superintendence over, or any duty or discretion to encourage in any way, any and what art, trade, or business? State the nature and local limits of such control. In what manner and to what extent is such control now exercised? If such control is not now exercised, state the circumstances under which its exercise has fallen into desuetude.

Returns A. and B.—The Girdlers' Company traces its existence to a very early period, and cannot in the strict sense of the words be said to have been founded. It is believed to have been a fraternity by prescription, which owed its origin to a lay brotherhood of the order of Saint Laurence, maintaining themselves by the making of girdles and voluntarily associating for the purpose of mutual protection and for the regulation of the trade which they practised, and the maintenance of the ancient ordinances and usages established to ensure the honest manufacture of girdles with good and sound materials.

The earliest public or State recognition of the company of which it now possesses any evidence consists of Letters Patent of the first year of King Edward the 3rd, A.D. 1327, addressed to them as an existing body, as "les beincturiers de notre Citée de Loundres," by which the "ancient ordinances and usuages" of the said trade are approved and their observance directed. The king also grants licence to the Girdlers that they shall have power to elect one or two of their own trade to seek out false work and present it before the mayors or chief guardians of the places where found, who shall cause the same to be burnt

and those who have worked the same to be punished; all amercements resulting therefrom to belong to the mayors of the places where the false work is found.

The said Letters Patent were confirmed in the 1st Richard 2nd (1377) and 2nd Henry IV. (1401), and the company was incorporated in 27 Henry VI. (1448) by the name of the Master and Guardians of the Mystery of Girdlers of the City of London.

Further confirmations were made in the 2nd Edward IV., the 10th Elizabeth, 15 Charles I., and 1 James II.

No important change in the original constitution of the company was made by any of the charters prior to that of the 10th Elizabeth, which directed that the three arts or mysteries called Pinners, Wyerworkers, and Girdlers should be joined and invited together into one body corporate and polity, and one society and company for ever, and did incorporate them by the name of the Master and Wardens or Keepers of the Art and Mystery of Girdlers, London.

It does not appear that the Pinners and Wyerworkers brought any accession of property to the Girdlers.

Return C.—There are no such trust deeds.

Return D.—The governing body is not aware of the existence of any decrees of court, whether of the Courts of Common Law or Chancery, or any acts of the Court of Aldermen, or of the Court of Common Council, regulating or affecting this company.

Return E.—Other than the charters referred to in Returns A. and B., there are no documents which found the company, the only additional document affecting the company consists of the "orders and ordinances of the Company of Girdlers, London," made and confirmed on the 30th May, Charles 2, A.D. 1682, by the Lord Chancellor, Nottingham, and the Chief Justices Fra. North and Fra. Pemberton.

This document is made pursuant to the statute of 19 Henry 7, which requires that no master, wardens, and fellowships of craft and mysteries, &c., shall take upon them to make any acts or ordinances, but that the same should be examined and approved by the Chancellor or Treasurer of England, or Chief Justices of either Bench, or three of them.

Return F.—The history of the company with reference to the objects for which it was founded is contained in Return A. As there observed, the company cannot properly be said to have been "founded" in the sense in which that word appears to be used in this inquiry. That the makers of girdles were associated from a remote period, and had established amongst themselves a monopoly of their trade, regulated by certain ordinances and usages, is apparent from the Letters Patent of 1st Edward 3rd, which approve and confirm the same as "ancient ordinances and custums."

The object of the association no doubt was to keep out foreigners, and to regulate the trade and confine it within certain limits by preventing its exercise by any but those who had passed through an apprenticeship. The number of apprentices to be taken by each member of the craft being limited to two.

How far the right of search and other privileges given to the Girdlers by Edward the 3rd were exercised cannot now be known, except by assuming that such exercise was continued, as, had it been otherwise, the subsequent charters and confirmations would not have been required.

The earlier records of the company's transactions were probably burnt in the Great Fire, which destroyed their Hall. The first minute book in existence commences in the year 1622, from which date the company possesses minutes of its proceedings up to the present day.

There are numerous instances recorded of the exercise of the right of search, and of the imposition of fines for improper work; from this period for the ensuing 60 or 70 years, after which the practice seems to have ceased, owing no doubt to the difficulty of dealing with a trade which had become extended far beyond its original limits, and the impossibility of keeping out foreign competition, the company having been advised by counsel as early as 1637 that they could not seize girdles imported from France, nor prevent their importation.

The subsequent disuse of the girdle, which was formerly an important article of costume, has in fact made the trade obsolete as a separate craft for the last two centuries.

The company appears to have at all times admitted to its membership, as authorised by its charter, those who did not exercise the trade of Girdlers. Sutton, the founder of the Charterhouse, who was a great merchant, and subsequently held high offices of State under Queen Elizabeth, was a girdler, and it has been from the voluntary payments of such as he that the company has derived a considerable part of its revenues.

The trades which appear to have been originally subject to the Companies of Pinners and Wyerworkers were subsequent to their union with the Girdlers under the charter of Elizabeth so subdivided into several distinct trades, as for instance, wyerworkers, needlemakers, hook and eye makers, and tin plate workers, stock card and wool card makers, and lanthorn makers and others, that it became impossible for this company to exercise control over so many separate trades gradually extended beyond the limits of the City.

Return G.—The charter of Elizabeth gives the company power to hold all lands, messuages, and hereditaments which they were then seized of, possessed, used, or enjoyed, and further power to purchase like land and hereditaments to the value of 40*l.* per annum.

Return H.—The only rights vested in the company with reference to the trades with which it is connected are conferred on it by charters only, and further defined by the acts and ordinances referred to in the foregoing Return E.

Other than the right of condemning fraudulent work, and preventing the exercise of the trade by others than members of the company, and that of restricting competition in the trade by limiting the number of apprentices, there are no rights or duties vested in the company for the encouragement of the said trades or otherwise.

RETURN I.—A list of the Charities, eleemosynary, educational, or otherwise, which are under the management of the Company, stating in each case the name of the founder, the date and nature of the benefaction, its original and its present value, and the purposes to which the funds have been applied for each of the last preceding ten years.

PART I.—RETURN I.—CHARITIES.

Michaelmas 1880.

Founder's Name.	Date of Foundation.	Objects of Benefaction.	Endowment.					Present Income.	Original Income.	Application of Income.	Remarks.
			Real Estate.			Personalty.					
			Houses and Land Acreage.	Rent.	Fixed Deductions.	Stock.	Dividends and Interest.				
				£ s. d.				£ s.			
George Palyn	Bequeathed to the company by will, dated 4th March 1609, the sum of 900*l.*, viz., 260*l.*, to purchase site and erect almshouses, and 640*l.* to purchase land to endow same "to the value of 40*l.* at least," towards the maintenance of the six almsmen. Land in Bath St., St. Luke's, was purchased and houses erected thereon. After many years they became dilapidated and required to be rebuilt.		12, Abchurch Lane, E.C.	260 0 0	Property tax	1,500*l.* 3 per Cent. Consols.	45*l.* per annum less property tax.	Rents - 735 0 Dividends 45 0 780 0 Less property tax at 6*d.* 19 10 760 10	The city houses were destroyed in 1666, and the ground remained unlet for three or four years. It was then let for a long term at 30*l.* per annum.	In accordance with the scheme ordered to be adopted by the Board of Charity Commissioners, 20th May 1870, the income is expended— 1. In maintenance and insurance of almshouses. 2. In stipends to almspeople. 3. In pensions to poor not to exceed 150*l.* per annum in aggregate. 4. The residue in support of hospitals and institutions for the relief of suffering and poor persons in London or vicinity, and of schools for education of middle and lower classes in same locality. 5. 25*l.* is paid to clerk of Girdlers' Company as salary for management.	Cash accounts of receipts and payments are rendered to the Charity Commissioners annually.
			The Girdlers' Arms, Sherborne Lane, E.C.	220 0 0	"						
Thomas Watkins	Thomas Watkins, a member of the court of assistants of this company, gave and conveyed to the company a piece of land, part of the garden belonging to his freehold residence in Choumert Road, Rye Lane, Peckham, upon which to rebuild the six almshouses, and they were built there accordingly. The site of the old almshouses in Bath St., St. Lukes, was let on building leases, and the rents derived therefrom were expended in augmenting the pensions of the almsmen. Prior to 1666, to provide the endowment fund for these almshouses, a piece of land was purchased in Sherborne Lane, King William Street. This was also let on building leases, and houses have been built thereon, and the rents received from these houses form the present endowment fund of the above almshouses.		15 & 17, Sherborne Lane, E.C.	235 0 0	"	—	—				
			1, James' Place, Bath Street, St. Luke's.	10 0 0	"						
			2 "	10 0 0	"						
			3 "	10 0 0	"						
			4 "	10 0 0	"						
			5 "	10 0 0	"						
			25 and 26, Richmond Street, Bath Street, St. Luke's.	6 0 0	"						
			27 and 28, do.	6 0 0	"						
			29 and 30, do.	6 0 0	"						
			Yard and workshops, Bath St., St. Luke's.	12 0 0	"						
				735 0 0							
Richard Andrewes	In 1631 Richard Andrewes paid to the company 100*l.*, to be excused filling the offices of the three wardens for three years. Mr. Richard Andrewes stipulated that such sum of 100*l.* should be employed during the three years which he ought so to have served the offices of warden for the benefit of the general stock of the company, after which it was to be expended in the purchase of land the yearly income of which should be for ever distributed as the gift of Richard Andrewes to such and so many poor brothers of the company as the court of assistants should appoint. In August 1637 the said Mr. Andrewes paid 30*l.* more to the company on being excused from serving the office of master. By indenture enrolled in Chancery, dated 10th October 1637, a parcel of meadow land of four acres at West Marsh, Hackney, was conveyed to said R. Andrewes and two other citizens and girdlers in trust for the company. Such land from 1814 down to Lady Day 1878 produced from 15*l.* to 18*l.* per annum. From Lady Day 1878 it was let on an agreement for building for a term of 80 years. From Lady-Day 1878 to Lady-Day 1880 at 100*l.* per annum, and from Lady-Day 1880 for the remainder of the term at 150*l.* per annum. Part of the land is built over, and the leases have been granted.		4 acres land in Hackney Marsh, let on building agreement from Lady-Day 1878 for 80 years rent to Lady-Day 1880, 100*l.* rent from Lady-Day.	150 0 0	"	—	—	The average yearly income from 1870 to 1878 inclusive was 25*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.*, in 1879 it was 61*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*, now per ann. 150*l.* 0*s.* Less tax 3 15 at 6*d.* Nett income. £146 5	—	Pensions of 12*l.* each to two decayed members of the company or their widows. 10*s.* per annum to the clerk of the company.	

Founder's Name.	Date of Foundation.	Objects of Benefaction.	Endowment. Real Estate. Houses and Land Acreage.	Rent.	Fixed Deductions.	Endowment. Personalty. Stock.	Dividends and Interest.	Present Income.	Original Income.	Application of Income.	Remarks.
Cuthbert Beeston -	Bequeathed to the company by will, dated 5th January 1530, the cage and seven tenements in St. Olaves, Southwark, the rents to be applied:—48*l.* to officers of the Girdlers' Company, and the remainder to be a stock for ever, to be freely lent on security for one year to the poorest members of the company. The houses were sold to make the approach to London Bridge in 1826. The money received was paid into the Court of Chancery, and, there being a failure of the original intention of the donor, the company proposed to build and endow almshouses. Part of the money was so applied in building under the order of that court, and the remainder invested in 3,140*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.* 3% Consols, which is still in the Court of Chancery.	Plot of garden ground in rear of almshouses.	£ s. d. 5 0 0	Property tax	3,140*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.* 3% Consols standing to the credit of the company in the books of the Paymaster-General in the suit of "The Attorney-General at the relation of "Gottreaux "v. The Girdlers' Company."	274*l.* 4*s.* per annum less property tax.	Dividends. £ s. d. 274 4 0 Rent - 5 0 0 279 4 0 Less tax at 6*d.* 6 19 7 272 4 5	28*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* (yearly value in 1530).	1. Pensions of 30*l.* each to 7 freemen or widows (to go with almshouses). 2. Repairs and insurances of almshouses. 3. 10*l.* per annum to clerk of company as salary for management. 4. 4*l.* 4*s.* per annum, gifts to officers of the company.	Cash accounts of receipts and payments are rendered to the Charity Commissioners annually.
Thomas Nevitt - -	Bequeathed to the company by will, dated 28th January 1633, land at Romney Marsh, and 110*l.*, to be invested in house or landed property, the income to be applied in payments for charitable purposes (all of which are now made) to various parishes. The balance to be a fund for ever, to make loans without interest to poor young men of the company.	2¼ acres of marsh land at Orleston and Snave, Romney Marsh	61 5 0	"	—		Rent - 61 5 0 Less property tax at 6*d.* 1 10 7 59 14 5	—	Payments to various parishes as directed by will. Gifts to officers of the company 4*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*, clerk of the company as salary for management 5*l.*	Copies of the annual accounts of receipts and payments opened in pursuance of a decree of the Court of Chancery in the suit of "The Attorney-General v. the "Girdlers' Company" (dated 12th July 1833) are rendered to the Charity Commissioners.
Samuel Paynter -	Gave to the company in August 1819 the sum of 100*l.* 3% Consols, the dividends to be paid to the widows of Palyn's almsmen.	—	—	—	£ s. d. 100 0 0	3*l.* per annum less property tax.	Dividends 3 0 0 Less property tax at 6*d.* 0 1 6 2 18 6	3*l.* per annum less property tax.	Paid to the widows of Palyn's almsmen.	Accounts of receipts and payments are also rendered to the Charity Commissioners annually.
Mr. Deputy Welch -	Bequeathed to the company by will of January 1820 the sum of 200*l.* 3% Reduced Annuities, the dividends to be paid to the widows of Palyn's almsmen.	—	—	—	200 0 0	6*l.* per annum less property tax.	Dividends 6 0 0 Less property tax at 6*d.* 0 3 0 5 17 0	6*l.* per annum less property tax.	"	"
Richard Mountford -	Bequeathed to the company, by will of 20th September 1834, 400*l.* for the benefit of poor members of the company or widows of members. After payment of duty this was invested in 400*l.* 3% Consols.	—	—	—	400 0 0	12*l.* per annum less property tax.	Dividends 12 0 0 Less property tax at 6*d.* 0 6 0 11 14 0	12*l.* per annum less property tax.	11*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.* given yearly in donations of 1*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.* each to the seven inmates of Beeston's almshouses in accordance with testator's intention.	"
Mr. Alderman Sidney	Gave to the company two sums of 105*l.* each, the latter in August 1850. These he directed to be invested in consols, and the dividends paid to decayed members of the court of the company, and when there should be no proper object the dividends to be invested in augmentation of the charity. Mr. Sidney is still alive, and a member of the court of this company.	—	—	—	461 8 11	13*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.* per annum less property tax.	Dividends 13 16 10 Less property tax at 6*d.* 0 6 10 13 10 0	—	There being at the present time no recipient of the charity, the dividends are from time to time invested.	—
Edward A. Gibbons -	By his will, dated October 1877, after appointing an executor and directing payment of certain debts and legacies, gave the residue of his estate to the company upon trust, to invest the residue and pay Ann Oldridge an annuity of 26*l.* for life. After her death, the fund to be held by the Girdlers' Company for the general benefit of the company, as they shall think fit. He died in May 1879, and a suit was instituted to contest the validity of such will. Such suit was ultimately withdrawn. The debts and legacy duty are not yet paid. It is believed the ultimate residue will be about 650*l.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

PART II.—Constitution and Privileges of Membership.

Return A.—Governing Body.

1. State the present constitution of the governing body of the company, whether such constitution is according to the charter, and if not, in what respects such constitution varies therefrom, and when and how such alteration was made.
2. State the qualifications for membership of the governing body of the company, the time and periods of election, and the qualifications of the voters at elections to the governing body.
3. State the functions of the governing body, and of the different members of the same respectively, and whether the members of the governing body pay any, and what, fees or fines on admission thereto, and whether they are paid any, and what, salaries or amounts in respect of their services respectively.
4. State the nature of the business which comes before the governing body of the company, the method adopted in transacting it, the times at which the governing body meets for business purposes, the way in which the opinions of the members are taken, and whether the resolutions and decisions of the governing body are published, or are otherwise accessible to any or all, and which, of the members the company.
5. State whether the members of the governing body are liable to suspension, or removal, on any and what grounds, and by what method such suspension or removal is effected.
6. Has the company any bye-laws sanctioned by the Courts of Law or Chancery, or by the Courts of Aldermen or of Common Council, or otherwise? State the effect of such byelaws.

Return A.—1 and 2.—The constitution of the governing body is now and always has been according to the charters, rules, and ordinances, consisting of 24 members, of which the master and wardens form part.

The members of the court are all liverymen who have served at least seven years as liverymen before becoming eligible to the court.

When there are vacancies in the court which require to be filled each member of the court is at liberty to nominate a liveryman of seven years standing as a candidate. The number of nominations generally greatly exceeds the number of vacancies, and the election decided by the majority of votes of the court taken by ballot. All liverymen of seven years' standing so nominated are equally eligible.

The master and wardens are annually elected by the livery. The master must have previously served the office of upper warden, and the upper and middle wardens must have served the junior offices before being eligible. The master, practically, though not necessarily, goes by seniority, but occasionally the master and wardens are re-elected. The livery, however, are at liberty to elect as master or warden any liveryman who is qualified by having served the previous offices.

3.—The functions of the governing body are the general management of the company's affairs, including the charities. The master and wardens take the initiative in all matters, but all questions come before the court, in which all members are equal. Committees are from time to time appointed to assist the master and wardens. *See* Return A., Part II.

All liverymen on admission to the livery pay, in addition to the fees on taking up freedom (which amount to 5*l.* by patrimony or servitude, and 15*l.* by redemption) a sum of 35*l.*; they subsequently pay the steward's fine of 20*l.*, and on admission to the court a further sum of 26*l.* 5*s.* The master on election pays 4*l.*, and each warden pays 4*l.* per annum during the three years he holds office.

No salary is paid to the master, wardens, or any member of the court or livery, but each member of the court present at the commencement of and during the entire sitting (but not otherwise) receives a fee of 40*s.*

Each member is liable to serve on committees, meetings of which are frequent, and for which the members do not receive any remuneration. *See also* Return A. 4, Part II.

4.—The business which comes before the governing body comprises all the company's affairs of every kind, including the management of all charitable trusts, and the disposition of their funds. The governing body or court of assistants meet regularly eight times during the year. The opinions of the court are taken generally by show of hands, or in case of a contested election to any office by ballot. The resolutions of the court are entered in a minute book and read over at the following court, by which their correctness is verified.

These minutes are not published, but information would not be withheld from any liveryman making a proper application to the court. Matters requiring further consideration or investigation are generally referred to a committee to act with the master and wardens, and such committee reports the result to the court, such report being then embodied in the minutes, and confirmed, varied, or otherwise, as the court may decide. Meetings of such committees have been frequent during the last few years, owing to the numerous important matters with reference to the properties of the company, and of the charities which have had to be dealt with. No fee is received by members serving on such committees, and all charitable trusts are managed without charge or cost of any kind to the charity estates, except the small annual fee payable to the clerk of the company for keeping their accounts as given by the founder of such charities respectively, or sanctioned by the schemes of the Court of Chancery or Charity Commissioners.

5. The members of the court are liable to suspension or removal, and such power was formerly exercised, but there is no instance of its exercise for a long period of time.

6. The Rules and Ordinances of 34 Charles 2nd, sanctioned by the Lord Chancellor and Lord Chief Justices, are the only bye-laws of the company. *See* Return B., Part I.

GIRDLERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

PART II.—B.

RETURN B.—Admission to membership.

1. State the qualifications for membership of the company, the several grades of membership of the company, and whether women are admitted to membership.
2. State the several modes in which the freedom of the company may be obtained, the circumstances entitling an applicant to admission under each mode respectively, and the fees payable in respect of admission under each mode respectively.
3. State whether persons exercising any particular trade are required by statute or otherwise to become free of the company. Is there any process by which members of such trade can become members of the company; and is there any process for compelling such persons to procure admission; and are such processes enforced, and to what extent? Is the freedom of the City of London in any and what way a condition precedent or subsequent to membership? Are there any members who are not free of the City of London? Do persons exercising any particular trade commonly become members of the company? If so, how many members of such trade are at present members of the company? What is the number of the members of the trade (if any), the name of which is borne by the company, who are members of the company?
4. Are freemen liable to disfranchisement, and if so, for what reasons, and what is the mode of disfranchisement?
5. Is the livery of the company limited or unlimited in number? What are the qualifications for election to the livery, who are the electors thereto, and how do the elections thereto take place, and what fees are payable on election? Are liverymen liable to removal from the livery, and for what reasons?

Return B. 1.—The qualifications for membership are service, patrimony, or election by the court of assistants, and payment of fees.

The several grades of membership are freeman, liveryman, steward, assistant, warden, master.

Women are admitted to membership.

Return B. 2.—The freedom of the company may be obtained by—

1. Service of seven years' apprenticeship to a member of the company, upon production of a certificate of due service and of the indenture. The apprentice can demand admission to the freedom. Fees 5*l.*
2. Patrimony. Sons of freemen, on proof of birth and of having attained majority, may demand admission to the freedom.
3. Redemption. Candidates approved by the court may purchase freedom. Fees 15*l.*

Return B. 3.—Pinners and wireworkers are, by the charter of Elizabeth, required to become members of the company, and formerly did so in one of the modes above indicated. The power of compelling members of the trades to become members of the company exists under charter, but the exercise of this power has, however, fallen into desuetude. There is no trade known as girdlers', but the amalgamated trades exist, and some are members of the company, but their number is unknown, and cannot be ascertained, as it is not known whether they are living or dead.

Freedom of the City of London is not a condition precedent or subsequent to membership, nor does the company in any way know or inquire whether its members have or have not taken up their freedom.

Return B. 4.—No record has hitherto been found of any freeman having been disfranchised.

Return B. 5.—The number of the livery of the company is unlimited. A candidate for the livery must be proposed by a member of the court, seconded by another, and approved by the majority at a court meeting. The elections take place at any court meeting. Fees 35*l.*, plus those payable for freedom. No record has hitherto been found of any liveryman having been removed from the livery.

PART II.—C.

RETURN C.—Number of members.

State (1) the present number of freemen, (2) the present number of the livery, (3) the present number of other members, (4) the number of admissions to the freedom by each mode respectively, and (5) the number of calls to the livery which have respectively taken place during each of the last preceding ten years.

1. From 1841 to 1880, 40 years, 163 freemen were admitted, but the present number it is impossible to say, as no notice of death is lodged with the company.
2. Present number of livery (May 1881), 91.
3. No other members.
4 and 5.—

	Admissions to Freedom by—			Admissions to Livery.
	Service.	Patrimony.	Redemption.	
1871	2	—	1	—
1872	1	1	2	2
1873	—	—	2	2
1874	1	1	5	6
1875	1	1	3	4
1876	1	2	2	3
1877	1	1	11	14
1878	—	2	5	6
1879	2	2	2	4
1880	—	—	1	—
Total	9	10	34	41

GIRDLERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

PART II.—D.

RETURN D.—(1) State the number of apprentices bound at the company's hall, or otherwise under the auspices of the company, during each of the last ten years. (2) State how many have been bound during each of the last ten years to members following the trade (if any) the name of which is borne by the Company. (3) In what cases and to what extent have the fees or premiums of such apprentice been paid by the company?

D. 1.

	No. of Apprentices bound.
1871	1
1872	1
1873	—
1874	3
1875	5
1876	—
1877	—
1878	1
1879	—
1880	2

D. 2.—No apprentice, within the last 10 years, has been bound to members following the trade of girdlers.

D. 3.—None.

PART II.—E.

RETURN E.—Profits and Privileges.

1. State with fullness what are the advantages, pecuniary or otherwise, incident to the position of a member of the company in each grade of membership, as (1) a freeman, (2) a liveryman, (3) master, warden, or otherwise a member of the governing body.
2. State the sums paid on an average annually for the preceding 10 years by the company to the members according to the grades of membership mentioned above, and of what such sums consisted, whether (1) fees, and of what nature, (2) pensions, or (3) other payments, specifying the nature of the same respectively.
3. What circumstances are in practice held to constitute a claim to a pension or donation? State the number of present pensioners and donees respectively, and the amounts paid to them as such respectively. How many pensioners and donees are connected with the trade (if any) the name of which is borne by the company?
4. (1) What is the average standing of a member when he becomes a member of the governing body, and (2) what is the average time for which a member continues on the governing body?
5. Does the company carry on any and what trade or manufacture with which its title is directly or indirectly connected? If so, what is the capital, and from what sources is it derived, and how are the profits (if any) divided or dealt with?

Return E.—1. Freeman. Eligibility as a candidate for the almshouses and pensions under wills of Palyn and Beeston, and for general charity in the shape of donations and pensions.

2. Liveryman or steward.—In addition to above, members of these grades can be present at the two livery dinners which take place in each year, and they are eligible for election to the court.

Liverymen pay quarterage, 4*s.* per annum.

The two stewards each pay 20*l.* on election.

3. Assistant warden or master.—Members of these grades enjoy the privileges of liverymen. For each attendance at court meetings they receive 40*s.*

There is no payment for attendance on committees, with the exception of the audit committee, each member of which receives 21*s.*

Master and wardens pay fees, 4*l.* each, at annual election.

E. 2.—FEES, PENSIONS, and CHARITY for the TEN YEARS ending MICHAELMAS 1880.

Paid from Michaelmas to Michaelmas.	Fees to Court.	Fees to Audit Committee.	Pensions.		Donations.		Palyn's Almspeople and Pensioners.	Beeston's Almspeople.	Mountford's Gift to Beeston's Almspeople.	Andrewes' Almspeople.
			Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.				
Yearly average for last 10 years.	£ s. d. 241 6 0	£ s. d. 4 6 5	£ s. d. 3 4 0	£ s. d. 96 18 8	£ s. d. 20 10 1	£ s. d. 18 8 1	£ s. d. 378 18 6	£ s. d. 209 5 0	£ s. d. 7 1 1	£ s. d. 24 0 0

	£ s. d.
Average yearly payments to court	245 12 5
Average yearly payments, pensions, and donations	758 5 5

No portion of the above amount, 245*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.*, has been paid out of charity funds.

Return E. 3.—A claim to a pension or donation is given by poverty, sickness, age, disease, or infirmity of any sort.

At Lady Day 1881 the following payments were made:—

	£	s.	d.
Quarter's pension to Palyn's almspeople, six at 10*l.*	60	0	0
Quarter's pension to Palyn's pensioners, 10 at 2*l.* 10*s.*	25	0	0
Quarter's pension to Beeston's almspeople, seven at 7*l.* 10*s.*	52	0	0
Mountford's gift to Beeston's almspeople (half a year), seven at 16*s.* 10*d.*	5	17	10
Quarter's pension to Andrewes' pensioner, one at 3*l.*	3	0	0
The other pensioner lately dead, Eleven pensioners received	30	11	0

The number of donees varies with every court. 37*l.* was given at various times from Michaelmas 1879 to Michaelmas 1880, among eight recipients. None of the pensioners or donees are connected with the trade of the company.

Return E. 4.—The average standing of members before election to the court is upwards of 11 years. A member elected to the court remains until his death.

Return E. 5.—No trade or manufacture is carried on by the company.

PART III.—OFFICERS AND SERVANTS.

RETURN A.—A list of the officers of the company, with a statement of the duties of each, the amount of his salary and emoluments, and whether or not he is a member of the company.

RETURN B.—A list of the servants of the company, with a statement of the duties of each, and of the amounts of their wages and other emoluments.

RETURN C.—A statement as to the mode in which the officers and servants of the company are respectively appointed.

A.—The clerk:

Emoluments:

	£	s.	d.
Salary per annum	300	0	0
Allowances directed by the Court of Chancery for keeping the accounts of Beeston's charity	10	0	0
The like do. Nevitt's do.	5	0	0
The like under scheme in Palyn's do.	25	0	0
Allowance by will of Andrewes	0	10	0
Gifts by will of Beeston's, 4*s.*; Lowen, 1*l.*; Nevitt, 10*s.*; Davison, 6*d.*	1	14	6
Use of the offices of the company.			

Fees to clerk since July 1879 on each admission to freedom:

	£	s.	d.
By redemption	2	6	0
Service or patrimony	1	0	0
Do. to livery	1	15	0
Do. to court	2	12	6

The clerk is a solicitor. He is a member of the company.

By himself or his assistants he attends during each day at the office of the company.

He attends all courts and meetings of the company, and attends members of the company and other persons on their calling.

He applies for and receives all rents, &c., due to the company.

He makes all payments due by the company, and pays the pensioners.

He writes up the minute book, cash book, ledgers, rent, charity, and all other books of the company, and prepares yearly statement of accounts.

He conducts all correspondence, and makes out all summonses and notices of meetings.

He superintends the property, arranges leases, and generally manages all financial and internal business under the direction of the court.

B.—Beadle.—The present beadle is a member of the company.

Emoluments:

Residence for himself and wife on the company's premises.

Salary 80*l.* per annum, including any other fees otherwise entitled to.

One suit of livery and hat.

Duties:

To reside on premises, and to devote the whole of his time to the service of the company.

To summon and attend all courts, meetings, and elections of the company.

To clean, keep in order, and prepare for use the hall and gallery, court, and other rooms, clerks' offices, kitchens, cellars, carpets, furniture, &c., &c.

To light and attend to fires and gas; to receive and deliver messages and parcels.

To keep yard, garden, paths, drains, &c., clear; to attend to robes of members; to see that premises are secured every night.

To collect quarterage from the livery.

To keep himself informed of the character of persons receiving relief from the company.

Porter.—The present porter is not a member of the company.

Emoluments:

Salary 20*l.*, inclusive of any fees.

Duties:

To attend all meetings of the company; to go on errands; to assist the beadle generally in all the functions mentioned above when necessary.

Butler.—The present butler is not a member of the company.

Emoluments:

Salary 25*l.* per annum.

To attend all meetings of the company; to take charge of plate when given out, and to return it properly cleaned; to take charge of glass, china, and table linen, and to keep them clean, and otherwise to perform the ordinary duties of a butler.

Return C.—The clerk, the beadle, and the porter are elected by the company at the annual general meeting under the charter.

The butler is elected by the court.

PART IV.—RETURN A. LANDED PROPERTY. (ENGLAND, WALES, AND IRELAND).

RETURN A. 2.—List of Estates let at Rackrent belonging to the Girdlers' Company.

County.	Parish, or if in Ireland, Barony.	Acreage.	Description of Buildings, if any.	Name of Tenant and whether a Member.	Date of last Valuation.	Commencement of existing Lease, if any.	Term of Years of Lease.	Rent.	Fixed Deductions, if any.	Poor Rate Valuation.		How and when land acquired.	Conditions.	Dates of Documents of Title and Parties.	Remarks.
										Gross Estimated Rental.	Rateable Value.				
Buckingham-shire.	Broughton, Parish of Bierton, Aylesbury.	A. R. P. Home Meadow - 2 0 2 Dorley's Wick - 1 1 32 Granges Leys - 4 2 30 Broughton Green - 20 3 26 Bosden Thorough Start - 15 2 34 Upper Bosden - 16 0 15 Bosden Leys - 18 2 16 Total Acreage 79 1 35	Farm -	Richard Fowler, who is not a member.	Valued when lease was granted.	Michaelmas, 1870.	16	200*l.* per annum & 4*l.* per cent. on 710*l.* cost of new buildings, 28*l.* 8*s.*	Property tax and land tax.	Poor rate paid by tenant		Purchased for 2,799*l.* 10*s.*, 7th Oct. 1791.	"Absolute purchase" free from all incumbrances, except mortgage for 800*l.* and interest, 7th Apr. 1780.	Deed of conveyance, 5th Apr. 1792, between— Hy. Geary & wife, 1st part Geo. Brooke & wife - 2nd „ Jno. Carter - Jno. Carter - 3rd „ Wm. Payne - 4th „ Thos. Cox & J. Welch - 5th „ Master, Keeper, and Wardens of the Company - 6th „ John Walton - 7th „	

PART IV.—RETURN A. LANDED PROPERTY. (ENGLAND, WALES, AND IRELAND.)

RETURN A 3.—List of Houses let on Beneficial Leases belonging to the Girdlers' Company.

Place where situated.	Name of Street and Number of House.	Description of House.	Name of Lessee, and whether a Member.	Date of last Valuation.	Annual Net Value then reported.	Commencement of existing Lease.	Term of existing Lease.	Amount of Reserved Rent.	Fine on last Renewal.	How many Years of previous Lease then unexpired.	Fixed Deductions, if any, and by whom paid.	Estimated Net Annual Value for Letting at Rack Rent.	Poor Rate Valuation. Gross estimated Rental.	Poor Rate Valuation. Rateable Value.	How and when Land acquired.	Conditions.	Dates of Documents of Title and Parties.	Remarks.
					£ s. d.		Years.	£ s. d.										
City of London.	37, 38, and 40, Basinghall St.	Offices -	Wm. S. Horner	Valued when lease was granted.	308 0 0	Lady Day, 1878.	80	308 0 0	None	Nil	Property tax only paid by the company.	—	Poor rate paid by tenant.				Conveyance 4th September 1827 between— Rebecca Evans, Lydia Burgess. } 1st part Richard Reece & wife } 2nd part Master and Wardens, Girdlers' Company } 3rd part	10, Faulkner's Alley, and ground at rear of Benjamin Street houses.
Middlesex	Sit where 2, 3, and 4, Benjamin Street, and 10, Faulkner's Alley formerly stood.	Covered timber yard.	Wm. Crow -	„	80 0 0	Midsummer, 1879.	„	80 0 0	„	„	„	—	„		Conveyance—4th September 1827. Purchased for 375*l.* (10, Faulkner's Alley, and ground in rear of Benjamin Street houses). 28th November 1639. ? Gift. (No money consideration.)	—		
„	15, 16, 17, and 18, Benjamin Street.	Dwelling-houses.	John Willis -	„	24 0 0	Midsummer, 1860.	60	24 0 0	„	„	„	—	„				Deed of Bargain and Sale 28th November 1639 between— Robert Rouse, Girdler } 1st part J. Tilson, T. Pinthen, Richard Ellis, Richard Welding, R. Chambers, M. Goodfellow, E. Taylor, M. Parrie, R. Drayton, A. Chambers, J. Busher, O. Oldbury, J. Wynn } Girdlers, 2nd part.	
„	Passage to parish burial ground.	—	Churchwardens of parish of St. John, Clerkenwell.	„	Peppercorn	Michaelmas, 1816.	99	None	„	„	Nil - -	—	„					
„	40 and 41, Cow Cross, and No. 13, in rear of Faulkner's Alley.	Shops - -	John Willis -	„	40 0 0	Michaelmas, 1862.	80	40 0 0	„	„	Property tax only paid by the company.	—	„					
„	3, King Street, Hammersmith, to be erected.	Shop - -	George Whitaker.	„	58 0 0	Lady Day, 1880.	„	58*l.* per annum, commences to be payable from 26th March 1881.	„	„	„	—	„		Bequeathed to company in the 26th year of reign of Elizabeth by Henry Flycke in confirmation of his previous feoffment.	The yearly value of 6*l.* 10*s.* to be given in bread and faggots to the poor of St. Bride's, Fleet St. The payment to St. Bride's was increased to 50*l.* per ann. under decree of Court of Chancery in suit of Attorney Gen. *v.* the Company, 1st Aug. 1692.	Will dated 16th June 1682.	
„	5, King Street, Hammersmith.	„ - -	None of the above are members.	„	58 0 0	„	„	„	„	„	„	—	„					

RETURN A 3.—List of Houses let on Beneficial Leases belonging to the Girdlers' Company—*continued.*

Place where situated.	Name of Street and Number of House.	Description of House.	Name of Lessee, and whether a Member.	Date of last Valuation.	Annual Net Value then reported.	Commencement of existing Lease.	Term of existing Lease.	Amount of Reserved Rent.	Fine on last Renewal.	How many Years of previous Lease then unexpired.	Fixed Deductions, if any, and by whom paid.	Estimated Net Annual Value for Letting at Rack Rent.	Poor Rate Valuation.		How and when Land acquired.	Conditions.	Dates of Documents of Title and Parties.	Remarks.
													Gross estimated Rental.	Rateable Value.				
Middlesex	7, King Street, Hammersmith.	Shop - -	George Whitaker.	Valued when lease was granted.	£ s. d. 58 0 0	Lady Day, 1880.	Years. 80	£ s. d. 58*l.* per annum, commences to be payable from 26th March 1881.	None	Nil	Property tax only paid by the company.	-	Poor rate paid by tenant.		Bequeathed to company in the 25th year of reign of Elizabeth by Henry Flycke in confirmation of his previous feoffment.	The yearly value of 5*l.* 10*s.* to be given in bread and faggots to the poor of St. Bride's, Fleet Street. The payment to St. Bride's was increased to 50*l.* per annum under decree of Court of Chancery in suit of Attorney General *v.* the Company, 1st August 1832.	Will dated 16th June 1582.	
"	9 " "	" - -	"	"	58 0 0	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"					
"	11 " "	" - -	"	"	58 0 0	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"					
"	1, Bridge Road, Hammersmith, to be erected.	" - -	"	"	25 0 0	"	"	25*l.* per annum, commences to be payable from 26th March 1881.	"	"	"	—	"					
"	2 " "	" - -	"	"	25 0 0	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"					
"	3 " "	" - -	"	"	25 0 0	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"					
"	4 " "	" - -	"	"	25 0 0	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"					
"	5 " "	" - -	"	"	25 0 0	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"					
"	6 " "	" - -	"	"	25 0 0	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"					
"	15, King Street, Hammersmith.	" - -	Charles Bown	"	70 0 0	Lady Day, 1872.	72	70 0 0	"	"	"	—	"					
"	Stables, &c., occupied with 13 and 15, King Street.	Stables, &c. -	"	"	21 0 0	"	"	21 0 0	"	"	"	—	"					
"	"Hop Poles" tavern and stable in the rear.	Tavern -	Thos. Durran (now Hy. Parker).	"	50 0 0	Lady Day, 1860.	70	50 0 0	"	"	"	—	"					
"	19, King Street, Hammersmith.	Shop - -	James Peat (now Hy. Parker).	"	19 0 0	Lady Day, 1847.	63	19 0 0	"	"	"	—	"					
"	4, Bridge Road, Hammersmith.	" - - -	"	"	4 0 0	"	"	4 0 0	"	"	"	—	"					
"	6 and 8, Bridge Road, Hammersmith.	" - -	John Godbolt (now Wm. Bird).	"	6 0 0	Michaelmas, 1848.	70	6 0 0	"	"	"	—	"					
			None of the above are members.															

PART IV.—RETURN A. LANDED PROPERTY. (ENGLAND, WALES, AND IRELAND.)—*continued.*

RETURN A 3.—List of Houses let on Beneficial Leases belonging to the Girdlers' Company—*continued.*

Place where situated.	Name of Street and Number of House.	Description of House.	Name of Lessee, and whether a Member.	Date of last Valuation.	Annual Net Value then reported.	Commencement of existing Lease.	Term of existing Lease.	Amount of Reserved Rent.	Fine on last Renewal.	How many Years of previous Lease then unexpired.	Fixed Deductions, if any, and by whom paid.	Estimated Net Annual Value for Letting at Rack Rent.	Poor Rate Valuation.		How and when Land acquired.	Conditions.	Dates of Documents of Title and Parties.	Remarks.
													Gross estimated Rental.	Rateable Value.				
Middlesex -	10 and 12, Bridge Road, Hammersmith.	Shop - -	John Godbolt (now Young and Bainbridge).	Valued when lease was granted.	£ s. d. 6 0 0	Michaelmas, 1848.	Years. 70	£ s. d. 6 0 0	None	Nil	Property tax only paid by company.	—	Poor rate paid by tenant.		Bequeathed to company in the 25th year of reign of Elizabeth by Henry Flycke in confirmation of his previous feoffment.	The yearly value of 6*l.* 10*s.* to be given in bread and faggots to the poor of St. Bride's, Fleet Street. The payment to St. Bride's was increased to 50*l.* per annum under decree of Court of Chancery in suit of Attorney General *v.* the Company, 1st August 1832.	Will dated 16th June 1582.	
Hammersmith, Middlesex.	21, King Street -	Shop and premises.	George Brown	„	16 9 0	Midsummer, 1873.	80	16 9 0	Nil	„	„	—	„					
„	23 „ -	„	Richd. S. Angell.	„	16 9 0	„	„	16 9 0	„	„	„	—	„					
„	25 „ -	Printing office, warehouse, &c.	A. Churchman	„	15 10 0	„	„	15 10 0	„	„	„	—	„					
„	27 „ -	Shop, &c. -	George Brown	„	25 0 0	Michaelmas, 1854.	64	25 0 0	„	„	„	—	„					
„	29 „ -	„ -	„	„	16 0 0	Midsummer, 1863.	80	16 0 0	„	„	„	—	„					
„	31 „ -	Bank premises	„	„	16 0 0	„	„	16 0 0	„	„	„	—	„					
„	33 „ -	Shop, &c. -	„	„	16 0 0	„	„	16 0 0	„	„	„	—	„					
„	33½ „ -	-	„	„	16 0 0	„	„	16 0 0	„	„	„	—	„					
„	35 „ -	„ -	„	„	16 0 0	„	„	16 0 0	„	„	„	—	„					
„	37 „ -	„ -	„	„	16 0 0	„	„	16 0 0	„	„	„	—	„					
„	37½ „ -	„ -	„	„	16 0 0	„	„	16 0 0	„	„	„	—	„					
„	39 „ -	„ -	„	„	8 0 0	„	„	8 0 0	„	„	„	—	„					
„	43 & 45 „ -	„ -	Stephen Killik (now Hy. Killik).	„	5 10 0	Midsummer, 1840.	„	5 10 0	„	„	„	—	„					
„	47 & 49 „ -	„ -	Heny. Killik -	„	5 10 0	„	„	5 10 0	„	„	„	—	„					
„	53 „ -	„ -	„	„	18 0 0	Michaelmas, 1871.	„	18 0 0	„	„	„	—	„					
„	55 „ -	„ -	Arthur Killik	„	18 0 0	„	„	18 0 0	„	„	„	—	„					
„	57 „ -	„ -	N. J. Jackson	„	17 0 0	„	„	17 0 0	„	„	„	—	„					
„	59 „ -	„ -	Geo. T. Horwood.	„	17 0 0	„	„	17 0 0	„	„	„	—	„					
„	61 „ -	„ -	„	„	17 0 0	„	„	17 0 0	„	„	„	—	„					
			None of the above are members.															

PART IV.—RETURN A. LANDED PROPERTY. (ENGLAND, WALES, AND IRELAND.)—*continued.*

RETURN A 3.—List of Houses let on Beneficial Leases belonging to the Girdlers' Company—*continued.*

Place where situated.	Name of Street and Number of House.	Description of House.	Name of Lessee, and whether a Member.	Date of last Valuation.	Annual Net Value then reported.	Commencement of existing Lease.	Term of existing Lease.	Amount of Reserved Rent.	Fine on last Renewal.	How many Years of previous Lease then unexpired.	Fixed Deductions, if any, and by whom paid.	Estimated Net Annual Value for Letting at Rack Rent.	Poor Rate Valuation.		How and when Land acquired.	Conditions.	Dates of Documents of Title and Parties.	Remarks.
													Gross estimated Rental.	Rateable Value.				
Hammersmith, Middlesex.	63, King Street -	Shop, &c. -	Geo. L. Meacock.	Valued when lease was granted.	£ s. d. 16 0 0	Michaelmas, 1871.	Years. 80	£ s. d. 16 0 0	Nil	Nil	Property tax only paid by the company.	—	Poor rate paid by tenant.		Bequeathed to company in the 25th year of reign of Elizabeth by Henry Flycke in confirmation of his previous feoffment.	The yearly value of 5*l.* 10*s.* to be given in bread and faggots to the poor of St. Bride's, Fleet Street. The payment to St. Bride's was increased to 50*l.* per annum under decree of Court of Chancery in suit of Attorney General *v.* the Company, 1st August 1832.	Will dated 16th June 1532.	Two plots of garden ground at Brook Green, 2A. 1R. 35P. and 3A. 1R. 14P. respectively were let on building Agreement from Christmas, 1866, at a rent rising from 7*l.* for the first to 25*l.* for eighth and consequent years. This 25*l.* has been reduced to 23*l.* 10*s.* as the leases set out below have been granted and rent paid on each.
"	65 " -	" -	"	"	16 0 0	"	"	16 0 0	"	"	"	—	"					
"	67 " -	" -	Wm. M. Pyne	"	50 0 0	Michaelmas, 1868.	28	50 0 0	"	"	"	—	"					
"	7, 9, 11, and 13, Applegarth Rd., Brook Green.	Dwelling-houses.	Edward Bird	"	5 0 0	Christmas, 1878.	87	5 0 0	"	"	"	—	"					
								Amount of present Yearly Rent.										
"	Nil - - -	Plots of land -	Let on building agreement to John Bird and Edwd. Bird.	—	—	Christmas, 1866	99	23 10 0	"	"	The rent decreases as houses are built and leases granted	—	"					
"	2, Applegarth Rd.	Dwelling-house	Thos. Norton	Valued when lease was granted.	5 10 0	Christmas, 1877.	88	5 10 0	"	"	Property tax only paid by the company.	—	"					
"	4 " "	"	"	"	5 10 0	"	"	5 10 0	"	"	"	—	"					
"	6 " "	"	"	"	5 10 0	"	"	5 10 0	"	"	"	—	"					
"	8 " "	"	"	"	5 10 0	"	"	5 10 0	"	"	"	—	"					
"	10 " "	"	"	"	5 10 0	"	"	5 10 0	"	"	"	—	"					
"	12 " "	"	"	"	5 10 0	"	"	5 10 0	"	"	"	—	"					
"	14 " "	"	"	"	5 10 0	"	"	5 10 0	"	"	"	—	"					
"	"Crosbie House"	"	John Bird -	"	5 0 0	Christmas, 1867	98	5 0 0	"	"	"	—	"					
"	1, Crosbie Villas -	"	"	"	5 0 0	"	"	5 0 0	"	"	"	—	"					
"	2 " "	"	"	"	5 0 0	"	"	5 0 0	"	"	"	—	"					
"	Westall House -	"	Edwd. Bird -	"	5 0 0	"	"	5 0 0	"	"	"	—	"					
"	1, Westall Villas -	"	"	"	5 0 0	"	"	5 0 0	"	"	"	—	"					
"	2 " "	"	"	"	5 0 0	"	"	5 0 0	"	"	"	—	"					
			None of the above are members															

PART IV.—RETURN A. LANDED PROPERTY. (ENGLAND, WALES, AND IRELAND)—*continued.*

RETURN A. 3.—List of Houses let on Beneficial Leases belonging to the Girdlers' Company—*continued.*

Place where situated.	Name of Street and Number of House.	Description of House.	Name of Lessee and whether a Member.	Date of last Valuation.	Annual Net Value then reported.	Commencement of existing Lease.	Term of existing Lease.	Amount of Reserved Rent.	Fine on last Renewal.	How many Years of previous Lease then unexpired.	Fixed Deductions, if any, and by whom paid.	Estimated Net Annual Value for letting at Rack Rent.	Poor Rate Valuation.		How and when Land acquired.	Conditions.	Dates of Documents of Title and Parties.	Remarks.
													Gross estimated Rental.	Rateable Value.				
Hammersmith, Middlesex.	1, Girdlers' Road, Brook Green.	Dwelling-house	Chas. T. Phelps (now Chas. Spooner).	Valued when Lease was granted.	£ 13 s. 10 d. 0	Christmas, 1867	Years. 98	£ 13 s. 10 d. 0	Nil	Nil	Property tax only paid by company.	—	Poor rate paid by tenant.		Bequeathed to company in the 28th year of reign of Elizabeth by Henry Flycke in confirmation of his previous feoffment.	The yearly value of 5*l.* 10*s.* to be given in bread and faggots to the poor of St. Brides, Fleet Street. The payment to St. Bride's was increased to 50*l.* per annum under decree of Court of Chancery in suit of Attorney-General v. the Company, 1st August 1832.	Will dated 16th June 1582.	
"	2 " "	" "	"	"	13 10 0	"	"	13 10 0	"	"	"	—	"					
"	3 " "	" "	"	"	13 10 0	"	"	13 10 0	"	"	"	—	"					
"	4 " "	" "	"	"	13 10 0	"	"	13 10 0	"	"	"	—	"					
"	5 & 7 " "	" "	John Bird -	"	8 0 0	Christmas, 1868	97	8 0 0	"	"	"	—	"					
"	6 & 8 " "	" "	Edward Bird	"	8 0 0	"	"	8 0 0	"	"	"	—	"					
"	10 & 12 " "	" "	John Bird -	"	8 0 0	Christmas, 1872	93	8 0 0	"	"	"	—	"					
"	13 & 15 " "	" "	"	"	4 0 0	Christmas, 1874	91	4 0 0	"	"	"	—	"					
"	18 & 20 " "	" "	"	"	4 0 0	"	"	4 0 0	"	"	"	—	"					
"	21 & 23 " "	" "	"		4 0 0	Christmas, 1875	90	4 0 0	"	"	"	—	"					
"	25 & 27 " "	" "	"	"	4 0 0	"	"	4 0 0	"	"	"	—	"					
"	29 & 31 " "	" "	"	"	4 0 0	"	"	4 0 0	"	"	"	—	"					
"	9 & 11 " "	" "	Edward Bird	"	4 0 0	Christmas, 1872	93	4 0 0	"	"	"	—	"					
"	14 & 16 " "	" "	"	"	4 0 0	Christmas, 1874	91	4 0 0	"	"	"	—	"					
"	17 & 19 " "	" "	"	"	4 0	"	"	4 0 0	"	"	"	—	"					
"	22 " "	" "	"	"	2 0 0	Christmas, 1875	90	2 0 0	"	"	"	—	"					
"	24 " "	" "	"	"	2 0 0	"	"	2 0 0	"	"	"	—	"					
"	26 " "	" "	"	"	2 0 0	"	"	2 0 0	"	"	"	—	"					
"	28 " "	" "	"	"	2 0 0	"	"	2 0 0	"	"	"	—	"					
"	30 " "	" "	"	"	2 0 0	"	"	2 0 0	"	"	"	—	"					
"	32 " "	" "	"	"	2 0 0	"	"	2 0 0	"	"	"	—	"					
"	1 to 9, Augustine Terrace, Brook Green.	" "	John Bird and Edward Bird. — None of the above are members.	"	27 0 0	Christmas, 1871	94	27 0 0	"	"	"	—	"						

Part IV.—Return A. Landed Property. (England, Wales, and Ireland)—*continued.*

Return A. 3.—List of Houses let on Beneficial Leases belonging to the Girdlers' Company—*continued.*

Place where situated.	Name of Street and Number of House.	Description of House.	Name of Lessee and whether a Member.	Date of last Valuation.	Annual Net Value then reported.	Commencement of existing Lease.	Term of existing Lease.	Amount of Reserved Rent.	Fine on last Renewal.	How many Years of previous Lease then unexpired.	Fixed Deductions, if any, and by whom paid.	Estimated Net Annual Value for letting at Rack Rent.	Poor Rate Valuation. Gross estimated Rental.	Poor Rate Valuation. Rateable Value.	How and when Land acquired.	Conditions.	Dates of Documents of Title and Partics.	Remarks.
Londonderry	Pellipar: In 1855. A. R. P. Faughan and Bends Glen 5,922 0 25 Glen Randle - 3,234 3 37 Banagher - 4,744 0 12 Ballynascreen 8,242 0 35 Dungiven - 22,342 0 1 Total - 44,485 1 30		Let in small holdings.	- - -	- - -	The Irish Society, established by King James I. and reconstituted by King Charles II., conveyed to the Skinners' Company by deed of 5th June 1663 the Pellipar Estate (as shown in the margin) as managers for themselves, the Stationers' Company, the Bakers' Company, and the Girdlers' Company. The associated London companies advanced 60,000*l.* for plantation and improvements, and in respect of this money certain lands were granted to the Irish Society by the Crown. These lands were divided into 12 parts, which were ballotted for by the 12 principal companies, and the before-mentioned estate fell to the Skinners' Company. Of the 5,000*l.* (the Skinners' Company's share of the advance), 570*l.* 16*s.* was contributed by the Girdlers' Company, which takes its proportion (viz., 137/1200) of the net receipts. The returns as to holdings, &c., will be made by the Skinners' Company, who hold all records.											

Part IV.—Return A. Landed Property. (England, Wales, and Ireland).

Return A. 4.—List of Houses let at Rackrent belonging to the Girdlers' Company.

Place where situated.	Name of Street and Number of House.	Description of House.	Name of Tenant and whether a Member.	Commencement of Lease, if any.	Term of Lease.	Rent.	Fixed Deductions, if any, and by whom paid.	Poor Rate Valuation. Gross Estimated Rental.	Poor Rate Valuation. Rateable Value.	How and when acquired.	Dates of Documents of Title and Parties.	Conditions.	Remarks.
						£							
City, E.C. -	7, Crooked Lane, King William Street.	- - -	Wm. Deller, not a member.	Lady Day, 1865 -	21 years	66	Property tax only paid by company.	Company does not know, as the poor rate is paid by tenant.		Purchase, 1579	Conveyance to company by Agnes Wyatt, dated 24th Apr. 1579.	None.	
Hammersmith	41, King Street -	Shop, warehouse, garden, and stable.	J. P. Woolmer (now his executors), not a member.	Midsummer, 1865	"	52	"	"		Bequeathed with the lands mentioned in Return A. 1. to the Company by Henry Flycke, in the 26th year of reign of Elizabeth.	Will dated 16th June 1582.	The yearly value of 5*l.* 10*s.* to be given in bread and faggots to the poor of St. Bride's, Fleet Street. The payment to St. Bride's was increased to 50*l.* per annum under decree of Court of Chancery in suit of Attorney-General *v.* the Company, 1st August 1832.	
"	69, " -	Shop, &c. -	J. R. Chibnall, not a member.	Michaelmas, 1874	"	37	"	"					
"	71, " -	" -	W. M. Pyne, not a member.	"	"	35	"	"					
"	73, " -	" -	Jane Wills Towsey (now Barber), not a member.	Lady Day, 1871 -	24 years	28	"	"					
"	75, " -	" -	Jas. Gurney, jr., not a member.	Michaelmas, 1874	21 years	35	"	"					
"	77, " -	" -	Jas. R. Chibnall, not a member.	"	"	35	"	"					
"	79, " -	Shop, bakehouse, &c.	Jas. Windebank (now Chibnall), not a member.	"	"	40	"	"					

GIRDLERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

PART IV.—RETURN A. Landed Property. (England, Wales, and Ireland.)

RETURN A. 13.—List of Rentcharges, Quitrents, Fee Farm Rents, Pensions, and other fixed Payments belonging to the Girdlers' Company.

Nature of Charge.	Estate or Buildings on which charged.			Amount.	Remarks.
	County.	Parish or Place.	Name of Owner.		
Reserved rent of messuages and ground, No. 106, Fenchurch Street.	City of London -	St. Catherine, Coleman.	N. Ponder's Executors	2*l.* per annum for ever.	This income is applied in payment of the bequests mentioned in the will of George Davison, see Return C., Part 4.

PART IV.—RETURN B

RETURN B. 1.—List of Moneys belonging to the Girdlers' Company, invested in Government or other Stocks, Shares, Funds, or Securities.

Amount of Stock, &c.	Description of Stock.	Source from whence arising, *e.g.*, gift with name of donor, bequest with name of testator, sale of lands, and which, &c.	In what name standing, *e.g.*, Company, Chancery Division of High Court of Justice, &c.	To what account belonging, *e.g.*, any particular fund or trust account.	Net Annual Receipt.	Remarks.
£ *s.* *d.* 3,840 0 0	Three per cent. Reduced Annuities.	From the investment of 3,000*l.* paid into court by the Hammersmith Bridge Company for land of the Girdlers' Company, taken to widen the approach to the new bridge, formerly a portion of the Hammersmith Estate, fully described in Return A. 3., Part 4.	"The Worshipful Company of Girdlers."	No trust -	£ *s.* *d.* 115 4 9 less tax.	—

B 2.—A return of the balance of moneys in the hands of the company unappropriated in their accounts on the 31st December in each of the last preceding 10 years.

B 3.—A return of the estimated value of the plate, pictures, furniture, and other property at present on the premises of the company, or in their possession elsewhere.

B 2.—The accounts of the company have been made up to Michaelmas in each year, the balance of cash in hand at 29th September is therefore given:—

	Cash in hand. £ *s.* *d.*
29th September 1871 - - -	741 11 6
" 1872 - - -	428 15 1
" 1873 - - -	522 1 3
" 1874 - - -	548 18 11
" 1875 - - -	706 7 3
" 1876 - - -	451 0 9
" 1877 - - -	1,005 14 0
" 1878 - - -	687 0 9
" 1879 - - -	619 0 6
" 1880 - - -	545 11 6

1. The silver plate consists of three old cups, a rose-water dish, and jug, all presented to the company by deceased members; a few spoons and forks. If sold would not realise more than 100*l.*

Plated spoons, forks, fish, and dessert knives, and various other plated articles, estimated 20*l.*

2. Pictures two, presented by members, not by any artist of note, of little value.

3. Furniture and other property, say 700*l.*

PART IV.—RETURN C.

RETURN C. (1).—A list of any properties of which the company is trustee, with the names of the *cestui que trust* in each instance, the nature of the trust, the nature and description of the property, and a statement of the sums received by the company in respect of the same, and of the manner in which such sums have been expended or disposed of during each of the last 10 years.

RETURN C (2).—A list of any properties of which the company is *cestui que trust*, with the names of the trustees in each instance, the nature of the trust, the nature and description of the property, and a statement of the sums received by the company in respect of the same during each of the last 10 years.

Return C. (1).—Andrewe Hunt bequeathed to the company by will dated 24th January 1431 (10th year of King Henry V.) the ground on which the hall stands, the yard, and the entry, on condition (1) that certain religious offices (such as the burning before the image of Saint Laurence twice a year for ever of five wax candles, a pound each in weight, &c.) were performed; the vicar of St. Laurence, Old Jewry, was joined in the trust in order to see these directions carried out; (2) that two decayed members of the company (one of whom was to receive 7*d.* per week) should have lodging on the hall premises.

30*l.* pensions have been paid to two of the livery up to the present year, when one of the persons died. Two pensions of 10*l.* a year are also paid to two widows belonging to the company.

George Davison bequeathed to the company by will

dated 24th March 1541 (33rd year of King Henry VIII.) land in Saint Katherine Colman's, Fenchurch Street, on condition that an anniversary of the day of the testator's death should be kept at St. Bride's, Fleet Street, at which is to be spent each year 6*s.* 8*d.*

	£	*s.*	*d.*
To be given to the poor of St. Bride's once a year for ever - - - -	1	10	0
„ 3 wardens of Girdlers' Company once a year for ever - - - -	0	1	6
„ beadle - - - - - -	0	0	4
„ churchwardens of St. Bride's 6*d.* each.			

The reserved rent now received on the above is 2*l.* per annum, and of this 1*l.* 10*s.* has been given each year to the poor of Saint Bride's.

William Bright bequeathed to the company by will dated 5th January 1578 (20th year of Queen Elizabeth) the sum of 50*l.*, to be lent out by them for ever to poor young men of the company without interest, on security being given. There is no trace of this bequest in the books of the company, except an entry in the minute book of the company, dated the 24th June 1667, stating that the bonds were burned in the Great Fire of London, and it is presumed that thereupon the fund was lost.

Henry Flycke bequeathed to the company by will dated 16th June 1582 (25th Elizabeth) in confirmation of his previous feoffment the "George Inn," and lands at Hammersmith (set out in Return A, Part 4).

Return C. 2.—None.

PART IV.—RETURN D.

RETURN D.—A list of properties of any other description than those included in the preceding classes, together with a statement of the incomes derived therefrom by the company during each of the preceding 10 years.

Nil.

PART IV.—RETURN E.

RETURN E.—Internal sources of income.

A list of the annual amounts received in each of the last 10 years in respect of (1) fees paid on admission to the freedom of the company, specifying the amounts paid in respect of each mode of admission thereto; (2) fines or fees paid on admission to the livery of the company; (3) fines or fees paid by members on coming on the court of the company; (4) fines or fees paid on promotion to the offices of warden, &c.; (5) any other internal sources of income, specifying the same.

INTERNAL REVENUE from Michaelmas 1870 to Michaelmas 1880.

Michaelmas to Michaelmas.	1870–1.	1871–2.	1872–3.	1873–4.	1874–5.	1875–6.	1876–7.	1877–8.	1878–9.	1879–80.
	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
Apprenticeship fees -	0 5 0	—	0 10 0	0 10 0	1 5 0	0 5 0	—	—	—	—
Freedom fees:										
By servitude or patrimony.	3 1 0	7 2 0	3 1 0	6 12 0	6 2 0	3 1 0	12 14 0	6 2 0	9 3 0	—
By redemption -	10 7 6	—	13 7 6	51 17 6	51 17 6	10 7 6	103 15 0	62 5 0	42 12 6	10 7 6
Livery fees - -	—	—	46 0 0	138 0 0	138 0 0	46 0 0	299 0 0	161 0 0	115 7 6	—
Court fees - -	—	—	24 15 0	—	8 5 0	—	41 5 0	—	—	—
Fees on election as—										
Masters and wardens (elected from court).	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	9 0 0	15 0 0	0 0	12 0 0	9 0 0	6 0 0	21 0 0
Stewards (elected from livery before admission to court).	15 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	75 0 0	45 0 0	30 0 0	60 0 0	15 0 0	35 0 0	60 0 0
Quarterages (or yearly subscriptions to the company by members).	8 12 0	7 8 0	8 4 0	6 17 0	18 2 0	22 12 0	5 12 0	41 19 0	27 6 0	20 14 0
	49 5 6	56 10 0	137 17 6	287 16 6	283 11 6	121 5 6	534 6 0	295 6 0	235 9 0	112 1 6

PART IV.—RETURN F.

RETURN F.—(1.) The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them what has been the amount of the increase or decrease, from year to year, of the company's income during the last 10 years, and whether there is reason to expect any increase or decrease during the next 10 years, together with a statement of the reasons for such expectation.

RETURN F.—(2.) The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them whether there is reason to expect any permanent increase or decrease in value in any of the estates or properties of the company, and if so, to what extent, together with a statement for the reasons for such expectation.

RETURN F. 1.

INCOME accrued due during each year from Michaelmas 1870 to Michaelmas 1880.

Michaelmas to Michaelmas.	1870–1.	1871–2.	1872–3.	1873–4.	1874–5.	1875–6.	1876–7.	1877–8.	1878–9.	1879–80.
Income from regular sources.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Rents and dividends (less property tax).	1,584 4 1	1,658 0 0	1,954 12 1	2,320 14 0	2,691 11 6	2,615 8 4	2,393 2 11	2,393 1 6	2,545 5 9	2,598 6 9
Fees - -	40 13 6	49 2 0	129 13 6	280 19 6	265 9 6	101 13 6	510 14 0	241 7 0	214 3 0	82 7 6
Quarterages - -	8 12 0	11 4 0	10 10 0	11 10 0	18 19 0	22 14 0	17 7 0	38 5 0	23 13 0	17 18 0
Gifts under wills of Beeston and Nevitt.	9 2 4	9 2 4	9 2 4	9 2 4	9 2 4	9 2 4	9 2 4	9 2 4	9 2 4	9 2 4
Total accrued.	1,642 11 11	1,727 8 4	2,103 17 11	2,622 5 10	2,985 2 4	2,748 18 2	2,930 6 3	2,681 15 10	2,792 4 1	2,707 14 7
£24,942 5*s.* 3*d.*		Increase.	Increase.	Increase.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
		84 16 5	376 9 7	518 7 11	362 16 6	236 4 2	181 8 1	248 10 5	110 8 3	84 9 6
Cash received in each year from the above sources.	1,629 8 1	1,588 17 8	1,972 16 7	2,231 8 5	2,997 19 6	2,660 11 0	2,937 14 0	2,687 5 0	2,540 18 6	2,844 6 4
Total received.										
£24,091 5*s.* 1*d.*										

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Rents and dividends payable as above -	24,942 5 3	Cash received on account of rents and dividends as above.	24,091 5 1
Insurances payable by tenants - -	637 10 6	Cash received for insurances - -	595 9 6
Rents and insurances owing Audit day, 1870	480 9 3	Allowances, &c. - - - -	199 0 3
		Rents and insurances owing Audit day, 1880.	1,174 10 2
	26,060 5 0		26,060 5 0

Return F. 1.—Only three leases fall in during the next 10 years. The first is that of the farm at Aylesbury. This will probably decrease in value, as, beyond the rack-rent, the present tenant pays 4 per cent. on the cost of buildings erected, and this will very likely not be again obtained, having in view the depreciation in value of farm property, consequent on agricultural depression.

The other two leases, which are for houses, will be replaced by building leases. It is probable that the ground rent will be less than the rent now obtained.

The Irish property is expected to decrease in value on account of the disturbed condition of Ireland.

Return F. 2.—The leases which fall in during the present century are seven in number. These are for houses, and upon expiry will be replaced by building leases. It is probable that the ground rent will be less than the house rent now obtained.

The remainder of the English property is let on building leases, and when these fall in an increase in the value of the property may be expected; but, as the greater number extend beyond the middle of the next century, it is impossible to estimate what that increase will be.

Part IV.—Return G.

Return G.—The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them—

1. What is the system of management of the company's estates and property?
2. In what way, and by whom, the several receipts and payments are taken and made, and under what control?
3. In what way the company's accounts are audited?
4. Whether the company's accounts are published, or are accessible to all or any, and which, of the members of the company.

1. The whole of the financial arrangements of the company are laid before the court, meetings of which are held about eight times in the year. The court consists of 24 members; a master and three wardens (elected yearly from among the members) and 18 assistants. Vacancies are filled up by the court from the general body of liverymen. One of the wardens is responsible for the cash transactions, and enters into a bond not to make payments without the authority of the court. The whole of the property in England is let on lease, principally for building purposes. All leases are prepared by the clerk of the company with the assistance of the surveyor, and are sanctioned by the court. The Irish estates are managed by the Skinners' Company, who render cash accounts of receipts and payments, and pay to the Girdlers' Company their proportion of the net revenues.

2. The rents, &c., are all received by the clerk of the company on behalf of the renter-warden, and his cash book is laid before the court.

A list of all payments to be made is placed upon the agenda at the court meetings, and cheques for all amounts other than for petty disbursements are signed by the master and one warden at such meeting. The cheques are countersigned by the clerk.

3. The accounts of the company are audited yearly at Michaelmas by a committee consisting of three or more past masters and the master and wardens for the year. The past masters are elected at a meeting of the court in August. The committee makes an examination in detail of vouchers, postings of cash, and rents, to the various ledger accounts, &c.

4. The accounts of the company are not published, but are accessible to all the members of the company.

Part IV.—Return H.

Return H.—A detailed statement of the income from all sources of the company during each of the preceding 10 years, a detailed statement of the company's expenditure during each of such 10 years, and a detailed statement of the assets and liabilities of the company at the end of each of the last 10 years.

Income from Michaelmas 1870 to Michaelmas 1880.

Dr.

Michaelmas to Michaelmas.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Rents, less income tax	1,437 0 10	1,390 5 3	1,691 15 5	1,802 17 6	2,567 3 10	2,398 1 6	2,244 18 8	2,218 15 6	2,183 11 2	2,622 12 11
Dividends on stock, less income tax.	133 19 5	133 0 1	134 1 4	131 12 1	133 1 10	132 1 9	149 7 0	164 1 2	112 16 0	100 9 7
Insurances repaid by tenants.	25 15 3	41 17 6	46 14 6	33 6 3	71 11 10	74 5 1	53 10 6	92 0 9	68 17 9	87 10 0
Quarterages	8 12 0	7 8 0	8 4 0	6 17 0	18 2 0	22 12 0	5 12 0	41 19 0	27 6 0	20 14 0
Fees	40 13 6	49 2 0	129 13 6	280 19 6	265 9 6	98 13 6	528 14 0	253 7 0	208 3 0	91 7 6
Gifts under Wills of Beeston and Nevitt.	9 2 4	9 2 4	9 2 4	9 2 4	9 2 4	9 2 4	9 2 4	9 2 4	9 2 4	9 2 4
Receipts on account of charities.	1,032 2 10	1,194 11 7	1,160 13 1	1,157 3 11	1,219 14 5	1,260 0 6	1,190 15 0	1,258 1 4	1,029 18 5	1,374 15 4
Loans	600 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	—
Sundries:										
Dilapidations at Aylesbury.	100 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Loans repaid, &c.	—	—	1 10 0	7 0 0	25 10 4	20 0 0	—	—	—	—
Smith & Co. for repairs.	—	—	—	—	—	70 0 0	—	—	—	—
Sale of frontage in Basinghall Street.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,000 0 0	—	—
Sale of old materials	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	112 8 6	—	200 0 0
Sale of 1,000*l.* stock	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	947 2 1	—	—
Sale of land at Walton.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	970 6 6	—
	3,387 6 2	2,825 6 9	3,181 14 2	3,428 18 7	4,314 16 1	4,084 16 8	4,181 19 6	8,096 17 8	7,610 1 2	4,506 11 8
Balance brought forward from last account.	475 13 9	741 11 6	428 15 1	522 1 3	548 18 11	706 7 3	451 0 9	1,005 14 0	687 0 9	619 0 6
	3,862 19 11	3,566 18 3	3,610 9 3	3,950 19 10	4,863 15 0	4,791 3 11	4,633 0 3	9,102 11 8	8,297 1 11	5,125 12 2

GIRDLERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE from MICHAELMAS 1870 to MICHAELMAS 1880.

Cr.

Michaelmas to Michaelmas.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Rates and taxes -	236 2 9	178 10 5	207 15 8	221 12 10	213 10 11	210 12 2	204 10 4	221 1 9	247 12 0	245 16 0
Repairs and surveyor's charges and new buildings.	75 16 4	151 3 6	183 6 9	338 18 0	606 7 0	216 4 10	64 17 0	176 14 5	119 4 5	180 10 2
Insurances - -	48 5 6	58 0 9	61 8 3	73 13 9	92 11 10	88 14 6	103 0 9	97 19 3	87 12 3	111 3 0
Sundries and stamps -	115 7 0	58 2 9	80 4 6	88 11 0	112 0 2	74 2 8	136 12 7	152 0 1	128 16 10	157 10 5
Almswomen and general charity.	116 8 0	116 8 0	120 8 0	115 8 0	127 18 0	129 15 10	165 4 7	218 9 0	224 8 11	176 10 2
Court fees - -	143 10 0	122 10 0	122 10 0	182 10 0	331 10 0	304 8 0	392 6 0	320 6 0	317 7 0	319 7 0
Salaries - -	264 9 0	265 2 6	264 9 0	279 13 6	335 9 0	335 9 0	413 19 0	435 13 2	496 7 4	442 3 8
Entertainments -	391 7 9	393 19 11	397 16 1	461 10 7	638 7 9	651 18 3	499 15 0	303 3 4	632 5 2	874 15 1
Wine - - -	249 0 3	83 0 6	52 6 3	301 9 4	228 8 0	18 12 6	385 12 8	35 18 6	248 8 11	176 12 5
Furniture - -	0 11 0	66 13 9	19 7 0	32 5 9	171 9 8	43 16 2	36 14 0	35 17 6	10 15 4	6 18 9
Parish of Clerkenwell -	2 11 2	2 10 9	2 11 2	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 11 0
Do. St. Bride's -	50 12 10	50 8 5	50 8 8	49 7 6	52 11 0	51 1 5	50 19 3	50 17 2	50 12 9	50 8 7
Interest on loans -	—	13 10 0	33 11 5	6 3 6	—	—	—	—	158 17 9	88 2 6
Law fees - -	—	—	—	—	79 2 2	38 9 7	19 8 7	152 7 7	32 11 8	3 4 3
Cost of re-building and furnishing hall.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,972 14 11	3,676 2 2	674 18 8
Re-building at Aylesbury.	200 0 0	510 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Re-payment on loans -	—	—	200 0 0	400 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Loans by Company -	—	—	50 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Investments - -	—	—	—	—	—	970 0 0	—	—	—	—
Payments on account of charities.	1,227 6 10	1,068 1 11	1,242 5 3	798 5 2	1,165 10 3	1,204 6 3	1,151 14 6	1,239 16 3	1,244 6 11	1,069 9 0
	3,121 8 5	3,138 3 2	3,088 8 0	3,402 0 11	4,157 7 9	4,340 3 2	3,627 6 3	8,415 10 11	7,678 1 5	4,580 0 8
Balance carried forward to next account.	741 11 6	428 15 1	522 1 3	548 18 11	706 7 3	451 0 9	1,005 14 0	687 0 9	619 0 6	545 11 6
	3,862 19 11	3,566 18 3	3,610 9 3	3,950 19 10	4,863 15 0	4,791 3 11	4,633 0 3	9,1 2 11 8	3,297 1 11	5,125 12 2

ASSETS (exclusive of value of Land, Buildings, Investments, Plate, Wine, Furniture, &c.) at MICHAELMAS 1871 to 1880.

Michaelmas.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cash at bank - -	713 10 3	428 15 1	519 2 9	546 7 8	704 16 5	451 0 9	983 6 5	608 2 2	597 10 10	504 16 5
„ in hand - -	28 1 3	—	2 18 6	2 11 3	1 10 10	—	22 7 7	78 18 7	21 9 8	40 15 1
Rents and dividends &c. due.	448 0 7	578 19 8	704 17 7	1,116 15 11	1,093 11 9	1,179 5 8	1,203 2 11	1,196 12 3	1,293 13 8	1,141 16 2
Quarterages and fees due.	82 3 0	57 16 0	60 2 0	63 7 0	61 0 0	64 2 0	57 17 0	42 3 0	44 10 0	32 14 0
Loans - - -	—	—	52 10 0	45 10 0	20 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
Sundries for repairs -	—	—	—	183 19 8	183 19 8	—	—	—	—	—
Balance - -	524 8 9	380 1 2	—	—	—	—	—	574 4 2	3,404 12 6	3,754 5 6
	1,796 3 10	1,445 11 11	1,339 10 10	1,958 11 6	2,064 18 8	1,694 8 5	2,266 13 11	2,500 0 2	5,361 16 8	5,474 7 2

LIABILITIES at MICHAELMAS 1871 to 1880.

Michaelmas.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
St. Bride's parish	49 4 0	48 19 2	50 0 0	51 9 6	49 11 8	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0
Charity—Balance due:										
Alderman Sidney -	27 8 11	38 12 3	12 8 2	24 18 9	37 9 11	13 2 4	26 15 10	40 8 2	40 8 2	67 10 6
Palyn -	42 9 4	153 15 4	44 10 8	345 3 5	431 11 4	460 5 6	432 18 0	409 7 0	257 3 3	473 2 11
Beeston - -	138 12 10	121 7 11	151 10 2	167 14 5	162 17 8	184 11 2	198 0 4	202 6 9	106 9	86 0 2
Nevitt - -	348 2 10	367 8 1	390 2 1	418 9 9	400 17 7	429 6 1	454 0 1	473 7 11	481 9 10	502 13 10
Andrewes - -	22 2 0	22 19 0	24 0 4	25 3 10	13 13 10	15 9 6	30 0 10	31 14 4	57 18 2	119 5 1
Loans - -	600 0 0	613 10 0	400 0 0	—	—	—	—	1,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	4,088 2 6
Sundries, re-building -	510 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sundry tradesmen -	58 3 11	79 0 2	117 15 8	99 8 8	217 18 2	64 16 11	191 17 2	292 16 0	368 10 6	87 12 2
Balance - -	—	—	149 3 9	826 3 2	750 18 6	476 16 11	883 1 8	—	—	—
	1,796 3 10	1,445 11 11	1,339 10 10	1,958 11 6	2,064 18 8	1,694 8 5	2,266 13 11	2,500 0 2	5,361 16 8	5,474 7 2

PART IV.—RETURN K.

RETURN K.—Position in relation to Universities.

Has the company any relations with the universities, or with any of the colleges in them? State the nature and extent of such relations. Has the company any scholarships or exhibitions tenable at any of the universities in its gift? Give a list of such scholarships or exhibitions, with their respective values, and the periods for which they are respectively tenable; and state how the same are awarded, whether the competition is limited to relations of members, or whether persons so related have any preference.

Nil.

PART IV.—RETURN L.

RETURN L.—Church Patronage.

1. Are there any ecclesiastical benefices in the gift of the company?
2. Give a list of such benefices, stating—
   a. The county where situated.
   b. The name of the parish or place.
   c. The net annual value of such benefice so near as it can be given, together with any other particulars affecting the value present or prospective of such benefice.
3. Has the company granted during the last 10 years any augmentations of income to the incumbents of such benefices; and, if so, to what extent, and out of what funds? Has the company, during such 10 years, built or contributed, and to what extent, to the building of any, and what, churches or chapels, and where situated?

Nil.

PART IV.—RETURN M.

RETURN M.—General and Technical Education.

A statement as to whether the company does anything to subsidize or encourage education, whether general or technical, and a return of the means (if any) so employed, and of the amount expended on such objects during each of the last preceding ten years.

Nil.

PART V.—REFORM.

PART V.—Reform.

The Commissioners, being bound to report to Her Majesty "what measures (if any) are in their judg- "ment expedient and necessary for improving or altering the constitution of the companies, or the "appropriation or administration of the property or revenues thereof," respectfully invite the attention of the officers of the companies to this part of the Commission.

The Commissioners will be very glad to receive and consider any suggestions respecting this part of the Commission with which the officers of the companies may do the Commissioners the honour of favouring them.

RETURN.—The governing body has endeavoured to give full and correct answers to the various questions of the Commissioners, there being nothing in the origin, history, administration, or proceedings of the Girdlers' Company which the members of the court have any desire or interest to withold from inquiry.

The company has already made a full disclosure to the Charity Commissioners of all property or funds held by the company, subject to any charitable trust, and has periodically accounted to such Charity Commissioners in respect of all such charities, and has satisfied them of the proper application of the revenues thereof in accordance with the original trusts under which such charitable properties and funds are held, with such variations as the schemes settled by the Court of Chancery or the said Charity Commissioners, at the request of the company, have directed with reference to such charities respectively.

With the exception of such properties as have been already accounted for to the Charity Commissioners this company is not possessed of any property clothed with any trust whatever, either express or implied, other than the general benefit of the company through its members for the time being, nor have such properties been derived either from the State or any other source in which the general public can have or claim an interest, but solely either from the free gift of members of the company or from the accumulations of voluntary payments made by such members on taking up their freedom or livery.

Having thus been established and supported during a period of six centuries solely by its own members, the Girdlers' Company claims to hold its possessions on the same terms as any private society or individual, and cannot suggest or concur in any scheme for appropriating its property to any purposes other than those to which the company itself may from time to time think fit to apply the same.

During the 18th century, and until a very recent period, the company's means were very small, scarcely more than sufficed for the bare maintenance of the hall and establishment, but the rise in the value of property during the present century has somewhat improved the company's position and would have placed it in comparative independence but for the large sums required for rebuilding their offices and repairing their hall, to meet which expenses the company has been compelled recently to borrow money (to the extent of 6,000*l.*, which still remains due), and has consequently considerably restricted its hospitalities and foregone much of its ordinary expenditure.

Under these circumstances the company has not yet had to consider in what mode it should dispose of any surplus revenues, if ever such should arise, but whilst it desires to express its loyalty to the Crown and its respect for a Commission acting in the name and under the authority of Her Majesty, it desires also to record its protest against the suggestion contained in the requisition of the Commissioners, No. 5, that the property or revenues of the company should be appropriated by any authority other than the company itself, which has preserved and honourably managed its own property during many centuries, and has also faithfully discharged the charitable trusts committed to its care without any charge to the charities.

The company desires, nevertheless, to state that, should such surplus income arise, it would be ready and desirous to devote it to the encouragement of the useful arts and manufactures either under the company's own supervision or in some other mode in which the company might still retain a control over the application of its own contributions.

APPENDIX A.

This Company gave no information to the Municipal Commissioners appointed in 1834.

GLASS SELLERS' COMPANY.

The Returns of this Company were made under protest.

PART I.—FOUNDATION AND OBJECT.

Returns A to H, both inclusive.

RETURN A.—A statement of the date, ascertained or probable, of the foundation of the company, and of the circumstances, so far as they can be discovered from its documents of foundation or archives, in which the company had its origin.

RETURN B.—A list of the charters, charters of inspeximus, and other instruments of a similar nature, whether originals or copies, which have been at any time in the possession of the company, together with an abstract of the purport of each, regard being specially had to any evidence which it may contain as to th object of the foundation of the company.

RETURN C.—A list of any trust deeds "founding, regulating, or affecting" the company, with the date of each, the names of the parties thereto, and an abstract of the purport of each.

RETURN D.—A list, with dates, of any "decrees of court," whether of the Courts of Common Law or of Chancery, or of any acts of the Court of Aldermen or of the Court of Common Council, "regulating or affecting" the company, with a statement of the effect of each decision.

RETURN E.—A list of any other documents, not included in the descriptions in the preceding returns, which "found, regulate, or affect" the company, with dates and an abstract of the effect of each.

RETURN F.—A concise history of the company from the time of its foundation to the present day, with special reference to the inquiry contained in the commission as to "the objects for which the company was founded," and "how far those objects are now being carried into effect."

RETURN G.—Has the company a licence in mortmain? When was such licence granted (referring to the document by description)? What is its extent, and to what extent is it now unexhausted?

RETURN H.—Is there vested in the company, and how, whether by charter, statute, order of the Court of Aldermen, act of Common Council, or otherwise, any right of exercising superintendence over, or any duty or discretion to encourage in any way, any and what art, trade, or business? State the nature and local limits of such control. In what manner and to what extent is such control now exercised? If such control is not now exercised, state the circumstances under which its exercise has fallen into desuetude.

THE CHARTER.

Charles the Second, by the Grace of God, King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. To all to whom these presents shall come greeting. Whereas we have been humbly petitioned by our well-beloved subjects the glass sellers and looking glass makers within our City of London, and the parts near adjacent, that for the better ordering and government of themselves and others using that trade in London, and within seven miles thereof, being now encreased to a great number, and for the better reforming and suppressing the falsities and deceipts now commonly used and practised in the wards and manufactures belonging to these trades, which are made false and counterfeit to the common abuse and damage of our subjects. We would be gratiously pleased to incorporate them into one body politic, and invest and enable them with power accordingly, whereby both they and their trade might be better regulated and the abuses therein prevented, and for the time to come reformed. Know ye, therefore, that we being always gratiously inclined to the humble suits of our subjects, and especially to those things that may tend to the common good and benefit of them, of our especial grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion have willed, ordained, constituted, and granted, and by these presents for us, our heirs, and successors do will, and ordain, constitute, and grant that all and singular the said glass sellers and looking glass makers, as well free as foreign, within the said City of London and the liberties thereof, and within seven miles thereof, for ever hereafter be and shall be by virtue of these presents one body corporate and politic in deed and in name, and shall have continuance for ever by the name of master, wardens, assistants, and commonalty of Glass Sellers of London; and them by the name of master, wardens, assistants, and commonalty of Glass Sellers of London, we do by these presents, for us, our heirs, and successors, really and fully create, erect, make, ordain, constitute, and declare one body corporate and politic in deed and in name to have continuance for ever, to them and their successors, and that by the same name they may and shall have perpetual succession. And that they, by the name of master, wardens, assistants, and commonalty of Glass Sellers of London, shall be for ever hereafter persons all and capable in law to purchase, have, and enjoy all manors, messuages, lands, tenements, liberties, priveleges, jurisdictions, franchises, and other hereditaments whatsoever, of what kind, nature, or quality soever they be, to them and their successors in fee, perpetuity, or for term of year or years, or otherwise, in what sort soever; and also all manner of goods, chattels, and things whatsoever, of what name, nature, or quality soever they be; and also to give, grant, lett, alien, assign, sett over, and dispose of any manors, messuages, lands, tenements, and other hereditaments, goods, or chattels, and likewise to do and execute all and singular other act and acts whatsoever by the name aforesaid. And that by the name of master, wardens, assistants, and commonalty of Glass Sellers of London they and their successors shall and may be able to plead and be impleaded to answer and be answered unto, defend and be defended in what court or courts soever, and before any judge or justice, or other persons and officers of us, our heirs, and successors whatsoever, in all and singular actions, pleas, suits, plaints, matters, and demands of what kind, quality, or sort they shall be, in the same and in as ample manner and form as any other of our loving people and subjects of this our realm of England, being persons able and capable in the law or any other body corporate and politic within this our realm of England, can or may have, purchase, receive, possess, enjoy, retain, give, grant, lett, alien, dispose, and assign, implead, or be impleaded, answer, and be answered unto, defend, and be defended, do, perform,

or execute; and that the said master, wardens, assistants, and commonalty of Glass Sellers of London and their successors shall and may for ever hereafter have a common seal to serve for the causes and businesses of them and their successors, and it shall be lawful for them and their successors to alter and make new the said seal from time to time at their wills and pleasures as they shall think fit. And further, we will and ordain, and by these presents for us, our heirs, and successors, do give and grant unto the said master, wardens, assistants, and commonalty of Glass Sellers of London and their successors full power and authority to assemble themselves and meet together from time to time in some convenient place within the said City of London or suburbs thereof, where they shall think most meet, and then and there shall and may elect and choose one of the said society in manner and form hereafter in these presents mentioned, which shall be called the master of the said Company of Glass Sellers of London; and that likewise, then and there, they shall and may elect and choose two of the said Company of Glass Sellers in manner and form hereafter mentioned, which shall be, and shall be called, the wardens of the said Company of Glass Sellers of London; and also that there shall be twelve assistants of the said commonalty of Glass Sellers of London, in manner and form hereafter in these presents expressed to be nominated and chosen, which shall be, and shall be called, the assistants of the said commonalty of Glass Sellers, who from time to time shall be aiding, helping, councelling, and assisting to the said master and wardens of the said commonalty for the time being in all causes, matters, things, and businesses touching or concerning the said commonalty. And further, we do grant, for us, our heirs, and successors, by these presents, that the said master, wardens, and assistants of Glass Sellers of London for the time being, or the greater part of them, whereof the master and one of the wardens aforesaid for the time being to be two, shall and may have full power and authority by virtue of these presents to make, ordain, constitute, appoint, and set down, from time to time, such reasonable laws, statutes, decrees, ordinances, and constitutions in writing whatsoever, which to them, or the greater part of them, whereof the master and one of the wardens as aforesaid for the time being to be two, shall seem good, wholesome, profitable, honest, and necessary according to their discretions, as well for and concerning such oaths as shall be fit to be administered to the master, wardens, and assistants, or any other of the said commonalty. And for touching and concerning the trade, art, or mystery of grinding, polishing, casing, foyling, and finishing of looking glasses, and in selling of glasses and looking glasses within the said City of London or suburbs thereof, and within seven miles thereof. As also for the punishment and reformation of such abuses, deceits, and other wrongful courses from time to time practised or to be practised, either in uttering unmerchantable, bad, and deceiptfull wares, of the natures or kinds aforesaid, whereby our loving subjects may be wronged or abused, or any other wrong, cozenage, deceit, or abuse, offered at any time whatsoever within the said City liberties and suburbs thereof, or in any other place or places within seven miles thereof, touching or concerning the premises, and also for the good rule and government of the master, wardens, assistants, and commonalty of Glass Sellers of London and their successors. And all and singular persons using and exercising the arts, trades, or mysteries aforesaid, and every of them within the said City, suburbs, and liberties, or within seven miles compass thereof, in all matters and things touching or in any ways concerning the same, and for declaration after what manner, order, and form, the said master, wardens, assistants, and commonalty, and their successors, and all and every other person and persons using and exercising the said trades, arts, and mysteries within the places aforesaid, shall behave, demean, carry, and use themselves in the said arts, trades, and mysteries for the public good and common profit, as well of other subjects in general as of the said master, wardens, assistants, and commonalty of Glass Sellers of London and their successors; and for all other matters, things, or causes touching the said arts, trades, or mysteries by any manner of means. And whatsoever the said master, wardens, and assistants for the time being, or the greater part of them, whereof the master and one of the wardens for the time being to be two, do make, ordain, constitute, and establish such laws, ordinances, decrees, orders, and constitutions, to provide and limit such pains, penalties, and punishments, either by fines, amerciaments, or any other lawful ways or means whatsoever, upon all offenders or breakers of such laws, ordinances, decrees, orders, and constitutions, or any of them, as to them or the greater part of them, whereof the master and one of the wardens for the time being to be two, shall seem fit, necessary, and convenient to be made, sett, imposed, limitted, and provided for the keeping of the said laws, orders, and constitutions. And that then, or at any time after, the said master, wardens, and assistants of Glass Sellers of London and their successors shall and may, by virtue hereof, have and levy the said fines and amerciaments to their own use without the lett or hindrance of us, our heirs, or successors. All which laws, ordinances, statutes, decrees, and constitutions, so as aforesaid to be made, we will to be observed and kept under the pains and penalties therein to be contained, so as always such laws, ordinances, constitutions, ffines, and amerciaments be reasonable, and not repugnant or contrary to the laws or statutes of this realm of England, nor to the laws, customs, or usage of our City of London; and for the better executing of this our grant in that behalf, we have assigned, named, constituted, appointed, and made, and by these presents for us, our heirs, and successors, do assign, create, constitute, appoint, and make our well-beloved subject William Carter to be the first and present master of the said commonalty of Glass Sellers of London, and to continue in the said office from the date of these presents untill the ffeast of Saint Michael the Archangel, which shall be in the year of our Lord one thousand six hundred sixty-four, if he shall so long live, and from thenceforth until one other shall be chosen and named into the said office of master of the said Glass Sellers in due manner according to the ordinances and provisions hereafter in these presents mentioned and expressed. He, the said William Carter, taking his corporal oath before the wardens and assistants for the time being, or the greater part of them, for the due and faithful execution of the said office or place of master. To which said wardens and assistants for the time being, or the greater part of them, we do hereby, for us, our heirs, and successors, give power and authority to administer and give the said oath, as well to the said William Carter, the now master, as to every such person and persons at any time hereafter shall be elected and chosen to the said place of master of the said commonalty according to the tenor and meaning of these presents. And also we have assigned, named, and constituted, and by these presents for us, our heirs, and successors, do assign, ordain, constitute, and make our well-beloved subjects John Steward and Major Humphrey Kilby to be the first and present wardens of the said commonalty of Glass Sellers of London, and that they and either of them respectively to continue in the said office from the date of these presents until the said feast of Saint Michael the Archangel, which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand six hundred sixty and four, if the said John Steward and Humphrey Kilby or either of them respectively shall so long live, and from thence until two others be chosen unto the said office of wardens of the said commonalty of Glass Sellers of London according to the ordinances and provisions of these presents expressed and declared. The said John Steward and Humphrey Kilby taking their corporal oaths before the master and assistants for the time being, or the greater part of them, whom we do authorize to administer the said oaths as aforesaid. And we likewise have assigned, named, constituted, made, and appointed, and by these presents for us, our heirs, and successors, do assign, name, constitute, make, and appoint our well-beloved subjects Robert Westbrooke, Daniell Citty, John Kempster, Robert Ward, William Goodman, John Stracy, Richard Sadler, Michael Measey, John Hudgebout, John Green, Hugh Bolter, and William Sadler to be the first and present assistants of the said commonalty of Glass Sellers of London, and to continue in the said office of assistants during their natural lives, unless they or any of them respectively shall fortune to be removed for misbehaving him or themselves in their said office, or for some other reasonable cause, they taking their corporal oaths before the said master and wardens before named for the faithfull execution of the said places of assistants, whom we do hereby authorize to administer the same oaths accordingly. And we will, and by these presents for us, our heirs, and successors, do grant unto the said master, wardens, assistants, and commonalty of the said Glass Sellers of London, and their successors, that the master, wardens, and assistants of the said commonalty for the time being, or the greater part of them, whereof we will that the master and one of the wardens for the time being to be two, from time to time for ever hereafter shall have full power and authority yearly, and every year, at or upon the Thursday next before the feast of Saint Michael the Archangel, to elect and nominate one of the wardens or assistants for the time being to be master of the said commonalty for one whole year from thence next ensuing, and from thence until one other of the said wardens or assistants shall be elected and chosen according to the ordinances and provisions in these presents expressed and declared. And that he which shall be chosen and named into the said office of master of the said commonalty of Glass Sellers, before he be admitted to execute his said

office, shall take his corporal oath before the last master, wardens, and assistants of the said commonalty for the time being, or the greater part of them, to whom we give power by these presents to administer the same oath, well and truly to execute the said office of master of the said art or mistery in all things belonging to the said office. And that after the said oath, so as aforesaid to be taken, he shall have and exercise the said office of master for one whole year from thence next ensuing, and from thence until one other be chosen and sworn into the said office in form aforesaid. And likewise, that at the same time of electing the said master as aforesaid they may also elect, choose, and nominate two other of the assistants of the said commonalty of Glass Sellers of London, which shall be wardens of the said commonalty for one whole year from thence next ensuing, and from thence until two other of the said assistants be chosen into the said office of wardens of the said commonalty of Glass Sellers as aforesaid, according to the ordinances and provisions in these presents expressed and declared, and that they which shall be so chosen and named to the office of wardens of the said commonalty of Glass Sellers of London, before they be admitted to execute the said office of wardens shall likewise take their corporal oaths before the said master, and last wardens, and assistants of the said commonalty, their immediate predecessors, or the greater part of them, to whom we give power by these presents to minister the said oath, well and truly to execute the said office of wardens in and by all things touching and concerning the said office. And that after such oaths so as aforesaid taken, they shall and may execute the said office for one whole year then next ensuing, and from thence until two other be chosen and sworn in form aforesaid into the said office of wardens of the Glass Sellers in manner and form before in these presents expressed and declared. And further, by these presents, for us, our heirs, and successors, we will and grant unto the said master, wardens, assistants, and commonalty of Glass Sellers of London, and their successors, that if it happen the master and wardens of the said commonalty for the time being, or any of them, at any time within one year after that they or any of them be chosen into his or their said office or offices, to die or to be removed from his or their said office or offices, which said master and wardens for just and reasonable cause, we will shall be from time to time removable, that then and so often it shall and may be lawful to and for such and so many of the said master, wardens, and assistants, which shall be then living or remaining, or the greater part of them, at their pleasure to choose, make, and swear one other or others of the said assistants for the time being, to be master, warden, or wardens of the said commonalty, according to the orders and provisions before in these presents expressed and declared, to execute and exercise the said office of master or of warden or wardens of the said commonalty, until the said feast of Saint Michael the Archangel, and from thence untill some other shall be elected and chosen into the same offices, he or they first taking his or their corporal oath or oaths in form aforesaid, and as often as cause shall require. And further, we will and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, do grant unto the said master, wardens, assistants, and commonalty of Glass Sellers of London and their successors, that whensoever it shall happen any of the said assistants of the said commonalty for the time being to die, or be removed from his or their office or offices, which assistants, and every or any of them, we will shall be removeable, and be removed by the greater part of the said master, wardens, and assistants of Glass Sellers for the time being, whereof the master and one of the wardens for the time being to be two, for evil government or misbehaviour, or for any other just and reasonable cause, that then and so often it shall and may be lawful to and for the said master and wardens, and so many of the assistants for the time being, which shall then survive or remain, or the greater part of them, whereof the master and one of the wardens as aforesaid for the time being to be two, at their wills and pleasures from time to time choose and name one other or more of the said commonalty as aforesaid to be assistant or assistants of the said commonalty in his or their place or stead, which shall so happen to die or be removed as aforesaid, and that he or they after that they shall be so chosen or named to be assistant or assistants of the said commonalty as aforesaid, before that he or they, or any of them, be admitted to his or their execution of the said office of assistant or assistants, shall take his or their corporal oath or oaths before the master, wardens, and assistants of the said commonalty, or the greater part of them, to whom by these presents we give power to administer the said oath, well and truly to execute the said office or offices, and so as often as cause shall require. And forasmuch as we are informed that great deceit and fraud is daily used, committed, and done by divers of the said looking glass grinders, and polishers thereof, within this our realm of England and dominion of Wales, who for the most part do make their wares very slightly, insufficiently, and deceiptfull, and also divers others, as well Englishmen as strangers, do daily purport and put to sale great quantities of glasses and stone pots or bottles, made and wrought beyond the seas, being very falsely, insufficiently, and deceiptfully made, and wrought to the great loss and hindrance of our subjects, especially those of the poorer sort who have most use thereof, we therefore, intending the speedy reformation of the said deceits and abuses do further will, and by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, grant to the said master, wardens, assistants, and commonalty of Glass Sellers of London, and to their successors, for ever, that the said master, wardens, and assistants for the time being, or any two or more of them, shall for ever hereafter by themselves, or by their sufficient deputy, have the full search, view, triall, and oversight, in all fit and convenient manner within our City of London, and suberbs and liberties thereof, and within seven miles of the said City, of and for all and all manner of glasses, looking glasses, hour glasses, and stone potts, or bottles, from time to time that shall be imported or brought from any the parts beyond the seas into this realm of England or dominion of Wales, and which shall be sold or offered to be put to sale within London, the suberbs and liberties, or within seven miles of the same, to the end that the parties offending in making, importing, or selling of such false and deceiptful ware of that kind as aforesaid, may be duly punished according to the laws and statutes of this our realm. And that the said master, wardens, and assistants, or any two or more of them, by themselves or their sufficient deputies, shall and may lawfully at all convenient time and times, and in lawful, peaceable, and convenient manner, having the Lord Chief Justice's warrant for the time being, and taking with them a constable or other lawfull officer, and giving notice to the owner or possessor, or to his or their servants, of their purpose in that behalf, to the end they may accompany them, enter into all and all manner of shops, cellars, workhouses, storehouses, and other rooms and places whatsoever, within our City of London, suburbs, and liberties, and seven miles thereof, where glasses, looking glasses, hour glasses, and stone potts, or bottles, shall be made, kept, shewed, offered, or put to sale, to the end that the said master, wardens, and assistants, or any two or more of them, or their said deputies, may the better discover and find out such manufactories and wares of the natures aforesaid as are deceiptfully and insufficiently made and wrought or brought from beyond the seas as aforesaid, that so the offenders therein may be condignly punished for the same. And our further will and pleasure is, and we do hereby straightly charge and command, that no person or persons whatsoever, which by the statute made in the first year of the reign of our late Royall grand father King James, or any other law or statute of this our realm, are prohibitted to carry glasses or earthern wares to sell, do at any time presume to wander up and down to sell glasses or earthen ware, or to act or do any thing in derogation of the said statute or contrary thereunto upon the pains and penalties therein declared, and such further punishment as can or may be inflicted upon such offenders according to their demerits and the laws and statutes of this our realm; and we will and command that the said master, wardens, assistants, and commonalty of Glass Sellers of London, do take care that from time to time the said statutes be put in due and full execution upon all such as do presume to wander up and down the said City of London, or any place or places within seven miles thereof, contrary to the purport and intent of the same statutes or any of them. And further, we will, and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, do straightly charge and command all and singular mayors, sheriffs, justices of the peace, bailiffs, constables, comptrollers, searchers, waiters, and other the officers and ministers of us, our heirs and successors whatsoever, in all and every place and places whatsoever, as well exempt as not exempt, within our said City of London, and the suburbs and liberties of the same, and within seven miles thereof, that they and every of them at all time and times hereafter, and from time to time upon reasonable request to them or any of them to be made in that behalf, be furthering, helping, aiding, and assisting to the said master, wardens, and assistants for the time being, and their deputy and deputies for the doing, executing, and performing of all and singular the premisses. And further, we will, and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, do grant unto the said master, wardens, assistants, and commonalty of Glass Sellers of London, and their successors, that they shall and may have one honest and discreet person in manner and form hereafter in these presents expressed to be chosen and named, which shall

and may be called the clerk of the said commonalty of Glass Sellers of London. And we have assigned, nominated, and constituted, and by these presents for us our heirs and successors do assign, nominate, and constitute our trusty and well-beloved subject Thomas Knightley, gentleman, to be the present clerk of the said commonalty, and to hold and enjoy that office during such time and so long as he the said Thomas Knightley shall well demean himself therein, and to be exercised by himself or his sufficient deputy or deputies in that behalf, and that from time to time, and at all times after the death or removal for misdemeanor of the said Thomas Knightley, the master, wardens, and assistants of the said commonalty for the time being, or the greater part of them as aforesaid, shall and may choose, name, and make one other discreet person to be clerk of the said commonalty, and that he that shall be so chosen and made clerk of the said commonalty, shall and may exercise and enjoy the said office of clerk of the said commonalty during the good will and pleasure of the said master, wardens, and assistants for the time being, or the greater part of them, the said clerk hereinbefore mentioned or his deputy, and every such other person and persons as shall be elected and chosen to the said office or place of clerk of the said commonalty aforesaid, first taking his and their corporal oath and oaths before the master, wardens, and assistants for the time being, or the greater part of them, to whom by these presents we give power to administer the said oath well and truly to execute the said office of clerk of the said commonalty in and by all things appertaining to the office according to his best skill and knowledge, and according to the tenor and true meaning of these presents. Nevertheless, our intent and meaning is, and we do hereby for us, our heirs and successors, declare our royall will and pleasure to be, and the said master, wardens, assistants, and commonalty of Glass Sellers for them and their successors do covenant, promise, and grant to and with us, our heirs and successors, by these presents that they the said master, wardens, assistants, and commonalty of Glass Sellers of London, and their successors, and the several members thereof, shall and will from time to time utter, vend, and sell to the subjects of this our realm of England good and merchantable manufactures and wares of the several natures and kinds hereinbefore mentioned, and the same at reasonable and moderate rates and prices. And also, we will and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, do ordain and firmly command that the said master, wardens, and assistants of the said Company of Glass Sellers, and all other officers of the said company now being or that hereafter by virtue of these presents, or of any other letters patents shall be elected or constituted before they or any of them respectively act or meddle in the execution of their several and respective offices or places, do and shall take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy on the Holy Evangelists before the Lord Mayor and Chamberlain, of our said City of London for the time being, or either of them, whom we do hereby authorize to administer the same accordingly. Provided always, and we do hereby will and declare our intent and meaning to be that this our grant to the said master, wardens, assistants, and commonalty of Glass Sellers, nor anything therein contained, shall any ways extend or be construed or taken to extend to any the letters patents, licences, powers or priveleges, heretofore made or granted by us unto Thomas Tilson of London, merchant, for the sole making of christall glasses and looking glass plates of all sorts of glass whatsoever, except as therein is excepted as good if not better than any comes from Venice, nor to any the matters or things therein mentioned, nor that the said corporation shall or may by colour or virtue of these presents have exercise or claim any jurisdiction, inspection or government of or over the said Tilson or his assigns in or concerning his said art in our said letters patents mentioned, nor that they the said master, wardens, assistants, and commonalty, by occasion or pretence of any thing herein contained, shall or may do any thing to the prejudice or hindrance thereof, or of any thing by the said last mentioned letters patents granted to the said Tilson, these presents or any thing herein contained to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding. In witness whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patents. Witness ourself at Westminster the five and twentieth day of July, in the sixteenth year of our reign.

HOWARD.

A.D. 1664. By writ of Privy Seal.

CONFIRMATION AND INROLLMENT OF THE CHARTER.

Martis 6°. die Septembr: 1664 Annoq. RR^s. Caroli Secundi Angliæ, &c., Decimo Sexto.

BATEMAN, Mayor.—The petition of the Company of Glass Sellers (of late incorporated by His Majesties Letters Patents to be admitted a free company, and to have their charter inrolled after the usage and custom of this City, It is by this court referred to Sir Richard Ford, Sir Richard Ryves, Kn^ts and Aldren., Mr. Alderman Waterman, and Mr. Alderman Hanson, or any two of them, who are to peruse the said charter and consider if any damage or inconvenience may ensue to the state of the City by granting the petitioner's desires, and certifie unto this court how they find the same and their opinions. And William Stephens to warne and attend them.

GIBSON.

Martis xx° die Septembr: 1664 Annoq. RR^s Caroli Secundi Angl. Dec. Sexto.

BATEMAN, Mayor.—This day, Sir Richard Ford, Sir Richard Ryves, Kn^ts and Aldren., Mr. Alderman Waterman, and Mr. Alderman Hanson, committees formerly appointed to peruse and consider His Majesties Letters Patents, lately granted to the Glass Sellers of London for their incorporation, did deliver into this court a report in writing under their hands how they find the same and their opinions, the tenor whereof is as followeth, viz^t:—

To the Right Honble. the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen.—The committee appointed by the order of this court of the sixth of September instant, to consider and peruse the Letters Patents granted by His Majesty to the Company of Glass Sellers, Doe humbly certify that we have deliberately perused and considered the said Letters Patents and the powers thereby granted to the said company, and upon the whole are of opinion, That the said charter may be inrolled and they owned as a company of this City, without any prejudice or damage to the State thereof, or any private company of the same; the conditions hereunder written being observed, viz^t:—That noe member of any of the companyes of this City following the Glass Sellers' Trade shall be exempt from bearing office in or paying dutyes to the companyes of which they are free, and shall, notwithstanding the Letters Patents of the Glass Sellers, be continued to the said companyes of which they are now free. That the said Company of Glass Sellers shall, from time to time hereafter as they have occasion, meet in some convenient place within this City and liberties, and not in the suburbs or any other place without the liberties.

All which, nevertheless, we humbly submit to the further consideration of this honourable court this xx^th day of September 1664.

RICHARD FORD.
RICHARD RYVES.
GEORGE WATERMAN.
ROBERT HANSON.

The which report being here openly read, was allowed of and ordered to be entred into the Repertory, and to be in all things accordingly performed; and Mr. Town Clerk is hereby ordered to inroll the charter of the said company, and Mr. Chamberlain to take notice of the said company as hereby made a free company of this City, by the name of Citizens and Glass Sellers of London, and so inroll and make free their apprentices, and translate their members as is used in other companyes of this City.

GIBSON.

Read and entred at a Court of Assistants of this company, 5th February 1707.

REVIVAL AND ESTABLISHMENT OF THE LIVERY.

Read and entred at a Court of Assistants held on 22^d March 1710.

To the Right Honble. the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen.—The representation and petition of the Master, Wardens, and Court of Assistants of the Company of Glass Sellers, London,

Humbly sheweth, that the said company being incorporated by Letters Patents under the Great Seal of England, bearing date the twenty-fifth of July in the 16th year of the Raigne of the late King Charles the Second, with power to make byelaws, &c., did by petition of 24th August then following, obtaine a confirmation of their byelaws by the Right Honourable the then Lord Chancellour and Lords Chief Justices of the King's Bench and Common Pleas, under their hands and seales bearing date the 19th of November 1664, pursuant to an Act of Parliament made in the 19th year of the raigne of King Henry the Seaventh, amongst which bye-lawes or orders, the first is of the tenor and in the words following, viz^t:—

Now, for the better order, rule, and government of the said company, and of the several members thereof, it is hereby ordained, that they of the said society, company, or fellowship, so incorporated by His Majestie's said Letters

Patents as aforesaid, shall and may of and amongst themselves make choice and have a livery for the better service of His Majesty, and of the said City and company, and that every person chosen into the said livery shall take such oath as by their ordinances shall be appointed for him, upon like pain as shall be imposed upon such persons as being chosen into the assistants of the said company shall refuse the oath hereby appointed for them.

Which was 10*l.* and the fine for coming on the livery is 5*l.*, as by the said bye-laws may more at large appear.

That upon the said company's petition to this Honourable Court to be admitted a free company, and to have their charter inrolled after the usage and custom of this City, it was by an order of this court of 6th September, 1664, referred to Sir Richard Ford, Sir Richard Ryves, Kn^ts^ and Aldermen, Mr. Alderman Waterman, and Mr. Alderman Hanson, or any two of them, to peruse the said charter, and consider if any damage or inconvenience might ensue to the state of this City by granting the petitioners' desires, and to certifie to this court how they found the same, and their opinions; who did the 20th of the same moneth deliver into the said court a report in writing how they found the same, and their opinions, that the said charter might be inrolled and they owned as a free company of this City, which was ordered and done accordingly.

Whereupon the court of assistants of the said company did afterwards, from time to time, for about 20 yeares, choose liverymen, being members of the same company, who were admitted and sworne, and did vote and poll in elections for members to serve in Parliament and magistrates of this City, until about the time the franchises of the City were seized into the hands of the late King Charles, and all elections suspended.

And whereas, when the charter of this company was first obtained, most, if not all, the members were incorporated into other companies and obliged to pay duties and serve officers therein, and many of them have since been chosen into the liveries of such companies, and have voted and polled as such; by reason whereof the livery of this company hath been neglected and decayed, and very few of those liverymen who were formerly chosen are now living, and those are now liverymen in other companies.

And whereas the glass manufactory is of late years much improved, especially in flint and looking glasses, beyond what is done in any known part of the world to the greater honour and benefit of this City and Kingdome.

And whereas the said company being much increased in the number and quality of the members thereof, and are desirous to have their livery revived for the honour of this City and encouragement of persons to become bound and to take up their freedom in this company.

For which cause the court of assistants of the said company did, in the year 1707, examine their bye-laws and the usage of the liverymen of this company heretofore chosen, and enquired into the ancient custom and usage of the City of London in the constitution of liveries in the companies of this City; and, having taken advice of councill upon the same, did, on or about the 18th of March 1707, revive the said livery, by calling twenty persons, members of the said company, upon the same, who, with others called formerly and since, have voted in all elections for the City, without any objection until the late election for members of Parliament.

Wherefore, to prevent all questions and contests that may hereafter arise touching the livery of this company,

Your petitioners crave leave to lay these matters before this honourable court, humbly praying that if there were any former defect in the constitution of their livery (which your petitioners are not apprised of) that the same may now be rectifyed by this court, and that they may be owned and summoned upon elections as a free livery company of this City.

And your petitioners shall ever pray, &c.

℔ Order of the master, wardens, and court of assistants,

Signed by me,

Edwd. Greene,

9th March 1710. Clerk of the said Compa.

Here follows a copy of the order of the Court of Aldermen on the above-said representation and petition.

Martis xx^o^ die Martij, 1710, Annoq. RR^me^ Annæ, Heathcote, Mayor. Magnæ Britanniæ, &c., Decimo.

The representation and petition of the Master, Wardens, and Court of Assistants of the Company of Glass Sellers, setting forth their pretensions to be a livery company, and praying that if there were any former defect in the constitution of their livery, the same may be rectifyed and they owned and summoned upon elections as a livery company of this City, is by this court referred to the consideration of Sir Samuel Garrard, Baronet, Sir Robert Beachcroft, Sir Samuel Stanier, Sir Charles Peers, Sir James Bateman, Knights and Aldermen, and Mr. Alderman Eyles, or any three of them, who are desired to examine the matter thereof and report the same with their opinions to this court, and Edward Sorrell to warne and attend them.

Gibson.

Afterwards, Sir Robert Beachcroft being Lord Mayor, and so not properly of the committee, by an order dated the 11th March 1711, Sir Thomas Abney, Kn^t^. was appointed thereto in his room.

Jovis xiij May 1712, Annoq. RR^me^. Annæ, Beachcroft, Mayor. Magnæ Britæ. &c., Undecimo.

This day the committee formerly appointed to consider the representation and petition of the master, wardens, and court of assistants of the Company of Glass Sellers, did deliver into this court a report in writing under their hands touching the same, the tenor whereof is as followeth, that is to say:—

To the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen.—In obedience to an order of this honourable court of the twentieth of March one thousand seven hundred and ten, we, whose names are subscribed, being appointed (amongst others) to consider the representation and petition of the master, wardens, and court of assistants of the Company of Glass Sellers, setting forth their pretensions to be a livery company, and praying, that if there were any former defect in the constitution of their livery the same may be rectifyed and they owned and summoned upon elections as a livery company of this City, do humbly certifie that we have severall times met and heard the petitioners and examined the matter of their representation and petition, and do find that the said company was incorporated by Letters Patents under the Great Seale of England, bearing date the twenty-fifth day of July in the sixteenth yeare of the raigne of the late King Charles the Second, with power to make bye laws which they afterwards made, and the same were confirmed the nineteenth day of November one thousand six hundred sixty and four, under the hands and seales of the then Lord Chancellor and Lords Chief Justices of the King's Bench and Common Pleas, pursuant to an Act of Parliament in that case made, amongst which bye laws there is one to this effect. That they of the said company should and might of and amongst themselves make choice and have a livery for the better service of His Majesty and of the said City and company.

Which charter we find was by order of this court of the twentieth of September one thousand six hundred sixty and four inrolled amongst the records of this City, and the said company owned as a free company; but their said bye laws not being confirmed till after the inrollment of their charter, were never brought to this court for their approbation. Yet, notwithstanding (as several of the company did affirm to us) the court of assistants of the said company did afterwards from time to time for many years choose liverymen, being members of the same company, who were admitted and sworn and did vote and poll in elections untill about the time the franchises of the City were seized into the hands of the late King Charles, and all elections suspended.

We have examined into the method and manner of making of liveries, and are of opinion that the sole power of appointing and granting liveries to the companies of this City is vested in this court, as by divers late instances thereof appeared to us, particularly the distillers, the glovers, and the coach and coach harness makers, who all of them had liveries granted to them by this court. But as to this Company of Glass Sellers, we do not find, nor do they pretend, that they ever had any grant of a livery from this court, nor ever had any precept sent to them to come to the publick elections, as all other livery companies have, nor were ever owned as a livery company, and therefore we cannot but conclude what they have hitherto done in choosing liverymen and erecting themselves into a livery company, by virtue of their said bye law, to be contrary to the custom of this City, and consequently irregular and void.

Yet, for as much as we are fully satisfied that their proceedings herein were through inadvertency, and not with design to contest the authority of this court in granting liveries, and that we are credibly informed there are divers eminent and worthy citizens of this City that are only free of that company and no other, and are a sufficient number to make up a competent livery, we are humbly of opinion that it will conduce much as well to the state and government of this City as to the encouragement of the glass manufactory, which of late yeares is much improved, especially in flint and looking glasses, beyond what is done in any known part of the world, many of the said

manufacturers being free of the said company. That a livery be granted to them under the qualifications and conditions following, vizt.:—

That no member of that company that is of the clothing of any other company of this City, shall be of the livery of that company before he be translated from such other company openly in this court, according to the ancient custom of this City, and that they be enjoyned to a constant attendance upon the Lord Mayor upon all public solemnities, and that they compell no member of their company that was before a freeman of any other company to be of their livery, without the voluntary and free consent of such member. And lastly, that their livery shall not at any time exceed sixty in number; all which, notwithstanding, we humbly submit to the great wisdom of this honourable court this twenty-ninth day of April 1712.

THO. ABNEY.
SAM. STANIER.
CHA. PEERS.

The which report being openly read, was well liked and approved by this court, and ordered to be entered into the repertory, and accordingly performed. And it is further ordered, that the attorneys in the outer court do take care that hereafter precepts be sent to the said Company of Glass Sellers upon all occasions as to other livery companys of this City.

GIBSON.

Whereupon, it having been thought fit and necessary to new choose and sweare all the liverymen of this company who were formerly chosen and sworne, and paid their fines, upon the question put they were new chosen and sworne, and such of them as were then present at the court of assistants, held on Wednesday, the 4th day of June, 1712, for that purpose, were sworne, and the rest of the liverymen of this company were sworne at subsequent courts; and upon this establishment and revival the said livery have ever since and do now subsist.

To the Right Honorable the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen of the City of London.

The humble petition of the Master, Warden, Assistants, and Comonalty of Glass Sellers of London.

Sheweth, that your petitioners were incorporated by charter of His late Majesty Charles the 2nd, and writ of Privy Seal, bearing date at Westminster the 25th day of July, in the sixteenth year of His said Majesty's reign, whereby it was, among other things, granted that they by the name of "The Master, Wardens, Assistants, and Comonalty of Glass Sellers of London," should, for ever thereafter, be capable in Law to purchase and hold lands and goods, and grant, let, and assign the same, have a common seal, hold meetings within the City of London or suburbs thereof, elect a master, two wardens, and twelve assistants, with power for them or the greater part of them to make bye laws to levy fines under amercements to their own use, and have a clerk to hold during their pleasure as by the said charter appears.

That, by an order of your honorable court, made on Tuesday the sixth day of September, 1664, Bateman, mayor, upon the petition of the master, wardens, and commonalty of the said company, the said charter was ordered to be inrolled by the town clerk, and the chamberlain of this City was ordered to take notice of the said company, as thereby made a free company of this city, of the name of Citizens and Glass Sellers of London as by the said Order appears.

That this honorable court was, on the eighth day of May, 1712, pleased to grant unto this company a livery, not exceeding sixty in number, under and subject to certain qualifications and conditions, and to direct that the attornies of the outer court should take care that thereafter precepts be sent to the said Company of Glass Sellers upon all occasions as to other livery companies of this City.

That, in pursuance of the said grant and order, all the livery men of this company have been ever since and are still chosen and sworn.

That the said company have of late years increased in the number and quality of its members to upwards of one hundred, and that the number of the livery thereof now amounts to its full complement of sixty.

That your petitioners have received applications from several of their members who are desirous of taking up the cloathing thereof, but your petitioners cannot admit them by reason of the restriction of their number to sixty, as above set forth.

That your petitioners humbly conceive that if the number to which their livery is thus limited were encreased, it would greatly conduce to the service, benefit, and encouragement of many persons who have served their appreticeship to members of the said company, and have become or would become freemen and livery men thereof, to others who have come into the said company by patrimony and by purchase, and also to the welfare and honors of this City in the promotion, as well as its representation in Parliament, as of its prosperity in trade and commerce.

Your petitioners therefore humbly pray—

That your honorable court would take the premises into their serious consideration, and would be pleased to order that the number of the said livery should be encreased, and that this honorable court would be pleased in their wisdom to make such order in the premises as to this court shall think fit.

And your petitioners shall ever pray, &c.

Garratt, Mayor.—Tuesday the first day of February, 1825, and in the sixth of the reign of George the Fourth, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith.

The Committee of Privileges did this day deliver into this court a report in writing under their hands, on considering the petition of the Company of Glass Sellers for an increase of livery to the said company, which report was read in these words.

To the Right Honorable the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen.

In obedience to an order of this honorable court of the 30th day of November last, we, whose names are hereunto subscribed, being appointed (amongst others) to examine the allegations of the petition of the master, wardens, and court of assistants of the Company of Glass Sellers of the City of London, praying for an increase to the number of their livery, and to report our opinion thereon, do humbly certify that we have accordingly met and have examined into the allegations, and do find that this honorable court on the 8th day of May, 1712, upon a report of a committee appointed to consider the petition of the said company, did grant a livery to them, and order that no member of that company that is of the clothing of any other company of this City, shall be of the livery of that company before he be translated from such other company openly in this court, according to the ancient custom of this City. That they be enjoined to a constant attendance upon the Lord Mayor upon all public solemnities. That they compel no member of their company, that was before a freeman of any other company, to be of their livery without the voluntary and free consent of such member; and lastly that their livery should not at any time exceed sixty in number.

It further appears to your committee that the said company is increasing in respectability, and that many members thereof are desirous of being admitted to the livery, whom they cannot accept by reason of the above limitation. Your committee therefore, after duly considering thereof, are of opinion that the complying with the prayer of their petition will be beneficial to the said company, by encouraging and promoting the increase of their members, and that the number of their livery should be increased to one hundred and twenty, and should not at any time exceed the same; that the fine should be twenty pounds, together with thirteen shillings and four pence to the clerk, and six shillings and eight pence to the beadle; and the master and wardens of the said Company of Glass Sellers for the time being do return annually, on or before the 24th day of December to the town clerk's office, a list of their livery, with their places of abode, and subject to the several rules and orders contained in the former grant of 8th May, 1712. All which we submit to this honorable court this first day of February, 1825.

(Signed) R. C. GLYN,
JAS. SHAW,
MW. WOOD.

Which report was well liked and approved of by this court, and it is hereby ordered—

That the number of the livery of the said Company of Glass Sellers be increased to one hundred and twenty, and not at any time exceed the same, and that the fine be set at the sum of twenty pounds sterling, together with thirteen shillings and four pence to the clerk, and six shillings and eight pence to the beadle; and that the master and wardens of the said company for the time being are hereby required to return annually, on or before the twenty-fourth day of December to the town clerk's office, a correct list of their livery, with their places of abode.

(Signed) WOODTHORPE.

I.

A list of the charities, eleemosynary, educational, or otherwise, which are under the management of the company, stating in each case the name of the founder, the date and nature of the benefaction, its original and its present value, and the purposes to which the funds have been applied for each of the last preceding 10 years.

Vide Part IV.—C.

PART II.—A.

Constitution and Privileges of Membership.

Return A.—Governing Body.

1. State the present constitution of the governing body of the company, whether such constitution is according to the charter, and if not, in what respects such constitution varies therefrom, and when and how such alteration was made.
2. State the qualifications for membership of the governing body of the company, the time and periods of election, and the qualifications of the voters at elections to the governing body.
3. State the functions of the governing body, and of the different members of the same respectively, and whether the members of the governing body pay any and what fees or fines on admission thereto, and whether they are paid any and what salaries or amounts in respect of their services respectively.
4. State the nature of the business which comes before the governing body of the company, the method adopted in transacting it, the times at which the governing body meets for business purposes, the way in which the opinions of the members are taken, and whether the resolutions and decisions of the governing body are published, or are otherwise accessible to any or all, and which, of the members of the company.
5. State whether the members of the governing body are liable to suspension or removal on any and what grounds, and by what method such suspension or removal is effected.
6. Has the company any byelaws sanctioned by the Courts of Law or Chancery, or by the Courts of Aldermen or of Common Council, or otherwise? State the effect of such byelaws.

The Byelaws.

To all Christian people to whom these presents shall come, Edward, Earl of Clarendon, Lord High Chancellor of England, Sir Robert Hide, Knight, Lord Chief Justice of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and Sir Orlando Bridgeman, Knight and Baronet, Chief Justice of His Highness' Court of Common Pleas, send greeting, in our Lord God everlasting. Whereas, in and by an Act of Parliament holden at Westminster the five and twentieth day of January, in the nineteenth year of the reign of the late King Henry the Seventh, It was amongst other things, ordained, established, and enacted, That no master, wardens, and fellowships of crafts or misteries, nor any of them, nor any rulers of guilds or fraternities, take upon them to make any Act or Ordinances, ne to execute any Act or Ordinances by them heretofore made in disheritance or diminution of the prerogative of the King, nor of other, nor against the common profits of the people. Except the same Act and Ordinances be examined, approved, and admitted by the Chancellor, the Treasurer of England, or Chief Justices of either Benches, or three of them, or before both the Justices of Assize in their circuits or progress in the shires where such Acts and Ordinances be made upon pain of forfeiture of forty pounds for every time that they do contrary as by the said Act of Parliament doth and may appear. Know ye, That the master, wardens, assistants, and commonalty of Glass Sellers of London, being desirous that the said Act of Parliament in all and everything be duly observed and kept, have to that end and purpose the four and twentieth day of August, in the sixteenth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord Charles the Second, by the Grace, of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c., exhibited and presented their petition unto us, with a book containing divers statutes, Acts, and Ordinances, heretofore, with the consent of that whole society or body politic, and the several members thereof, devised, ordained, and made for the better rule and government of the said Company or Fellowship of Glass Sellers, and the several members thereof, and of their successors, and of all others that now are or hereafter shall be of the said society or fellowship, and for the common weal and conservation of the good estate of the same, and thereupon have instantly desired us that we would examine and approve all and every of the said Acts and Ordinances. Whereupon, in pursuance of the said Act of Parliament, we have perused the said Acts and Ordinances, the tenor whereof hereafter ensue and be these, vizt. :—

First,

Whereas there have been of long time a great number of glass sellers, looking-glass makers, and grinders, foylers, polishers, finishers, and casers of looking-glasses within the City of London, the suburbs, and within seven miles thereof, who have used the said several arts and misteries; And whereas it hath pleased his Royal Majesty of his special grace, by His Highness' Letters Patents under the Great Seal of England, bearing date at Westminster the five and twentieth day of July last past, to make them a body corporate, and to consist of a master, two wardens, twelve assistants, and commonalty, with power to make choice from time to time of a master, wardens, and assistants, in such sort as in the said Letters Patents are expressed:

Now, for the better order, rule, and government of the said company and of the several members thereof,

It is hereby ordained—

That they of the said society, company, or fellowship, so incorporated by His Majesty's said Letters Patents as aforesaid, shall and may, of and amongst themselves, make choice and have a livery for the better service of His Majesty, and of the said City and company, and that every person chosen into the said livery shall take such oath as by these ordinances shall be appointed for him, upon like pain as shall be ymposed upon such persons as being chosen into the assistants of the said company shall refuse the oath hereby appointed for them.

Item.—It is ordained that upon the first and third Thursday of every month shall be the usuall and ordinary court days for the master, wardens, and assistants of the said corporation, and that upon every of the said days a court to be held at the hall of the said company, or other certain appointed place; and if occasion shall at any time hereafter so require, then such court or assembly to be adjourned or oftner kept, and at such times as by the master and wardens of the said company shall be thought fit and cause to be summoned. And also, that there shall be an assembly or general court or courts for the livery and general fellowship of the said company, the same general court or courts to be kept from time to time when and as often as the master and wardens shall summon and appoint the same. And further, that there shall be yearly four general courts of the said whole fellowship, which shall be called quarter days, the same to be held yearly on these days following, that is to say, upon every Thursday next before the Feast of Saint Thomas the Apostle shall be yearly held one quarter court day, and upon every Thursday next before the Annunciation of Our Blessed Lady Saint Mary the Virgin shall be yearly held one other quarter court day, and upon every Thursday next and immediately before the Feast of the Nativity of Saint John Baptist shall be yearly held one other quarter court day, and upon every Thursday next and immediately before the ffeast of Saint Michael the Archangel shall be yearly

held and kept one other quarter court day. All the said courts to be kept at or in the common hall of the said company, to be in or near the said City of London or suburbs thereof, called or to be called Glass Sellers' Hall, or in such other certain place as shall be by the said master and wardens for the time being appointed for the same.

Item.—That on every of the said quarter days or quarter courts, every person of the said society, fellowship, and company shall then and there satisfy and pay for quarteridge sixpence in money every quarter to the master or one of the wardens of the said company for the time being for the use of the said fellowship.

Item.—That every person of the said fellowship making default of appearance after reasonable summons or warning to him or them given, or to be left at his or their house or houses by the beadle or other officer of the said company, to be at the said courts or meetings at any time, shall forfeit as ensueth, vizt., The master and either of the wardens not appearing there by the hour appointed, having no lawful excuse, twelvepence, and not coming at all to the said court or courts, having no lawful excuse, or departing without licence before the court be ended, two shillings and sixpence. Every other member of the said company or fellowship, or person under their government as aforesaid, so summoned or warned according to the nature of the courts or meetings, and not appearing there by the hour appointed, except he can show some lawful impediment such as the master, wardens and assistants of the said court or the most of them shall allow, shall forfeit sixpence, and not coming at all to the said courts or meetings, having no such lawful excuse, or departing thence without licence before the court be ended, shall forfeit twelvepence. And if the master, or either of the wardens, or any of the assistants or livery shall repair to any the said courts or meetings without his gown, he shall forfeit twelvepence for every such time. And every person denying, refusing, or neglecting to pay the same several fines and forfeitures shall lose and forfeit double the sum he ought to have paid for every such default, except the same be moderated or dispensed with by a court of assistants of the same company. All the said forfeitures to be to the use of the said company.

Item.—That if any person or persons, members of the same company, shall, by the master, wardens, and assistants, or the greater part of them, whereof the master and one of the wardens for the time being to be two, be chosen and elected into the livery of the said Company of Glass Sellers, and shall refuse to be of the said livery, or not take the same upon him, or shall not within the space of three months next after notice given to him of such election prepare himself with habit and livery and garment fitting thereunto, as he shall be appointed by the master, wardens, and assistants, such person and persons shall forfeit for such his offence twenty shillings, and so forwards for every month after the said three months ten shillings monthly, untill hē shall obediently conform himself and take the said livery upon him, and prepare himself according to such order as shall be so appointed by the said master, wardens, and assistants.

Item.—That if request at any time shall be made to the master and wardens of the said company to have the livery of the said company to accompany to the grave, within the said city of London, the liberties and suburbs thereof, the dead corpse of any of the livery deceased, or of his wife, at the time of the ffuneral, then the master and wardens, if they shall think fit, shall cause a warning to the whole livery to be given accordingly, and every of the said livery shall, upon reasonable warning, attend with his livery, at the time and place appointed, upon pain and forfeiture of three shillings and fourpence by every particular person of the said livery who shall make default upon any such warning, except he shall have reasonable excuse for his absence, and that it be allowed by and at a court of assistants of the said company.

Item.—That at such yearly court of assistants which shall be held for the choice of the new master and wardens for the year next ensuing, there shall be chosen at that court before the election of the new master and wardens three other fit persons of the said assistants to take bond of the said master and wardens, who at that court shall be so newly chosen, and that none nominated or agreed upon to be the new master or any of the new wardens for the year following shall be admitted, although elected or established in his place, or take upon him the execution thereof, until he shall have entered into bond of the penal sum of one hundred pounds respectively unto the said three assistants so chosen, with two sufficient sureties, who shall then be none of the said company, with condition to the effect following:—That the master and wardens employ and dispose of all and every and any such sum and sums of money, rents, plate, and other things which he or they shall receive or be possessed of, or shall any ways come to his or their hands or custody, of the said company's during the time of his or their being master and warden, as shall be ordered, directed, and appointed by the court of assistants from time to time, and not otherwise, and that after the expiration of his mastership or wardenship he shall make and deliver unto the assistants of the said company, at their next court of assistants, a full, perfect, and true accompt of all things delivered or committed, or which otherwise have come to his hands or custody as aforesaid, or of any other matters, questions, or things touching and concerning the good and benefit of the said corporation or body politic; and after such accompt so made, what remainder shall be found in his or their hands or custody belonging to the said company, he shall, without diminution, covin, or delay, deliver over the same at such time and place, and to such person and persons to the use of the said company, as by the said court of assistants shall be appointed; and after such accompt and delivery made and approved of by the said court of assistants, the said bond to be re-delivered unto them that shall be so bound respectively to be cancelled.

Item.—It is further ordered, that if any person, freeman of the said company, which shall be as aforesaid chosen master or warden of the said company, shall, upon notice thereof, deny, refuse, or neglect to take the same upon him, or to enter into bond as aforesaid, or to take such corporal oath as by these ordinances is appointed, approved, and allowed, then he shall forfeit the sum of thirteen pounds six shillings and eightpence of lawful money of England to the use of the said company; and then after such denial, refusal, or neglect there shall be a new nomination and choice of any other in his place, that shall so deny, refuse, or neglect in like sort, as shall be done when any master or warden shall decease in the time of his said office, or as if such person had never been elected and chosen. And that every person and persons of the said society, duly chosen to be one of the said assistants, which shall refuse and not take upon him to be one of the said assistants after he is so chosen, or to take such oath as by these ordinances or any other hereafter shall be appointed, approved, and allowed, shall forfeit the sum of ten pounds, and thenafter there shall be such new election as aforesaid.

Item.—That if for service of the King's Majesty, his heirs or successors, or of the City of London, or of the proper affairs of this company, or for any other reasonable and just considerations, any taxations or assessment shall be by the said master and wardens for the time being, or any two of them, whereof the master to be one, and the assistants of the said company, or the greater part of them, reasonably assessed, imposed, or rated upon any particular person or persons, members of the said corporation, then the same shall be in all things obeyed and performed according to such orders as shall be by them sett down for the collection of the same; and that every person refusing, denying, or omitting to satisfy or pay such or so much of the said assessments or taxations as shall so at any time be rated and assessed upon him, shall forfeit and pay such reasonable fine, amerciaments, or penalty for such denial or refusal as shall be set and imposed on him or them by the said master, wardens, and assistants, or the greater part of them. The said fines, amerciaments, or penalties to go and be to the use of the said company.

Item.—That no person, member of the said company or fellowship, shall at any time revile, assault, or give any blows, approbrious or unseemly speeches or words, or do any other unlawful or unseemly act to, of, or toward the master, or any of the wardens, or other person member of the said ffellowship, whereby the King's peace or brotherly love may be broken or impaired; and if, upon complaint of any such misbehaviour, any such person shall, at a court of assistants of the said company or fellowship, be found to have so offended, he shall obey, undergo, and perform such reasonable order and sentence as by the said court shall be sett down concerning the same; and if he shall refuse or neglect so to do then he shall forfeit the sum of ffive marks to the use aforesaid.

Item.—For the avoiding of confusion and disorder in the said Society, and several arts and misteries belonging to the said corporation which may grow and arise by taking of multitudes of apprentices, every one taking and entertaining so many as they please, whereby in future time to endanger a great inconveniency in the said corporation and the particular members thereof, and to the end that journeymen freemen of the said several arts and misteries, having well and truly served forth their times of apprenticeships, may the better be employed and provided for:

It is ordered, that no person or persons of this society, other than the master, wardens, and assistants, and such as shall hereafter be of the livery of the said company, shall take or keep any more than one apprentice at a time; and

that the said master, wardens, and assistants, and such of the livery as aforesaid, shall not at any time hereafter take or keep more than two apprentices at any one time, upon pain that every person offending contrary to this ordinance shall forfeit, lose, and pay for every month that he shall offend therein the sum of forty shillings to and for the use aforesaid.

Item.—That no glass seller, looking glass maker, grinder, or polisher of looking glasses shall at any time or times hereafter make, or cause to be made, or put to sale any small looking glasses under the size of ten inches, unless the same be of the number and of the length and breadth hereafter mentioned, that is to say, number eight to be ten inches in length and eight in breadth; number seven to be nine inches in length and seven in breadth; number six to be seven inches in length and five inches and a half in breadth; number five to be six inches in length and five inches in breadth; number four to be five inches in length and four inches in breadth; number three to be four inches and half a quarter in length and three inches a quarter and half a quarter of an inch in breadth; number two to be three inches and three quarters in length and two inches and three quarters in breadth; number one to be three inches and a quarter in length and two inches and a half in breadth. And that all person or persons of the said trade that shall make, or cause to be made, or put to sale any such several looking glasses contrary to the proportions or sizes in length and breadth above mentioned, shall, for every his offence, forfeit and pay to the use of the said company the sum of forty shillings.

Item.—For the better avoiding of all deceits and fraud to be used and practised in the several arts, trades, and misteries aforesaid, it is ordered and ordained, that no person or persons whatsoever hereafter using any of the said several arts, trades, or misteries, shall make, or put, or offer to put to sale any glasses, looking glasses, hour glasses, stone potts, or earthen bottles, or any other white or galley ware deceitfull made, and if it shall happen that any person or persons of the said society, by themselves or their servants, shall make or offer to put to sale any such deceitfull wares, he or they so offending shall forfeit to the said master, wardens, and society such sum and sums of lawfull money of England as by the next court of assistants after such offence committed shall be adjudged and set down, to be well and truly paid to them the said master and wardens, to and for the use aforesaid, by the person and persons so offending within 14 days next after the same shall be so adjudged and set down; and that every person and persons refusing to pay the same shall forfeit, lose, and pay the sum of five marks for every such refusal, to the use of the said society; and that it shall be lawful for the said master and wardens and six of the assistants, or any four of them, whereof the master and one of the wardens to be two, at all times convenient to enter into the houses, shops, warehouses, and other places of all and every person and persons of the said society, within the said City, suburbs, and within seven miles thereof, and there to search and view the wares of all and every person and persons of the said society, and all such wares as shall be there found to be deceitfully made, and not fit to be put to sale, to break and destroy. Provided always, that in all searches, judgments, and trialls touching looking glasses, two or more of the said assistants shall be looking glass makers, assistants of the said society.

Item.—Whereas there are and have been, as in many years past so at the time present, divers persons such as never served at all to any the said several arts, trades, or misteries, or else but a short space, whereby the said several arts and trades are much and apparently wronged, and prejudiced to the discredit, and detriment, and much injury to them who have served their full times of apprenticeship to the particular arts, trades, and misteries aforesaid, it is therefore hereby ordered and ordained, that no person or persons whatsoever shall at any time hereafter set up, practise, or use within the said City of London, suburbs, or within seven miles thereof, the trade of a glass seller, or anything thereunto belonging, before that he or they have first truly and lawfully served an apprentice the full term and time of seven years at the least, to one or more approved master or masters of the said society using the art and trade of buying and selling of glasses, looking glasses, and other earthen wares, and be approved of by and at a full court of assistants of the said society; and it is also hereby ordered and ordained, that no person or persons whatsoever shall at any time hereafter set up, practise, or use within the said City or suburbs, or within seven miles thereof, the art, ffeat, or mistery of a maker, grinder, or foyler, or caser of looking glasses, other than such as have first truly served an apprenticeship of seven years at the least to one or more approved master or masters of the said society, using the art, feat, mistery, or trade of looking glass making, and be approved of by and at a full court of assistants of the said society, upon pain of forfeiture of five marks to the use of the said company for every month that he or they shall use or exercise any such art, trade, or mistery contrary to this ordinance or any branch thereof.

Item.—That no person, member of this corporation or fellowship, or under the government thereof, by virtue of His Majesty's aforesaid Letters Patents, or using any of the aforesaid several arts, trades, or misteries before mentioned, within the said City of London and suburbs, and within seven miles compass thereof, limitted by His Majesty's said Letters Patents, shall take or entertain to be his apprentice any person or persons but in such sort and manner as hereafter followeth, vizt.:—That he shall first make tryall of such person by the space of thirty days next after the receiving of him, and, finding him fit for his employment to be an apprentice, shall present him for his apprentice at the next court of assistants of the said society, and being there allowed by the master, wardens, and assistants, shall cause and have the indentures of apprenticeship to be made by the clerk of the said company, and shall pay for and at the admittance and allowance of the said apprentice to the use of the said fellowship two shillings and sixpence; and for the clerk of the said company, for making the said indenture, two shillings and sixpence; and for the entrance of the said presentment as aforesaid twelvepence; and to the beadle of the said society sixpence. And if any person shall offend in anything contrary to the true meaning of this article, he shall forfeit for every month wherein he shall have or use any person as an apprentice, or keep him in his service or trade, not being so presented and bound as aforesaid, the sum of fforty shillings.

Item.—Every person being free, or a member of this society, shall from time to time, and at all times, use and employ his utmost care and endeavour to find out and discover all such person and persons as shall travel or wander up and down the City of London and seven miles thereof to sell any sort of glasses, or earthen, or galley wares; and when and as often as he shall discover or have any knowledge of any such person or persons to travel or wander abroad to sell glasses or earthenware, he shall give notice thereof to the next constable or other lawful officer, or to the clerk or beadle of the said corporation, to the intent that every such person and persons may be forthwith apprehended and brought to such punishment as is appointed to be inflicted upon such offenders by the Statute of the thirty-ninth of Queen Elizabeth, or the first of King James, or of any other statute of this realm made and provided for the punishment of pedlars and petty chapmen that shall wander abroad to sell glasses, or earthen, or other wares; and whosoever of the said corporation shall at any time discover or have knowledge of any person or persons to offend contrary to the said Statutes, and shall wittingly or willingly neglect to give such notice thereof as aforesaid for the apprehending and punishment of such offenders, shall, for every such his neglect, forfeit the sum of five shillings to the use of the said company.

Item.—That if any apprentice shall misbehave himself towards his master or mistress, or that he shall be of so rude behaviour that the persuasion or lawful correction of his master or mistress shall not cause him to reform his misbehaviour; if he shall be any drunkard, haunter of taverns, alehouses, bowling allies, or other lewd or suspected places of evil company, gamester, dicer, or runner away, or shall lie out of his master's or mistress' house without his or her privity, or shall be any inticer of other men's servants to any unlawful act or acts, or the like, and shall be brought to the hall of the said company by his said master or mistress, and there these or such-like notorious faults shall be justly proved against him before a court of assistants, the party so offending shall, for the first offence, be stripped from the middle upwards, and be there whipped by persons to be appointed for that purpose in the presence of the master, or one of the wardens, and six of the assistants of the said corporation at the least, and for any his second offence or offences being proved as aforesaid he shall be punished in the like sort as aforesaid. And it shall be and rest in the power of the master, wardens, and assistants to order and publish him disabled, and if they shall publish him disabled he shall from thenceforth stand disabled and barred to demand, enjoy, or have his freedom of this corporation and society until such time as upon humble submission and suit by him made his offence shall be remitted and he restored by the master, wardens, and assistants of the said company, or the greater number of them, to his former estate or condition. And if any journeyman or hired servant shall offend in any the kinds or degrees aforesaid, and the same be proved against him at a court of assistants as aforesaid, he shall undergo and satisfy such reasonable pecuniary penalties as by the court of assistants shall be imposed upon him, not exceeding the sum of six

shillings eightpence; and if he shall refuse or omit to satisfy the same, he shall be, and stand, if by the court of assistants he shall be so ordered, for ever dismissed and expelled out of the said company, and disabled from being a freeman or member thereof. And if any person, brother of the said society, or any other having notice of his said dismission as aforesaid, shall, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this ordinance, set any such person on work in any of the trades or misteries of the said company, then he that shall so sett him on work shall forfeit forty shillings for every month that he shall entertain such servant so disabled.

Item.—That if the master and wardens, or one of the wardens, together with the assistants of the said company, or the most part of them, shall yearly, at the quarter court day held or to be holden on Thursday next before the Feast of the Nativity of Saint John Baptist, nominate and publish two of the livery or others of the said company to be and take the place and be called stewards for the assistants' dinner for this fellowship, to be kept on the feast day aforesaid at the costs and charges of the said stewards, at which dinner, for the maintenance of brotherly love and familiarity in the said society, the master and assistants, and all or any of their wives, may be present; and if the persons so nominated and appointed to be stewards shall refuse or omit to perform the same in convenient, seemly, and decent sort, then the person or persons so refusing shall forfeit the sum of five pounds of lawful money of England; and if the master, wardens, and assistants shall so think fitting he shall be dismissed of and from his said place of livery of the said fellowship, and none shall be taken to be assistants of the said fellowship except he have first been one of the stewards of the assistants' dinner or paid their fine. But it is provided, and the true meaning of these articles are, that they shall not therein extend to any person already nominated and in place of master, wardens, or assistants of the said society by the King's Majesty's Letters Patents of incorporation; and no one man shall be twice called or assigned to the charge of stewardship.

Item.—That every person that shall be called into the livery of this fellowship, shall, before he take his place of or in the said livery, give and deliver unto the said master and one of the wardens, to and for the use of the said fellowship, the sum of five pounds, and for the clerk five shillings, and for the beadle two shillings; and that every person to be admitted or made free of this society shall, before he be admitted brother or freeman of this society, give and deliver also unto the master or one of the wardens of the said society, to and for the use aforesaid, ten shillings, to the clerk three shillings, and to the beadle twelvepence.

Item.—That all sums of money limitted, seized, or appointed to be paid by these ordinances, or by virtue and force of these ordinances, by way of forfeitures, fines, or penalties, any time or times hereafter, for any offences or transgressions contrary to any of these ordinances or any ordinances hereafter to be made by this society, and which shall be approved and confirmed according to the laws and statutes of this realm, shall be and continue for ever to the use of the said fellowship, and be employed to the relief of the poor of this fellowship, and to be paid to the master and wardens, or one of the wardens, from time to time.

Item.—That for the better obedience and observance of these ordinances, to the end that all fforfeitures and penalties, or pecuniary sums so taxed, assessed, or appointed as aforesaid by these ordinances, may be levied and obtained to the use aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful and justifiable to and for the master and wardens of the said society, or any of them for the time being, to take a sufficient distress of the goods and chattels of every person so delinquent and offending as aforesaid, who shall refuse or neglect to pay the same upon reasonable demands thereof made for all and every or any the penalties, forfeitures, fines, and sums of money taxed, assessed or appointed to be paid by or upon him or them for any of his or their offences, the distress or distresses so from time to time to take, lead, drive, carry, and bear away, and the same to keep and detain until the said penalties, forfeitures, fines, or sums of money for which such distresses shall be taken shall be fully satisfied and paid. And it is further ordered, that every person that shall be admitted to be of the said company, or that shall subject themselves to be under the government of the said company, shall make his submission in writing under his hand or mark, without paying anything therefore, in such form and to such effect as followeth, that is to say:—

That he doth fully and wholly to submit himself, and doth promise sincerely to observe, perform, fufill, and keep all the good and lawful ordinances which are made or hereafter shall be made by the master, wardens, and Company of Glass Sellers of London, and their successors, as aforesaid; and shall well and truly satisfy and pay, and willingly undergo all such punishment, duties, pains, and forfeitures which shall be due or payable or ought to be undergone by him by force of any such ordinance made or to be made according to the true intent and meaning of the charter of the said company granted by His Majesty.

Item.—To the end, that it shall appear what oath and oaths every person and persons which shall become master, or wardens, or of the assistants or livery, or a freeman of this company, fellowship, or fraternity, or the clerk or beadle of this fellowship, and every person at any time to be allowed to work as servants to any of the said society, or within their government, shall take or enter into.

It is ordered and ordained, that they shall severally and respectively take the several oaths here ensuing, viz., every of them severally the oath of allegiance to and of the King's Majesty, his heirs and successors, according to the laws of this realm, as they now be or hereafter shall be provided.

Item.—Every master and warden agreed upon in such sort as aforesaid, to be master and wardens for the succeeding year, to take oath before the ancient master, and one of the wardens and court of assistants, in these words following, viz^{t}.:—You shall swear, that you shall be true and faithful to our Sovereign Lord the King, his heirs and successors. You shall endeavour yourselves the best you can whilst you continue in this office whereunto you are now chosen justly, indifferently, and truly to execute and cause to be executed your office in every respect so near as you can, and to put in due execution all the good and lawful laws and ordinances in this Book of Orders expressed and contained, without assessing or punishing any person for envy, hatred, or malice, or sparing any person or persons for reward, need, dread, favor, or affection. And of all and every such goods, plate, jewells, sums of money, or any other thing or things whatsoever belonging to this company that by reason of your said office shall come to your hands, charge, or custody, you shall, according to the ordinance made touching the same, yield and make a good, true, and plain accompt within convenient time after you shall be thereunto required by the master and wardens of this Company and Fellowship of Glass Sellers for the time being, or else you shall pay your fines for not holding your said office, according to the sum and sums agreed upon by the ordinances made or to be made by this said corporation. So help you God.

Item.—The oath of every one chosen from time to time to be assistant or assistants of the said society or commonalty, to be taken before the master and one or both of the wardens and court of assistants of Glass Sellers aforesaid, shall be in these words following, viz^{t}.:—You shall swear to be true and faithfull to our Sovereign Lord the King, his heirs and successors. You shall assist the master and wardens of this Society and Fellowship of Glass Sellers of London for the time being in their oversight, rule, and government of the said fellowship, so long as you shall continue one of the said assistants, with your best and soundest advice; you shall endeavour yourself to the utmost of your skill, and justly and indifferently, to execute your said place and office in every respect, and to put in due execution all the good and lawful ordinances of this society in the charter or book of ordinances expressed and contained, without punishing or assessing of any for envy, hatred, or malice, or sparing any person for love, dread, favor, or affection, or for hope, or promise, or reward. So help you God.

Item.—The oath of every one of the livery in the said society to be taken in such sort as aforesaid, and according to these words, viz^{t}.:—You shall swear to be true and faithful to our Sovereign Lord the King, his heirs and successors, and that you shall perform and obey all that to you appertaineth to be done by the true meaning of the charter and book of ordinances of this society being honest for you to perform, and approved or warranted by the laws of this realm. So help you God.

Item.—When any of the said livery of this society shall be at any time chosen or appointed, according to the said book of ordinances, to be auditor for any accompt or reckonings touching this fellowship, to be passed or taken by or for any master, warden, or others of this society, he shall his oath in manner following, viz^{t}.:—You shall faithfully, and to the best of your skill and knowledge, hear and examine all such accompts and reckonings, which by such person or persons shall be made or effected in any wise touching and concerning the affairs of this Fellowship or Company of Glass Sellers aforesaid, and the same accompt or reckoning so by you heard and examined shall deliver up in writing under your hand to the master, wardens, and assistants of this society or fellowship for the time being, upon reasonable request to you to be made, and at such reasonable time as the master and wardens for the time being shall appoint, in which your allowance or disallowance of the said accounts or account. You shall not allow anything for love or favor, or disallow anything for hatred

or malice, but shall justly and indifferently have and examine such accompts as aforesaid to the best of your judgment and understanding. So help you God.

Item.—That the clerk of this corporation and society shall take his oath in manner aforesaid, in these words ensuing, viz^{t}. :—You shall swear to be true and faithful to our Sovereign Lord the King's Majesty, his heirs and successors, and to the master, wardens, and fellowship of this society; all the commandments of the said master and wardens of the said fellowship being lawful and honest; and touching and concerning the affairs and business of this fellowship belonging to your office, to your power you shall willingly do and execute; true entries of all things belonging to your office you shall make, without any partiality for favor or affection, lucre, or gain, envy, hatred, or malice whatsoever. You shall not wittingly and willingly do and commit any thing that may be hurtful or prejudicial to the said master, wardens, and fellowship, but shall honestly, justly, and truly execute your said office of clerkship in all things appertaining to the same as the clerk of the said master, wardens, and fellowship ought to do, so long as you shall continue and be in the same office, according to your best skill, power, and knowledge, without any partiality. So help you God.

Item.—That every one that shall be at a court of assistants chosen and allowed to be a beadle of this company, corporation, or society, shall take his oath in manner aforesaid, and in these words ensuing, viz^{t}. :—You shall swear to be true and faithful to our Sovereign Lord the King's Majesty, his heirs and successors, and obedient shall be to the master and wardens of this society for the time being; their commands lawful and honest touching the affairs and business of this fellowship to the utmost of your power you shall willingly do; and generally you shall honestly do and execute truly all and every thing and things appertaining to the same office as the beadle of the said master, wardens, and fellowship ought to do, to the utmost of your skill, power, and ability, so long as you shall continue in the said office, without any partiality whatsoever. So help you God.

Item.—Every one who shall at any time hereafter be received to be a freeman of this society, shall take his oath in manner aforesaid, and in these words ensuing, viz^{t}. :—You shall sware to be true to our Soverign Lord the King's Majesty, his heirs and successors, and at all times obedient to the master and wardens of this fellowship and society, and their successors after them, in all honest and lawful things touching the affairs and business of this fellowship; you shall be ready at all manner of summons, and bear scott and lott in all manner of reasonable contributions of and to this Fellowship and Company of Glass Sellers of the City of London; you shall, to the best of your skill, power, knowledge, and ability, uphold and maintain the weal of this company; you shall not know or suspect any manner of meetings, conspiracies, plotts, or devices against the King's Majesty, his heirs or successors, or the government of this fellowship, but you shall the same to the utmost of your power lett and hinder and speedily disclose the same to the master or one of the wardens of this Society and Fellowship of Glass Sellers of London aforesaid; also, you shall be ready at all times to be at the Quarter days, and every other assembly-matter or cause that you shall be warned or called unto for the affairs of this fellowship, unless you shall have lawful and reasonable excuse in that behalf; and all the ordinances of this fellowship and society, ratified according to the laws of this realm, or otherwise lawful for this fellowship and society to make and ordain, you shall to the utmost of your power well and truly submit yourself unto and keep. So help you God.

Item.—It is ordained, that every person or persons of the said society using any manufacture, shall, before he be admitted to use the trade whereunto he shall have served as apprentice, present and bring in his masterpiece of work before the master and wardens of the said society, and that the same be allowed and approved of by them or any of them, upon pain that every person offending against this ordinance, or any branch thereof, shall forfeit, lose, and pay to the use aforesaid five marks for every month that he shall use his or their trade before he shall have brought in his or their masterpiece as aforesaid.

Item.—It is ordained and ordered, that the master, wardens, and assistants for the time being, or the greater part of them, shall at their courts of assistants have power according to their discretions to mitigate, qualify, and moderate all or any the fines, penalties, or forfeitures aforesaid, and that as the same shall be by them moderated, the same and every of them shall be paid and levied.

All which acts and ordinances in form aforesaid, specified at the request of the master and wardens of the said Company or Society of Glass Sellers aforesaid, by authority of the said Act of Parliament, we, the said Earl of Clarendon, Lord High Chancellor of England, Sir Robert Hide, Knight, Chief Justice for all pleas befort His Majesty to be holden, and Sir Orlando Bridgman, Knight and Baronet, Chief Justice of His Highness' Court of Common Pleas, have examined, and the same acts and ordinances do by these presents, as much as in us is and so far as we lawfully may ratify, confirm, and approve by these presents.

In witness whereof to these presents, we have subscribed our names and set our seals the twenty-eight day of November in the sixteenth year of the reign of our most gracious Sovereign Lord Charles the Second, by the Grace of God, of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, &c., Annoque Domini one thousand six hundred sixty and four.

Clarendon, C. (L.S.)
Rob. Hyde (L.S.)
Orl. Bridgman (L.S.)

Part II.—B.

Return B.—Admission to Membership.

1. State the qualifications for membership of the company, the several grades of membership of the company, and whether women are admitted to membership.
2. State the several modes in which the freedom of the company may be obtained, the circumstances entitling an applicant to admission under each mode respectively, and the fees payable in respect of admission under each mode respectively.
3. State whether persons exercising any particular trade are required by statute or otherwise to become free of the company. Is there any process by which members of such trade can become members of the company, and is there any process for compelling such persons to procure admission, and are such processes enforced, and to what extent? Is the freedom of the City of London in any and what way a condition precedent or subsequent to membership? Are there any members who are not free of the City of London? Do persons exercising any particular trade commonly become members of the company? If so, how many members of such trade are at present members of the company? What is the number of the members of the trade (if any) the name of which is borne by the company, who are members of the company?
4. Are freemen liable to disfranchisement, and, if so, for what reasons, and what is the mode of disfranchisement?
5. Is the livery of the company limited or unlimited in number? What are the qualifications for election to the livery, who are the electors thereto, and how do the elections thereto take place, and what fees are payable on election? Are liverymen liable to removal from the livery, and for what reasons?

1. Must be introduced by a member of the court. Nothing to prevent women being admitted.
2. Patrimony, servitude, and redemption.
Fees.—2*l.* 2*s.* servitude, 5*l.* 5*s.* redemption.
3. No.
Two members of the trade the name of which is borne by the company are members of the company.

4 and 5. The members of the governing body are liable to removal by a vote of a majority of master, wardens, and court of assistants, *vide* charter. The livery is limited to 120. Twenty guineas fees are payable on election. Freemen are admitted to the livery at the will of a majority of the master, wardens, and court of assistants, *vide* charter.

Part II.—C.

Return C.—Number of members.

State (1), the present number of freemen, (2) the present number of the livery, (3) the present number of other members, (4) the number of admissions to the freedom by each mode respectively, and (5) the number of calls to the livery which have respectively taken place during each of the last preceding 10 years.

11 freemen not liverymen, 51 liverymen.

1870	2
1871	2
1872	2
1873	7
1874	4
1875	7
1876	4
1877	—
1878	5
1879	8

Part II.—D.

Return D.—(1.) State the number of apprentices bound at the company's hall, or otherwise under the auspices of the company, during each of the last ten years. (2.) State how many have been bound during each of the last ten years to members following the trade (if any), the name of which is borne by the company. (3.) In what cases, and to what extent, have the fees or premiums of such apprentice been paid by the company?

None.

Part II.—E.

Return E.—Profits and Privileges:—

1. State with fullness what are the advantages, pecuniary or otherwise, incident to the position of a member of the company in each grade of membership, as (1.) a freeman, (2.) a liveryman, (3.) master, warden, or otherwise a member of the governing body.
2. State the sums paid on an average annually for the preceding ten years by the company to the members, according to the grades of membership mentioned above, and of what such sums consisted; whether (1.) fees, and of what nature, (2.) pensions, or (3.) other payments, specifying the nature of the same respectively.
3. What circumstances are in practice held to constitute a claim to a pension or donation? State the number of present pensioners and donees respectively, and the amounts paid to them as such respectively. How many pensioners and donees are connected with the trade (if any) the name of which is borne by the company.
4. (1.) What is the average standing of a member when he becomes a member of the governing body, and (2.) what is the average time for which a member continues on the governing body?
5. Does the company carry on any and what trade or manufacture with which its title is directly or indirectly connected? If so, what is the capital, and from what sources is it derived, and how are the profits (if any) divided or dealt with?

1. None beyond vote for election of Lord Mayor and Sheriffs and Members of Parliament.
2. None.
3. See Part IV., Return C.
4. (1.) This depends on the vacancies on the court. (2.) Life.
5. No trade.

PART III.—Officers and Servants.

A B and C.

Return A.—A list of the officers of the company, with a statement of the duties of each, the amount of his salary and emoluments, and whether or not he is a member of the company.

Return B.—A list of the servants of the company, with a statement of the duties of each, and of the amounts of their wages and other emoluments.

Return C.—A statement as to the mode in which the officers and servants of the company are respectively appointed.

A.—A Clerk. No salary. Fees on admission. Yes.
B.—No regular beadle or servants, paid small fees when required.
C.—By the court.

PART IV.—B.

B. 2.—A return of the balance of moneys in the hands of the company unappropriated in their accounts on the 31st December in each of the last preceding 10 years.

B. 3.—A return of the estimated value of the plate, pictures, furniture, and other property, at present on the premises of the company, or in their possession elsewhere.

B. 2.—Vide balance sheets.

B. 3.—250*l.*

GLASS SELLERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

PART IV.—C.

RETURN C.—(1). A list of any properties of which the company is trustee, with the names of the *cestui que trust* in each instance, the nature of the trust, the nature and description of the property, and a statement of the sums received by the company in respect of the same, and of the manner in which such sums have been expended or disposed of during each of the last 10 years.

RETURN C.—(2). A list of any properties of which the company is *cestui que trust*, with the names of the trustees in each instance, the nature of the trust, the nature and description of the property, and a statement of the sums received by the company in respect of the same during each of the last 10 years.

The company have no property specially bequeathed for any defined class of *cestui que trust*. The sole property of the company charged with any charitable trust is a sum of 800*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.* consols. This sum is based on a bequest of 200*l.* contained in the will of James Hayes, a member of the court of the company, which will bears date March 1821. By augmentations made by the voluntary contributions of the members of the company, the fund now consists of 800*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.*, the interest of which is, in the terms of the will of James Hayes, payable at the discretion of the master and wardens. The interest is divided between two widows of late members and one male freeman of the company. *Vide* return to Charity Commissioners.

PART IV.—D.

RETURN D.—A list of properties of any other description than those included in the preceding classes, together with a statement of the incomes derived therefrom by the company during each of the preceding ten years.

None.

PART IV.—E.

RETURN E.—Internal sources of income.

A list of the annual amounts received in each of the last 10 years in respect of (1) fees paid on admission to the freedom of the company, specifying the amounts paid in respect of each mode of admission thereto; (2) fines or fees paid on admission to the livery of the company; (3) fines or fees paid by members on coming on the court of the company; (4) fines or fees paid on promotion to the offices of warden, &c.; (5) any other internal sources of income, specifying the same.

See balance sheet.

PART IV.—F.

RETURN F.—(1.) The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them what has been the amount of the increase or decrease, from year to year, of the company's income during the last 10 years, and whether there is reason to expect any increase or decrease during the next 10 years, together with a statement of the reasons for such expectation.

RETURN F.—(2.) The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them whether there is reason to expect any permanent increase or decrease in value in any of the estates or properties of the company, and if so, to what extent, together with a statement for the reasons for such expectation.

See balance sheet.

PART IV.—G.

RETURN G.—The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them—

1. What is the system of management of the company's estates and property.
2. In what way, and by whom, the several receipts and payments are taken and made, and under what control?
3. In what way the company's accounts are audited?
4. Whether the company's accounts are published, or are accessible to all or any, and which, of the members of the company?

1 and 2. No property.
3. By the master, wardens, and court.
4. Any member of the company can see the books on application to the clerk.

PART IV.—H.

RETURN H.—A detailed statement of the income from all sources of the company during each of the preceding 10 years, a detailed statement of the company's expenditure during each of such 10 years, and a detailed statement of the assets and liabilities of the company at the end of each of the last 10 years.

1870.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Amount in hand				343	4	0	Banquet account	69	15	9
Subscriptions	37	16	0				Office expenses, including printing, postage, and stamps	30	13	7
Quarterage	2	4	0				Clerk's fees	2	2	0
Dinner tickets	16	8	0				Investment	181	10	0
				56	8	0	Balance	135	9	8
Fines				17	0	0				
Due to clerk				2	19	0				
				£419	11	0		£419	11	0

GLASS SELLERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

1871.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance	133	1	8			
	2	8	0			
				135	9	8
Admission fees				42	7	0
Subscriptions	36	14	0			
Quarterage	1	16	0			
Dinner tickets	39	12	0			
				78	2	0
Fines				17	0	0
				£272	18	8

	£	s.	d.
Banquet account	135	19	6
Clerk's fees	3	12	0
Office expenses, including printing, postage, and stamps	33	9	1
Balance	99	18	1
	£272	18	8

1872.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance				99	18	1
Admission fees (less clerk's fees, 2*l.*)				40	0	0
Subscriptions	84	0	0			
Quarterage	5	0	0			
Dinner tickets	51	0	0			
				140	0	0
Fines				28	0	0
				£307	18	1

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Banquet account				152	17	6
Clerk's fees	5	12	0			
Less	2	0	0			
				3	12	0
Gratuity to clerk				10	10	0
Grant towards window in Guildhall				10	10	0
Office expenses, including printing, postage, and stamps				27	1	6
Balance				103	7	1
				£307	18	1

1873.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance				103	7	1
Admissions				145	5	0
Subscriptions	48	6	0			
Quarterage	2	8	0			
Dinner tickets	38	4	0			
				88	18	0
Fines				36	11	6
				£374	1	7

	£	s.	d.
Banquet account	144	15	0
Clerk's fees	3	12	0
Prize for essay	3	3	0
Office expenses, including printing, postage, and stamps	49	12	10
Balance	172	18	9
	£374	1	7

1874.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance				172	18	9
Admissions				84	0	0
Subscriptions	63	0	0			
Quarterage	3	2	0			
Dinner tickets	114	0	6			
				180	2	6
Fines				26	0	6
				£463	1	9

	£	s.	d.
Banquet account	273	9	0
Clerk's fees	5	10	0
Office expenses, including printing, postage, and stamps	82	8	0
Balance	101	14	9
	£463	1	9

1875.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance				101	14	9
Admissions				161	15	0
Subscriptions	71	8	0			
Quarterage	4	2	0			
Dinner tickets	298	6	6			
				373	16	6
Fines				1	14	0
Sale of stock				92	11	0
				£743	17	3

	£	s.	d.
Banquet account	395	11	6
Clerk's fees	8	10	0
Exhibition expenses	106	6	3
Office expenses, including printing, postage, and stamps	58	11	0
Balance	174	18	6
	£743	17	3

1876.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance				174	18	6
Admissions	80	17	0			
	15	15	0			
				96	12	0
Subscriptions	90	6	0			
Quarterage	4	14	0			
Dinner tickets	268	6	6			
				363	6	6
Exhibition				31	10	0
Fines				30	10	0
Sale of stock				92	8	6
Dividend Abbott's scholarship				24	13	9
				£813	19	3

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Banquet account				362	11	0
Clerk's fees				5	5	0
Exhibition expenses				313	6	4
Office expenses, including printing, postage, and stamps				51	18	10
Balance:—	£	s.	d.			
General account	24	4	4			
Scholarship	56	13	9			
				80	18	1
				£813	19	3

GLASS SELLERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

1877.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Balance :—			Banquet account	202 4 6
General account	56 4 4		Clerk's fees	3 10 0
Scholarship	24 13 9		Exhibition account	9 5 10
		80 18 1	Office expenses, including printing, postage, and stamps	27 13 11
Admissions		17 2 6	Balance :—	
Subscriptions	58 16 0		General account £29 0 1	
Quarterage	3 0 0		Scholarship 74 1 3	
Dinner tickets	136 11 6			103 1 4
		198 7 6		
Dividend Abbott's scholarship	24 13 9			
Ditto	24 13 9			
		49 7 6		
		£345 15 7		£345 15 7

1878.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Balance	29 0 1		Banquet account	349 6 0
Scholarship	74 1 3		Clerk's fees	6 16 6
		103 1 4	„ gratuity	25 0 0
Admissions		126 0 0	Extra medals, exhibitors	6 17 6
Subscriptions, quarterage, and dinner tickets		310 3 0	Return of fee	5 5 0
Fines		36 5 0	Gift (charity)	6 1 6
Exhibition account		42 0 0	Office expenses, including printing, postage, and stamps	52 4 0
Dividend Abbott's scholarship	24 12 9		Scholarship (Hope)	50 0 0
Ditto	24 9 7		Petty Cash	10 0 0
		49 3 4	Balance :—	
			General account £81 17 7	
			Scholarship 73 4 7	
				155 2 2
		£666 12 8		£666 12 8

1879.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Balance :—			Banquet account	407 17 0
General account	81 17 7		Clerk's fees	15 14 6
Scholarship	73 4 7		„ gratuity	25 0 0
		155 2 2	Fee returned	5 5 0
Admissions		168 0 0	Office expenses, including printing, postage, and stamps	72 3 1
Fines		10 5 0	Scholarship (Hope)	50 0 0
Subscriptions and quarterage		54 18 0	Balance :—	
Dinner tickets		314 2 0	General account £103 3 0	
Dividend Abbott's scholarship	24 9 7		Scholarship 72 3 9	
Ditto	24 9 7			175 6 9
		48 19 2		
		£751 6 4		£751 6 4

PART IV.—K.

RETURN K.—POSITION IN RELATION TO UNIVERSITIES.

Has the company any relations with the Universities, or with any of the colleges in them? State the nature and extent of such relations. Has the company any scholarships or exhibitions tenable at any of the Universities in its gift? Give a list of such scholarships or exhibitions, with their respective values, and the periods for which they are respectively tenable; and state how the same are awarded, whether the competition is limited to relations of members, or whether persons so related have any preference.

In December 1875, Mr. John Abbott, then master of the company, desirous that the company during his year of office should be distinguished by some permanent and useful act, gave to the company one thousand pounds, Madras guaranteed 5*l.* per cent. railway stock, the interest thereof to be applied towards founding a scholarship at the City of London School in perpetuity, to be called, "The Abbott Scholarship," in honour of the head master the Rev. E. A. Abbott, D.D., of the City of London School, tenable for four years at either of the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge *cæteris paribus*, sons of freemen of the Glass Sellers' Company in the said school to have the preference. The first and present holder, Mr. Hope, is no relation or connexion of any member of the company.

PART IV.—L.

RETURN L.—CHURCH PATRONAGE.

1. Are there any ecclesiastical benefices in the gift of the company?
2. Give a list of such benefices, stating—
   a. The county were situated.
   b. The name of the parish or place.
   c. The net annual value of such benefice so near as it can be given, together with any other particulars affecting the value present or prospective of such benefice.
3. Has the company granted during the last 10 years any augmentations of income to the incumbents of such benefices; and if so, to what extent, and out of what funds? Has the company during such 10 years built or contributed, and to what extent, to the building of any, and what, churches or chapels, and where situated?

None.

Part IV.—M.

Return M.—General and Technical Education.

A statement as to whether the company does anything to subsidize or encourage education, whether general or technical, and a return of the means (if any) so employed, and of the amount expended on such objects during each of the last preceding 10 years.

The company held an exhibition of glass at the Alexandra Palace, 1876, at which medals, money prizes, and certificates were awarded, at a cost to the company of upwards of 400*l.*

APPENDIX A.

The Company gave considerable information to the Municipal Commissioners appointed in 1834. The income of the Company was then on an average 40*l.* a year.

APPENDIX B.

City of London Livery Companies Commission,
2, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.,
18th July 1882.

Sir,

Referring to the Circular sent by the Commissioners to the Worshipful Company of Glass Sellers, dated the 15th February, I have respectfully to ask the Court (1) what was the actual amount of interest arising from the Hayes bequest and its augmentations for the year 1879 (see Return, Part IV. C.), (2) whether this sum is included in the return of expenditure for that year with which the Court has favoured the Commissioners.

I am, &c.,
H. D. Warr,
Secretary.

R. H. Evans, Esq.,
Clerk to the Glass Sellers' Company.

Worshipful Company of Glass Sellers,
58, Gracechurch Street, E.C.,
21st July 1882.

Sir,

In reply to your inquiry of the 18th inst., I am directed to inform you that the dividends on the Charity Fund in 1879 were in May 11*l.* 15*s.* and in October 11*l.* 15*s.* The Charity Fund is not included in the General Expenditure.

I am, &c.,
R. H. Evans,
Clerk.

H. D. Warr, Esq.,
&c. &c.

GLAZIERS' COMPANY.

The Returns of this Company were made under protest.

PART I.—FOUNDATION AND OBJECT.

Returns A to H, both inclusive, and also I.

RETURN A.—A statement of the date, ascertained or probable, of the foundation of the company, and of the circumstances, so far as they can be discovered from its documents of foundation or archives, in which the company had its origin.

RETURN B.—A list of the charters, charters of inspeximus, and other instruments of a similar nature, whether originals or copies, which have been at any time in the possession of the company, together with an abstract of the purport of each, regard being specially had to any evidence which it may contain as to the object of the foundation of the company.

RETURN C.—A list of any trust deeds "founding, regulating, or affecting" the company, with the date of each, the names of the parties thereto, and an abstract of the purport of each.

RETURN D.—A list with dates of any "decrees of court," whether of the Courts of Common Law or of Chancery, or of any acts of the Court of Aldermen or of the Court of Common Council, "regulating or affecting" the company, with a statement of the effect of each decision.

RETURN E.—A list of any other documents, not included in the descriptions in the preceding returns, which "found, regulate, or affect" the company, with dates and an abstract of the effect of each.

RETURN F.—A concise history of the company, from the time of its foundation to the present day, with special reference to the inquiry contained in the commission as to "the objects for which the company "was founded," and "how far those objects are now being carried into effect."

RETURN G.—Has the company a licence in mortmain? When was such licence granted (referring to the document by description)? What is its extent, and to what extent is it now exhausted?

RETURN H.—Is there vested in the company and how, whether by charter, statute, order of the Court of Aldermen, act of Common Council, or otherwise, any right of exercising superintendence over, or any duty or discretion to encourage in any way, any and what art, trade or business? State the nature and local limits of such control. In what manner and to what extent is such control now exercised? If such control is not now exercised, state the circumstances under which its exercise has fallen into desuetude.

RETURN I.—A list of the charities, eleemosynary, educational, or otherwise, which are under the management of the company, stating in each case the name of the founder, the date and nature of the benefaction, its original and its present value, and the purposes to which the funds have been applied for each of the last preceding 10 years.

A.—By Royal Charter of King Charles I., dated the 6th November, in the 13th year of his reign, after stating that the ancient fraternity of the mystery or art of Glaziers, London, had theretofore made many good orders for the regulating themselves and their trade which had from time to time been improved and enlarged in the reigns of several princes, but that they were not sufficiently incorporated: The said charter incorporated the then present freemen of that trade within the City of London and five miles compassing the same, into one body corporate or politic by the name of the wardens and commonalty of the mystery or art of Glaziers and Painters of Glass, with power to make rules and orders for the good government of their society, and to impose punishment by fine, or otherwise, upon offenders.

The foregoing charter appears to have been surrendered in the first year of the reign of King James II., and thereupon a new charter was issued for the same purpose.

B.—The originals of the two before recited charters.

A copy of the acts, ordinances, byelaws, orders, and constitutions, made by the master, wardens, and assistants of the art or mystery of Glaziers of the City of London, at a court of assistants by them held at Loriners' Hall, London, on the 19th day of February, in the 23rd year of the reign of our sovereign lord George II., in the year 1749, in pursuance of the powers given them by the charter of incorporation granted to the Company of Glaziers of the said city, and approved by the then Lord Chancellor and Lord Chief Justices of the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas.

C.—None.

D.—None.

E.—None.

F.—It appears by the accounts of the company that for a great many years the company exercised a salutary and controlling influence over the trade of Glaziers by defining the quality of materials to be used and the prices to be charged for them, but since workmen have been permitted to call themselves Glaziers without supplying any evidence of having served their apprenticeship the salutary influence has considerably diminished. The company has no difficulty in keeping up its constitution by suitable masters, wardens, and court of assistants. Of late years the number of freemen by redemption has increased, and those by servitude have diminished.

G.—No.

H.—The reply to Return F supplies all the information the court can give on the subject.

I.—*Abraham Wall's Charity.*—Founded by his will, 12th September 1638. Forty shillings yearly to be distributed unto four aged poor women of the company; 2*s.* 6*d.* each quarterly, obtained by a rentcharge on hereditaments in Ironmonger Lane, in the City of London, belonging to the Mercers' Company, payable yearly at Michaelmas.

This rentcharge is received without addition, but with a deduction of 4*s.* per annum for land tax, and is distributed to eight decayed freemen of the company, or their widows, who receive 8*l.* annually.

Robert Taynton's Charity.—Founded by his will, 24th April 1679. Five pounds per annum for the relief of so many poor widows or decayed freemen of the company as they should think fit, and not to be employed for other purposes. The charity is derived from a rentcharge on a messuage, No. 334, St. Margaret's Hill, Southwark, belonging to Mr. Cleggett, who occupies the same. The annuity is payable yearly at Michaelmas, and does not increase but is diminished by 12*s.* 5*d.* deducted for land tax. The balance, 4*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.*, is distributed in manner aforesaid.

John Oliver's Charity.—Founded by his will, 19th March 1699; 3*l.* per annum by half yearly payments to be distributed to three poor widows of the company, derivable from a rentcharge on messuage No. 90, Queen Street, Cheapside, belonging to one W. W. Browne. This sum is paid without addition or deduction, and is distributed in manner aforesaid.

Vollett and Knight's Charity.

Vollett's Charity.—Founded by his will, 6th March 1724; 3*l.* per annum by half yearly payments, for the use of the poor of the company, derivable from a rent charge on a messuage devised to his daughter, Elizabeth

Knight, being in Crown Court, near Holliwell Court, Shoreditch.

This charity is merged into—

Elizabeth Knight's Charity.—Founded by her will, 28th January 1729, when she devised the whole of the aforesaid Crown Court premises to the company, and the rents of same were to be divided among such poor freemen or their widows as said company should think fit, each of such to be paid 10*s.* The rent of the said house, amounting to 19*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*, after deducting property tax, was disbursed in the manner aforesaid up to June 1873, when they were sold to the Metropolitan Board of Works for the net sum of 915*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.*, which was invested in consols by order of the High Court of Justice, producing an annual income of 27*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*, which was duly disbursed as before. On 19th March 1879, under an order of Vice-Chancellor Hall, dated 6th December 1878, upon a petition of the company, 892*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, part of aforesaid consols, producing on sale 869*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.*, was invested by the said company in purchase of freehold ground rents, viz., a profit rental of 37*l.* 16*s.* per annum, secured in equal rentals of 6*l.* 6*s.* each upon six messuages, Nos. 43, 45, 47, 49, Evershot Road, and Nos. 27, 29, Marriott Road, Tollington Park, Islington. The balance of said consols was partly absorbed by payment of the extra costs of said company, incurred by them on said sale above costs allowed on taxation, and the small residue was carried to the general account of said company. The present income is 37*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.*, after deducting 15*s.* 8*d.* property tax, which is disbursed as aforesaid.

The total annual receipts of the company for charitable purposes is :—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Wall's Gift	1	16	0
Taynton's Gift	4	7	7
Oliver's ,,	3	0	0
Vollett and Knight	37	0	4
	46	3	11
The company pays eight pensioners 8*l.* per annum each	64	0	0

PART II.—A.

Constitution and Privileges of Membership.

Return A.—Governing Body.

1. State the present constitution of the governing body of the company, whether such constitution is according to the charter, and if not, in what respects such constitution varies therefrom, and when and how such alteration was made.
2. State the qualifications for membership of the governing body of the company, the time and periods of election, and the qualifications of the voters at elections to the governing body.
3. State the functions of the governing body, and of the different members of the same respectively, and whether the members of the governing body pay any, and what fees or fines on admission thereto, and whether they are paid any, and what salaries or amounts in respect of their services respectively.
4. State the nature of the business which comes before the governing body of the company, the method adopted in transacting it, the times at which the governing body meets for business purposes, the way in which the opinions of the members are taken, and whether the resolutions and decisions of the governing body are published, or are otherwise accessible to any or all, and which of, the members of the company.
5. State whether the members of the governing body are liable to suspension, or removal, on any, and what grounds, and by what method such suspension or removal is effected.
6. Has the company any byelaws sanctioned by the Courts of Law or Chancery, or by the Courts of Aldermen or Common Council, or otherwise. State the effect of such byelaws.

1. By the aforesaid charter of James II. it is enacted "That from henceforth for ever there may and shall be "*one* of the commonalty of the art or mystery aforesaid, "in manner as hereafter in these presents is mentioned, to be chosen, who shall be and shall be named "master of the said art or mystery of glaziers. And "also that likewise there may and shall be *two* of the "commonalty of the art and mystery aforesaid, in "manner as hereafter in these presents is mentioned, "to be chosen, which shall be and shall be named "wardens of the art or mystery of glaziers of the city "of London aforesaid. And also that there may and "shall be *eighteen* or more of the commonalty of the "art or mystery aforesaid, to be chosen in form here-"after in these presents mentioned, which shall be and "shall be named assistants of the art or mystery of "glaziers of the city of London aforesaid, and from "time to time they shall be assistants and helpers to "the said master and wardens for the time being in all "cases, businesses, and matters touching the said com-"monalty of the art or mystery of glaziers." And our further pleasure is that the said company and their successors from henceforth for ever shall have one honest and discreet person to be clerk to the said master, wardens, and commonalty, and a proviso is added that no person shall be elected master, wardens, assistants, or clerk of the said company, who doth not hold communion with the Church of England by law established, and who shall not within six months have received the Sacrament accordingly, and that they shall respectively take the oaths prescribed. The present constitution of the company is in conformity with the charter, except only that the number of assistants does not always amount to 18, and that the requirements respecting communion with the Church of England are not enforced.

2. The only qualification for membership is that the candidate must be a liveryman of the company.

The times for election of master and wardens is on St. Matthew's day; assistants may be elected by the court at any of their meetings.

The qualification for voters is that they must be assistants.

3. The functions of the governing body of the company consist of the election, when necessary, of the various officers and servants of the company; to admit to the freedom and livery of the company any fresh member; to discuss, and if decided upon, order the change of any investment of the company, or any fresh investments, &c.; to receive and approve the accounts of the renter warden; to elect and pay pensioners in conformity with the charitable bequests of the company. The master presides over all meetings of the court, with the assistance of the wardens, and the finances of the company are managed entirely by the renter warden. The fee payable on becoming an assistant is 10*l.* 10*s.*, and on becoming renter warden of the company is 9*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*

They receive no salaries.

4. This has been already described in No. 3.

The courts meet on the feast of the Conversion of St. Paul, on St. Mark's day, St. Peter's day, St. Matthew's day, St. Andrew's day, and on Lord Mayor's day.

The court votes by show of hands.

The resolutions of the court are not published, except when they direct the election of pensioners; and no application for inspection of their minutes has been made to the present clerk, who has held office for upwards of 40 years.

5. The assistants may be removed for non-appearance for a period of 18 calendar months at the court when summoned, or for departing without leave, not having a good reason. Also, for evil government, misbehaviour, or for any other just and reasonable cause.

6. The following is an epitome of the byelaws of the company :—

1. Court of assistants appointed.
   How to be summoned.
   How often to be held.
2. Master and wardens to take an oath of office.
   The office to continue for one year.
3. Master and wardens to account.
   Master or wardens refusing the office.
   If master, to pay 10*l.* If upper warden, 15*l.* If renter warden, 20*l.*, and may be dismissed the court.
4. Renter warden to pay a fine of 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, and to give bond to account, &c. Conditions of the bond.
5. Renter warden to have a security.
6. Dinner on St. Matthew's day.
   Renter warden to pay 5*l.* 6*s.* towards the dinner, or forfeit 10*l.*
7. Master and wardens to account on St. Andrew's day.
8. Assistants dying or removing, the court to choose others out of livery.
   To pay 3*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* on taking office.
   Refusing to take office forfeits 25*l.*
9. Master warden or assistants not appearing when summoned or departing the court without leave, forfeits, if master or wardens, 2*s.* 6*d.*, if assistants, 1*s.*
10. Assistants revealing debates of the company forfeit, first offence 20*s.*, second offence 40*s.*, third 100*s.*, and be discharged the court.
11. Assistants absenting 18 calendar months not having served master or warden, to forfeit 15*l.*, and may be removed from being an assistant.
12. Election of stewards. Steward to provide a dinner on Lord Mayor's day, or pay a fine of 6*l.* Refusing to serve or fine, forfeit 15*l.*
13. Election of liverymen.
14. Proof piece.
15. The trade to be carried on in open shops, not private places.
16. Members not to hawk.
17. Power to search and oversee materials in the trade, regulations in lead work, deceits in trade, penalties on offenders, persons resisting the search forfeit 5*l.*
18. Persons whose houses are searched to pay 4*d.*
19. Election of clerk and beadle.
20. Clerk to make all indentures.
21. Apprentices to be enrolled.
22. Assignment of apprentices to be made by the clerk.
23. Private bindings, indentures, &c.
24. Quarterage.
25. Members summoned, to pay quarterage. Not attending, to forfeit for first offence 5*s.*, second 10*s.*, third 15*s.*
26. Members to attend when summoned.
27. Members to be of civil behaviour.
29. Who may carry on the business.
30. Oaths, how to be administered.
31. Fines, penalties, &c., may be mitigated.
32. Repeal of former byelaws, and how fines, penalties, &c., to be recovered.

Part II.—B.

Return B.—Admission to membership.

1. State the qualification for membership of the Company, the several grades of membership of the Company, and whether women are admitted to membership.
2. State the several modes in which the freedom of the Company may be obtained, the circumstances entitling an applicant to admission under each mode respectively, and the fees payable in respect of admission under each mode respectively.
3. State whether persons exercising any particular trade are required by statute or otherwise to become free of the Company. Is there any process by which members of such trade can become members of the Company, and is there any process for compelling such persons to procure admission, and are such processes enforced, and to what extent? Is the freedom of the City of London in any and what way a condition precedent or subsequent to membership? Are there any members who are not free of the City of London? Do persons exercising any particular trade commonly become members of the Company? If so, how many members of such trade are at present members of the Company? What is the number of the members of the trade (if any) the name of which is borne by the Company, who are members of the Company?
4. Are freemen liable to disfranchisement, and if so, for what reasons, and what is the mode of disfranchisement?
5. Is the livery of the Company limited or unlimited in number? What are the qualifications for election to the livery, who are the electors thereto, and how do the elections thereto take place, and what fees are payable on election? Are liverymen liable to removal from the livery, and for what reasons?

1.—Adult males may become freemen, liverymen, assistants, wardens, and master. Women are not admitted.

2.—Sons of freemen, apprentices to freemen who have served seven years, and such other persons as the court may approve are eligible as freemen of the company. The fees payable are on :—

	£	s.	d.
I. On apprenticeship	0	11	0
II. On freedom by patrimony or servitude	2	3	6
III. On freedom by redemption	15	15	0
IV. On taking up livery	8	0	0
V. Liverymen, before becoming assistants, have to pay a steward's fee of	6	0	0

3.—The byelaws of the company, which have been before abstracted, set out all requirements as to practising trades and enforcing obedience. These byelaws have not been enforced for many years.

4.—No freeman of this company has ever been disfranchised.

5.—The livery of the company is unlimited, and all freemen are entitled to take up their livery on payment of the before-mentioned fines. None have ever been removed.

6.—None.

7.—(Called on this Form, Return D.) No.

Part II.—C.

Return C.—Number of members.

State (1) the present number of freemen, (2) the present number of the livery, (3) the present number of other members, (4) the number of admissions to the freedom by each mode respectively, and (5) the number of calls to the livery which have respectively taken place during each of the last preceding 10 years.

1. The present number of freemen is 15.
2. The present number of the livery is 32.
3. The present number of other members is—1 master, 2 wardens, 13 assistants.

GLAZIERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

4. The number of admissions to the freedom of the company for the last 10 years has been—

1870.		1871.		1872.		1873.		1874.		1875.		1876.		1877.		1878.		1879.	
Redemption.	Patrimony.	R.	P.	R.	P.	R.	P.	R.	P.	R.	P.	R.	P.	R.	P.	R.	P.	R.	P.
0	0	2	0	2	1	2	1	6	1	14	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	2	0

5. The number of calls to the livery during the last 10 years has been—

1870	None.	1875	Thirteen.
1871	Three.	1876	None.
1872	Two.	1877	Two.
1873	Two.	1878	One.
1874	Seven.	1879	Two.

PART II.—E.

RETURN E.—Profits and privileges.

1. State with fulness what are the advantages, pecuniary or otherwise, incident to the position of a member of the company in each grade of membership, as (1) a freeman, (2) a liveryman, (3) master, warden, or otherwise a member of the governing body.
2. State the sums paid on an average annually for the preceding 10 years by the company to the members according to the grades of membership mentioned above, and of what such sums consisted, whether (1) fees, and of what nature, (2) pensions, or (3) other payments, specifying the nature of the same respectively.
3. What circumstances are in practice held to constitute a claim to a pension or donation? State the number of present pensioners and donees respectively, and the amounts paid to them as such respectively. How many pensioners and donees are connected with the trade (if any) the name of which is borne by the company?
4. (1) What is the average standing of a member when he becomes a member of the governing body, and (2) what is the average time for which a member continues on the governing body?
5. Does the company carry on any and what trade or manufacture with which its title is directly or indirectly connected? If so, what is the capital and from what sources is it derived, and how are the profits (if any) divided or dealt with?

1. The municipal and political advantages of the members of the company are regulated by public and general statutes.

No pecuniary or other advantage is incident to the position of a member of the company except a small fee of 10*s.* paid to the members of the court of assistants at each meeting at which they are present.

2. See ante.

3. If more than one applicant for a pension their cases are decided according to the urgency of their necessity. There are at present eight pensioners of 8*l.* per annum each, two men and six women.

4. This has varied so greatly that no average can be fairly struck. The probability is for present members of the company an average of 10 to 15 years.

5. No.

PART III.—OFFICERS AND SERVANTS.

RETURN A.—A list of the officers of the company, with a statement of the duties of each, the amount of his salary and emoluments, and whether or not he is a member of the company.

RETURN B.—A list of the servants of the company, with a statement of the duties of each, and of the amounts of their wages and other emoluments.

RETURN C.—A statement as to the mode in which the officers and servants of the company are respectively appointed.

A. The officers of the company consist of the clerk, who is a member of the company, and the beadle.

The duties of the CLERK consist in carrying out the requirements of the charter, summoning and attending the court, preparing the accounts, list of voters, charity returns, and whatever else may transpire, and he is paid a salary of 30*l.* per annum.

The duties of the BEADLE consist in collecting quarterage and attending the court and Guildhall, and he is paid a salary of 15*l.* per annum. He is a member of the company.

B. There are none.

C. By open voting at any meeting of the company.

PART IV.—RETURN B.

RETURN B. 1.—List of Moneys belonging to the Glaziers' Company, invested in Government or other Stocks, Shares, Funds, or Securities.

Amount of Stock, &c.	Description of Stock.	Source from whence arising, *e.g.*, gift with name of donor, bequest, with name of testator, sale of lands and which, &c.	In what Name standing, *e.g.*, Company, Chancery Division of High Court of Justice, &c.	To what Account belonging, *e.g.*, any particular fund or trust account.	Net Annual Receipt.		
					£	*s.*	*d.*
500	2½ per cent.	The company's general assets	Bank of England	Glaziers' Company	12	10	0
3,700	New Zealand bonds.	Produce of sale of real estate in Thames Street and Queen Street, London, which was purchased by the company on 6th June 1671 for 490*l.*	The bonds are at the Bank of England.	Ditto	185	0	0
136	New Zealand stock.	Repayment of New Zealand bonds	Ditto	Ditto	5	8	9

Part IV.—Return B—*continued.*

B. 2.—A return of the balance of moneys in the hands of the company, unappropriated in their accounts on the 31st December, in each of the last preceding 10 years.

B. 3.—A return of the estimated value of the plate, pictures, furniture, and other property, at present on the premises of the company, or in their possession elsewhere.

B. 2.—The balance of moneys in the hands of the company for the last 10 years has been as follows :—

	£ s. d.
1870	225 5 10
1871	256 3 9
1872	200 16 1
1873	214 4 0
1874	288 5 6
1875	373 19 1
1876	103 16 4
1877	103 16 4
1878	150 9 1
1879	204 9 11

B. 3.—The company has no other silver or plate than the seal, the beadle's staff, and the master's jewel.

They have also the arms of the company, and some worn-out banners, and a table cover bearing the date of 1646.

Part IV.—Return E.

Return E.—Internal sources of income.

A list of the annual amounts received in each of the last 10 years in respect of (1) fees paid on admission to the freedom of the company, specifying the amounts paid in respect of each mode of admission thereto; (2) fines or fees paid on admission to the livery of the company; (3) fines or fees paid by members on coming on the court of the company; (4) fines or fees paid on promotion to the offices of warden, &c.; (5) any other internal sources of income, specifying the same.

1. The amounts received for fees on admissions to the company during last 10 years, have been as follows :—

1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
—	8 7 0	8 7 0	6 7 0	27 4 6	54 5 6	4 3 6	31 10 0	15 15 0	31 10 0

2. Amounts received for fees on taking the livery.

1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
—	24 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	48 0 0	96 0 0	8 0 0	16 0 0	8 0 0	16 0 0

3. Amounts received for fees on becoming members of the court.

1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
10 10 0	—	—	10 10 0	31 10 0	21 0 0	10 10 0	10 10 0	10 10 0	10 10 0

4. Amounts received for fees on promotion to the office of warden.

1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
—	9 18 4	9 18 4	—	—	9 18 4	9 18 4	9 18 4	9 18 4	9 18 4

5. Amounts received from other sources, *i.e.*, fees on becoming stewards, and proof pieces, quarterings, &c.

1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
4 8 0	3 16 4	5 3 4	11 7 4	17 4 8	17 4 8	9 10 8	29 1 4	16 14 8	17 1 4

Part IV.—Return F.

Return F.—(1.) The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them what has been the amount of the increase or decrease, from year to year, of the company's income during the last 10 years, and whether there is reason to expect any increase or decrease during the next 10 years, together with a statement of the reasons for such expectation.

Return F.—(2.) The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them whether there is reason to expect any permanent increase or decrease in value in any of the estates or properties of the company, and if so, to what extent, together with a statement for the reasons for such expectation.

1. The Return H. shows all particulars of income and the varieties thereof. The difference arises exclusively from the varying numbers of admissions to the company, and there is no possibility of anticipating the future, which may be seriously affected by the result of the Commission.

2. The company has no estates which will vary in value for the next 80 years.

Part IV.—Return G.

Return G.—The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them—

1. What is the system of management of the company's estates and property ?
2. In what way, and by whom, the several receipts and payments are taken and made, and under what control ?
3. In what way the company's accounts are audited ?
4. Whether the company's accounts are published, or are accessible to all or any, and which of the members of the company ?

1. There are no estates to manage.

2. The renter warden of the company for the time being has the entire management of the accounts.

3. By three auditors elected from the court each year.

4. The company's accounts are not published, but are accessible to all members of the court.

Part IV.—Return H.

Return H.—A detailed statement of the income from all sources of the company during each of the preceding 10 years, a detailed statement of the company's expenditure during each of such 10 years, and a detailed statement of the assets and liabilities of the company at the end of each of the last 10 years.

The following is a detailed statement of the income from all sources of the company for the last 10 years, and also of the expenditure of the company for the like period.

INCOME.

——	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To fees on becoming freemen, liverymen, &c. &c. of the company, as detailed in Return E.	14 18 0	46 11 8	39 8 8	44 4 4	123 19 2	198 18 6	42 2 6	96 19 8	60 18 0	84 19 3
To amount of interest received on investments as per Return B 1.	101 3 8	200 15 3	197 1 6	199 11 3	200 8 1	200 16 4	210 1 3	209 17 0	207 6 5	200 14 6
To amount of charities as per Return I.	18 19 5	48 15 3	28 15 3	23 19 0	37 15 4	36 8 1	36 7 0	36 5 11	36 3 7	22 12 5
To sundry receipts (tickets for visitors	30 0 0*	10 0 0	8 10 0	7 10 0	7 10 0	9 10 0	8 10 0	12 0 0	6 0 0	9 10 0

EXPENDITURE.

By payments to the court	21 5 0	31 0 0	26 10 0	26 10 0	29 10 0	29 10 0	34 10 0	34 0 0	36 10 0	36 10 0
Do. to pensioners	61 0 0	62 0 0	60 0 0	62 16 0	64 0 0	68 4 0	62 0 0	56 0 0	56 0 0	56 0 0
Do. for dinners	89 4 0	103 4 3	115 7 0	120 10 4	150 4 9	160 6 0	179 4 0	185 18 6	196 8 8	189 14 6
Do. for salaries	36 14 10	42 0 0	42 0 0	42 0 0	42 0 0	32 10 0	45 0 0	45 0 0	45 0 0	45 0 0
Do. for freedom stamps	Nil.	6 0 0	6 0 0	4 0 0	19 0 0	39 0 0	3 0 0	6 0 0	3 0 0	6 0 0
Do. for sundries	4 4 9	8 9 0	3 17 11	5 9 10	6 9 10	11 8 10	7 11 9	24 8 8	12 19 6	26 15 3
Do. for contribution	5 5 0	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	7 15 0	23 2 0	2 2 0	12 12 0	Nil.
Do. for printing	0 10 6	0 10 6	0 10 6	0 10 6	0 10 6	3 5 6	0 11 2	1 13 6	2 5 0	3 10 6

* Including 25*l.* for compensation for damage done by a sewage overflow.

PART V.—REFORM.

Reform.

The Commissioners, being bound to report to Her Majesty "What measures (if any) are, in their "judgment, expedient and necessary for improving or altering the constitution of the companies, or the "appropriation or administration of the property or revenues thereof," respectfully invite the attention of the officers of the company to this part of the Commission.

The Commissioners will be very glad to receive and consider any suggestions respecting this part of the Commission with which the officers of the companies may do the Commissioners the honour of favouring them.

The court can only suggest that a carefully considered system of apprenticeship should be made compulsory, and that the burden of enforcing the system should be entrusted to the companies.

A system of valuable prizes for technical skill would be desirable where funds exist to sustain such a method of improving the talents of artizans.

APPENDIX A.

This Company sent no returns to the Commissioners appointed in 1834.

GLOVERS' COMPANY.

This Company made no return. The following correspondence passed between the Commission and the Company :—

City of London Livery Companies' Commission,
2, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.,
15th February 1882.

SIR,

The Commissioners desire me to request you to draw the attention of the Court of the Worshipful Company of Glovers to the fact that, though about a year and a half has now elapsed since the date at which the Commissioners requested the Court to furnish them with information, the Commissioners have not as yet had the honour to receive any information from the Court.

The Commissioners desire me to add that they regret this delay, and that they must beg that they may be informed definitely within a month from this date whether the Court of the Glovers' Company intends to send in returns, and at what date the Commissioners may expect to receive them.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
H. D. WARR,
Secretary.

The Clerk of
The Worshipful Company of Glovers.

City of London Livery Companies' Commission,
2, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.
85, Gracechurch Street,
9th March 1882.

SIR,

I have to acknowledge your letter of the 15th ulto., and in reply have to refer you to my letter of the 6th September last.*

The funds possessed by the Glovers' Company consist of 2,000*l.* Consols and 1,800*l.* Reduced Stock.

Yours obediently,
(Signed) F. W. THOMAS,
Clerk to the Glovers' Company.

H. D. Warr, Esq.,
&c., &c.

* A letter stating that the Company declined to make returns.

GOLD AND SILVER WYRE DRAWERS' COMPANY.

PART I.—FOUNDATION AND OBJECT.

RETURNS A. to H.

RETURN A.—A statement of the date, ascertained or probable, of the foundation of the Company, and of the circumstances, so far as they can be discovered from its documents of foundation or archives, in which the Company had its origin.

RETURN B.—A list of the charters, charters of inspeximus, and other instruments of a similar nature, whether originals or copies, which have been at any time in the possession of the Company, together with an abstract of the purport of each, regard being specially had to any evidence which it may contain as to the object of the foundation of the Company.

RETURN C.—A list of any trust deeds "founding, regulating, or affecting" the Company, with the date of each, the names of the parties thereto, and an abstract of the purport of each.

RETURN D.—A list with dates of any "decrees of Court," whether of the Courts of Common Law or of Chancery, or of any acts of the Court of Aldermen or of the Court of Common Council, "regulating or affecting" the Company, with a statement of the effect of each decision.

RETURN E.—A list of any other documents, not included in the descriptions in the preceding returns, which "found, regulate, or affect" the Company, with dates and an abstract of the effect of each.

RETURN F.—A concise history of the Company, from the time of its foundation to the present day, with special reference to the inquiry contained in the commission as to "the objects for which the Company was founded," and "how far those objects are now being carried into effect."

RETURN G.—Has the Company a licence in mortmain? When was such licence granted (referring to the document by description)? What is its extent, and to what extent is it now unexhausted?

RETURN H.—Is there vested in the Company, and how, whether by charter, statute, order of the Court of Aldermen, act of Common Council, or otherwise, any right of exercising superintendence over, or any duty or discretion to encourage in any way, any and what art, trade, or business? State the nature and local limits of such control. In what manner and to what extent is such control now exercised? If such control is not now exercised, state the circumstances under which its exercise has fallen into desuetude.

A.—The art or trade of Gold and Silver Wyre Drawers is one of antiquity and importance.

It appears that in the reign of James I., in consequence of a patent granted by the king, the Gold and Silver Wyre Drawers of that day attempted to bring over from France artizans to work the trade. The goldsmiths, however, rose in arms, declaring the king was not doing what was conducive to the best interests of the kingdom, and the Lord Mayor and aldermen were called upon to act in the matter, and in the end the king withdrew the patent, and the trade continued undisturbed.

The charter under which the Company now exists was granted by 5 William and Mary, 1693, for the better regulation, encouragement, and improvement of the said trade, and was the result of a petition by the persons using the trade in and about the City of London, and who were freemen of the said trade.

B.—16th June, 5 William and Mary, 1693. By charter of this date it is granted that the freemen of the trade, art, and mystery of Gold and Silver Wyre Drawers, and all others exercising, or who should thereafter exercise the trade, art, or mystery of drawing and flatting of gold and silver wyre, and making and spinning of gold and silver thread and stuff within the Cities of London and Westminster, the borough of Southwark, and all other places within three miles distant from the same, should be from thenceforth a body politic and corporate by the beforementioned style.

The charter directs that all persons using the trade, art, and mystery of gold and silver wyre drawing within the said limits shall become members of the Company, and ample powers are given for the management of the trade.

C.—There are none.

D.—17th October 1700. The orders, acts, and ordinances made by the Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the Company at a full court of assistants held on the 19th January 1699 were allowed by the Lord Keeper and Chief Justices of the Common Pleas.

The byelaws direct the election of the Master, Wardens, and Assistants in manner prescribed by the charter, but in addition give the master or senior warden a double or casting vote.

18th July 1780. The Court of Aldermen granted a livery to the Company. By the grant it is enacted that the Company shall be subject to the several orders of the Court of Aldermen, and it was further enacted that the charter and byelaws of the Company should be enrolled amongst the records of the city.

E.—There are no other documents beyond those already mentioned, except the byelaws of the Company, made at the meeting of the Court of Assistants according to power given by charter in that behalf.

F.—By charter of 5 William and Mary (the charter under which the Company now exists) it was granted that the freemen of the art and mystery of drawing and flatting of gold and silver wyre, and making and spinning of gold and silver thread and stuff within the cities of London and Westminster, the borough of Southwark, and all other places within 30 miles distant from the same should from thenceforth for ever be one body corporate and politic in deed, fact, and name, by the above style. Powers are given by the charter to control the said trade within the above limits, and also for the reformation and punishment of abuses; also to make rules for the goodness of wares, and to search for defective wares.

The orders, acts, and ordinances of the Company made on 19th January 1699 were allowed by the Lord Keeper and the Chief Justices on the 17th October 1700.

At a Court of Assistants held on the 12th November 1761 a byelaw was made enlarging the number of apprentices to be had at any one time by employers.

The livery was granted by the Court of Aldermen on the 18th July 1780 on the recommendation of the committee appointed to consider the petition of the Company in that behalf.

The objects for which the Company was founded were up to very recent years rigorously enforced. Latterly, however, owing to the increase of population and the alterations in the habits of society since the charter was granted, it is not deemed expedient to enforce the rights of the Company, although at the same time the Company has not abandoned any part of its controlling, searching, or other powers.

G.—The Company has a licence in mortmain which was granted to them under their charter.

The licence is not limited in its extent.

The Company do not at the present time hold anything under the said licence.

H.—By the charter (5 William and Mary) there is vested in the Company power to control the art and mystery of drawing and flatting of gold and silver wyre, and making and spinning of gold and silver thread and stuff in the cities of London and Westminster, the borough of Southwark, and within 30 miles distant therefrom.

The nature of the power is large, the Company having the right not to allow any person to act in the trade but those duly qualified, to punish and reform abuses and deceits in the trade, to search and seize defective wares, &c.

The Company do not now, for reasons already stated, think it expedient to enforce the power given them, although they have not abandoned any part thereof.

The Company still takes a lively interest in the trade, as will be seen from the fact that they have for some time past had under their consideration the subject of holding an exhibition of the work of the trade for the purpose of assisting technical education in connexion therewith.

PART I.—Charities.

Return I.—A list of the charities, eleemosynary, educational or otherwise, which are under the management of the Company, stating in each case the name of the founder, the date and nature of the benefaction, its original and its present value, and the purposes to which the funds have been applied for each of the last preceding 10 years.

The Company has only one charity in which it is in any way interested.

Christian Russell, by her will dated 20th September 1723, gave to trustees the sum of 100*l.* upon trust with directions that the interest of the said money should be yearly paid to five poor widows of deceased freemen of the Company.

This money has been invested in 3 per cent. reduced annuities, and the proceeds paid yearly to such poor widows as are entitled to receive it.

At present there are only three applicants for the money, but if two more poor widows of freemen applied they would of course be allowed to participate in accordance with the terms of the will.

PART II.—A.—Constitution and Privileges of Membership.

Return A.—Governing Body.

1. State the present constitution of the Governing Body of the Company, whether such constitution is according to the charter, and if not, in what respects such constitution varies therefrom, and when and how such alteration was made.
2. State the qualifications for membership of the Governing Body of the Company, the time and periods of election, and the qualifications of the voters at elections to the Governing Body.
3. State the functions of the Governing Body, and of the different members of the same respectively, and whether the members of the Governing Body pay any, and what fees or fines on admission thereto, and whether they are paid any, and what salaries or amounts in respect of their services respectively.
4. State the nature of the business which comes before the Governing Body of the Company, the method adopted in transacting it, the times at which the Governing Body meets for business purposes, the way in which the opinions of the members are taken, and whether the resolutions and decisions of the Governing Body are published, or are otherwise accessible to any or all, and which of, the members of the Company.
5. State whether the members of the Governing Body are liable to suspension, or removal, on any, and what grounds, and by what method such suspension or removal is effected.
6. Has the Company any bye-laws sanctioned by the Courts of Law or Chancery, or by the Courts of Aldermen or of Common Council, or otherwise? State the effect of such bye-laws.

A. 1.—The Governing Body consists at present of a master, four wardens and 32 assistants. This is in accordance with the charter, which provides for a master, four wardens, and not more than 36 assistants.

A. 2.—No one is eligible for membership of the Governing Body unless he be free of the Company and has served or fined for steward.

New assistants are elected at meetings of the Court of the Governing Body.

Assistants are elected for life.

All members of the Governing Body (having made the declarations and paid the fees) are qualified to vote at elections to the Governing Body. The master has a casting vote in addition to his ordinary vote.

A. 3.—The master is chosen annually, presides at all meetings of the Company, and is head of the Company for the time being. The master pays to the Company the sum of 14 guineas on his election. He receives no salary or emoluments in respect of his services.

The wardens act as assistants to the master, and with him meet occasionally to settle various matters of detail in connexion with the Company. Each warden on his election pays to the Company the sum of 7*l.* 7*s.* Neither of them receive any salary or emolument in respect of their services.

The assistants (together with the master and wardens) have to attend all courts of the Company and take into consideration the various matters arising from time to time. The fee payable by each assistant on his election is 51*l.* 1*s.* Neither of the assistants receive any salary or emoluments in respect of their services. Fines are imposed for non-attendance of assistants at the meetings of the court.

A. 4.—The business which comes before the Governing Body is such as relates generally to the Company in all respects. The method adopted in transacting the business of the Company is that usually adopted amongst public bodies. A notice convening the meeting is sent to each member of the court together with an agenda of business to be transacted. Each member is allowed to speak and vote on all subjects. By the charter, power is given to the Company to meet from time to time to consider the affairs of the Company, and by the bye-laws it is ordained that the Company shall meet on specified quarter court days, and power is also given to hold special courts whenever occasion requires. The resolutions and minutes of the meetings of the Governing Body are all written up in the minute book and read for confirmation at the following court. The minute books are kept at the clerk's office, and are accessible to every member of the Governing Body.

A. 5.—The members of the Governing Body are elected for life, and are not liable to suspension or removal, except for just and reasonable cause. A member may, however, resign his seat if he so wishes.

A. 6.—There are no bye-laws except those referred to in Part I., Returns D. and E.

GOLD AND SILVER WYRE DRAWERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

PART II.—B.

RETURN B.—Admission to Membership.

1. State the qualifications for membership of the Company, the several grades of membership of the Company, and whether women are admitted to membership.
2. State the several modes in which the freedom of the Company may be obtained, the circumstances entitling an applicant to admission under each mode respectively, and the fees payable in respect of admission under each mode respectively.
3. State whether persons exercising any particular trade are required by statute or otherwise to become free of the Company. Is there any process by which members of such trade can become members of the Company, and is there any process for compelling such persons to procure admission, and are such processes enforced, and to what extent? Is the freedom of the City of London in any and what way a condition precedent or subsequent to membership? Are there any members who are not free of the City of London? Do persons exercising any particular trade commonly become members of the Company? If so, how many members of such trade are at present members of the Company? What is the number of the members of the trade (if any) the name of which is borne by the Company, who are members of the Company?
4. Are freemen liable to disfranchisement, and if so, for what reasons, and what is the mode of disfranchisement?
5. Is the livery of the Company limited or unlimited in number? What are the qualifications for election to the livery, who are the electors thereto, and how do the elections thereto take place, and what fees are payable on election? Are liverymen liable to removal from the livery, and for what reasons?

B. 1.—The qualifications for membership of the Company are apprenticeship, patrimony, and respectability.

The several grades of membership are—

Freedom.	Assistant.
Livery.	Warden.
Steward.	Master.

Apprentices are also, in a sense, members of the Company.

Women (widows of deceased freemen of the Company) may and have been admitted to membership, although at the present time there are no women members of the Company.

B. 2.—The several modes are — 1. Apprenticeship. Apprentices are admitted to the freedom on production of indentures and a certificate or personal assurance of the master that the apprentice has served faithfully according to the custom of the City of London. The fees payable by an apprentice on his admission to the freedom amount to 2*l.* 17*s.*

2. Patrimony.—A son of a freeman (born after the father's admission to the Company) can claim to be admitted by right of patrimony. The fees payable by a person joining by patrimony amount to 2*l.* 17*s.*

3. Redemption or Purchase.—All respectable applicants for admission to the Company who have not served apprenticeship or have claim to patrimony are (at the discretion of the Company) admitted to the freedom by redemption. The fees payable in this case amount to 5*l.* 5*s.*

4. Widowhood.—Widows of deceased freemen may become free of the Company. The fee is 6*s.* 10*d.*

B. 3.—Persons exercising the trade, art, or mystery of gold and silver wyre drawers in its various branches are, by Statute, required to enter into and become free of the Company.

All persons using the said trade can become free of the Company, and the Company have power to levy fines on persons using the said trade without becoming members of the Company. No process has, however, been enforced for some time past.

The freedom of the City of London is not a condition either precedent or subsequent to membership of the Company. Most persons, however, take up the freedom of the City as soon as they are admitted to the freedom of the Company. It is believed that all members of the Company are free of the City. Persons exercising the trade of the Company usually become free of the Company.

The trade is not carried on by a very large number of persons, but the majority of those who do exercise the trade are members of the Company.

B. 4.—It is not considered that a freeman of the Company can be disfranchised after once being admitted to the Company. No instance is known to have occurred of a freeman being so disfranchised.

B. 5.—The livery of the Company is limited to 100 members.

The qualifications are—

1. Freedom of the Company.
2. Admission to the City freedom.

The assistants have the right of electing members to the livery. A freeman of the Company is considered as having right to admission to the livery on production of his City freedom; provided, however, that he is not on the livery of another Company, in which case he must be translated. The livery fine, as fixed by the grant, is 15*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

It is not considered that liverymen are liable to removal.

PART II.—C.

RETURN C.—Number of members.

State (1) the present number of freemen, (2) the present number of the livery, (3) the present number of other members, (4) the number of admissions to the freedom by each mode respectively, and (5) the number of calls to the livery which have respectively taken place during each of the last preceding ten years.

Freemen present No. 52.
Livery present No. 43.

Number of admissions to the Freedom by

	Apprenticeship.	Patrimony.	Redemption.
1870	—	—	1
1871	—	—	3
1872	—	—	1
1873	—	—	—
1874	—	—	1
1875	—	—	1
1876	—	—	—
1877	—	—	2
1878	2	—	—
1879	—	—	14

Admissions to the Livery during

1870	1
1871	3
1872	2
1873	—
1874	1
1875	—
1876	—
1877	2
1878	—
1879	12

GOLD AND SILVER WYRE DRAWERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

PART II.—D.

RETURN D.—(1) State the number of apprentices bound at the Company's Hall, or otherwise under the auspices of the Company, during each of the last ten years. (2) State how many have been bound during each of the last ten years to members, following the trade (if any) the name of which is borne by the Company. (3) In what cases and to what extent have the fees or premiums of such apprentice been paid by the Company?

1870	1	1877	—
1871	—	1878	—
1872	—	1879	1
1873	1		
1874	—		
1875	—		
1876	—		

Of these one has been apprenticed to a Member following the trade.

The fees have in no case been paid by the Company.

PART II.—E.

RETURN E.—Profits and privileges.

1. State with fulness what are the advantages, pecuniary or otherwise, incident to the position of a member of the Company in each grade of membership, as (1) a freeman, (2) a liveryman, (3) Master, Warden, or otherwise a member of the Governing Body.
2. State the sums paid on an average annually for the preceding 10 years by the Company to the members according to the grades of membership mentioned above, and of what such sums consisted, whether (1) fees, and of what nature, (2) pensions, or (3) other payments, specifying the nature of the same respectively.
3. What circumstances are in practice held to constitute a claim to a pension or donation? State the number of present pensioners and donees respectively, and the amounts paid to them as such respectively. How many pensioners and donees are connected with the trade (if any) the name of which is borne by the Company?
4. (1) What is the average standing of a member when he becomes a member of the Governing Body, and (2) what is the average time for which a member continues on the Governing Body?
5. Does the Company carry on any and what trade or manufacture with which its title is directly or indirectly connected? If so, what is the capital and from what sources is it derived, and how are the profits (if any) divided or dealt with?

E. 1.—The advantages incident to a position of a member of the Company are social, charitable, municipal, and Parliamentary.

There are no pecuniary advantages to members of the Company.

E. 2.—There are no fees whatever paid to any member of the Company.

E. 3.—Pensions are granted to poor widows of deceased freemen on application to the Company. The present number of such pensioners is three, and the donations paid them one guinea each per annum.

E. 4.—(1) Gentlemen when made members of the Governing Body are always of good social or business standing.

2. A member of the Governing Body usually remains on the court for life. The oldest member of the court has been an assistant for nearly forty years.

E. 5.—The Company does not itself carry on any trade.

PART III.—

RETURN A.—A list of the Officers of the Company, with a statement of the duties of each, the amount of his salary and emoluments, and whether or not he is a member of the Company.

RETURN B.—A list of the servants of the Company, with a statement of the duties of each, and of the amounts of their wages and other emoluments.

RETURN C.—A statement as to the mode in which the officers and servants of the Company are respectively appointed.

A.—There is only one officer of the Company, viz., a clerk.

The clerk's duties are—

To convene all courts, committees, and other meetings of the Company, and to prepare for and attend the same.

To keep a record of all business done at the meetings of the courts and committees, and to write up same in the minute book of the Company for confirmation at the next meeting.

To administer the declarations to members on joining the Freedom Court, &c.

To bind apprentices to the Company.

To see that the stamp duty on admission is paid at Somerset House.

To keep the cash and other books of the Company.

To convene the livery to attend the Common Hall.

To keep lists of the various members of the Company.

To attend the Registration Court annually held at Guildhall before the Revising Barrister.

To generally act as secretary and legal adviser to the Company.

The clerk receives no salary. The only emoluments he receives are fees from members on joining, &c. The amount received during the present year is about 5*l.*

The clerk is not a member of the Company.

B.—There is only one servant of the Company, viz., a beadle.

The beadle's duties are—

To attend the meetings of the court, to attend common halls, and generally to act under the instructions of the Company. He is not paid a fixed salary, but fees for services rendered.

C.—The assistants have the appointing of the officers and servants of the Company.

PART IV.—RETURN A.

List, &c.—None.

PART IV.—RETURN B.

Return B 1.—List of Moneys belonging to the Gold and Silver Wyre Drawers' Company, invested in Government or other Stocks, Shares, Funds or Securities.

Amount of Stock, &c.	Description of Stock.	Source from whence arising, *e.g.*, Gift with Name of Donor, Bequest with Name of Testator, Sale of Lands and which, &c.	In what Name standing, *e.g.*, Company, Chancery Division of High Court of Justice, &c.	To what account belonging, *e.g.*, any particular Fund or Trust Account.	Net Annual Receipt.	Remarks.
£ 950	New 3 per Cent. Annuities.	The money (except 100*l.* received under the will of Mrs. Russell, as above stated) has accumulated from fees, &c. paid by persons on joining the Company, &c.	In the name of the Company.	—	£ s. d. 28 10 0	—

PART IV.—B.

B. 2.—A return of the balance of moneys in the hands of the Company unappropriated in their accounts on the 31st December in each of the last preceding ten years.

B. 3.—A return of the estimated value of the plate, pictures, furniture, and other property, at present on the premises of the Company, or in their possession elsewhere.

B. 2.—

	£	s.	d.
1870	16	4	7
1871	26	2	7
1872	30	1	3
1873	16	16	6
1874	5	19	1
1875	14	14	7
1876	—		
1877	3	8	0
1878	0	4	0
1879	410	2	11

The above amounts are the cash balances in the hands of the Company at the end of the respective years, and do not include the stock and property of the Company.

B. 3.—The property of the Company (other than the actual cash balance and the 3 per cent. annuities) is not put as an asset in the accounts of the Company, but the various articles (many of which are gifts to the Company) are enumerated at the end of the accounts for inspection by the auditors. The Company are therefore unable to give an estimate of the value of such property, but it is not large, consisting of—

A loving cup.
A tankard.
A salver.
A snuff box.
Beadle's mace.
Banneret of the Company's arms, &c.

PART IV.—C.

Return C (1).—A list of any properties of which the Company is trustee, with the names of the *cestui que trust* in each instance, the nature of the trust, the nature and description of the property, and a statement of the sums received by the Company in respect of the same, and of the manner in which such sums have been expended or disposed of during each of the last 10 years.

Return C (2).—A list of any properties of which the Company is *cestui que trust*, with the names of the trustees in each instance, the nature of the trust, the nature and description of the property, and a statement of the sums received by the Company in respect of the same during each of the last 10 years.

C (1).—The Company is not trustee to any property within the meaning of this question.

C (2).—There are no properties of which the Company is *cestui que trust*.

PART IV.—RETURN E.

Internal sources of income.

A list of the annual amounts received in each of the last ten years in respect of (1) fees paid on admission to the freedom of the Company, specifying the amounts paid in respect of each mode of admission thereto; (2) fines or fees paid on admission to the livery of the Company; (3) fines or fees paid by members on coming on the Court of the Company; (4) fines or fees paid on promotion to the offices of Warden, &c.; (5) any other internal sources of income, specifying the same.

The total amounts received from all sources were—

	£	s.	d.
1870	32	6	10
1871	43	9	6
1872	35	2	6
1873	12	19	3
1874	67	4	7
1875	41	1	6
1876	7	10	0
1877	46	12	5
1878	26	8	6
1879	418	2	11

GOLD AND SILVER WIRE DRAWERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

PART IV.—F.

RETURN F.—(1.) The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them what has been the amount of the increase or decrease, from year to year, of the Company's income during the last 10 years, and whether there is reason to expect any increase or decrease during the next 10 years, together with a statement of the reasons for such expectation.

RETURN F.—(2.) The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them whether there is reason to expect any permanent increase or decrease in value in any of the estates or properties of the Company, and if so, to what extent, together with a statement for the reasons for such expectation.

F. 1.—From the year 1870 to 1878 the income of the Company did not materially increase or decrease; but since 1878 there has been a considerable increase in the income, owing to the admission of several new members. The latter part of this question the Company are unable to answer.

F. 2.—The Company has no estate or properties within the meaning of this question.

PART IV.

RETURN G.—The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them—

1. What is the system of management of the Company's estates and property?
2. In what way, and by whom, the several receipts and payments are taken and made, and under what control?
3. In what way the Company's accounts are audited?
4. Whether the Company's accounts are published, or are accessible to all or any, and which of the members of the Company?

1.—The Company has no estates and property within the meaning of this question.

2.—The ordinary receipts and payments are taken and made on behalf of the Company by the clerk, who keeps a cash and other books. The clerk acts under the control of the assistants.

3.—The accounts are audited annually by two members of the Governing body deputed to go through them in the ordinary way.

4.—The accounts are not printed and published, but are kept at the clerk's office, and are accessible to any members of the court of assistants.

PART IV.

RETURN H.—A detailed statement of the income from all sources of the Company during each of the preceding 10 years, a detailed statement of the Company's expenditure during each of such 10 years, and a detailed statement of the assets and liabilities of the Company at the end of each of the last 10 years.

H.—With reference to income, *see* Part IV., Return E.

The total expenditure (including every expenditure connected with the Company of every nature and kind soever) was—

	£	s.	d.
1870	25	17	0
1871	33	11	6
1872	31	3	10
1873	26	4	0
1874	31	14	6
1875	32	9	0
1876	32	15	0
1877	43	4	5
1878	26	4	6
1879	0	4	0

PART IV.

Position in relation to Universities.

RETURN K.—Has the Company any relations with the Universities, or with any of the colleges in them? State the nature and extent of such relations. Has the Company any scholarships or exhibitions tenable at any of the Universities in its gift? Give a list of such scholarships or exhibitions, with their respective values, and the periods for which they are respectively tenable; and state how the same are awarded, whether the competition is limited to relations of members, or whether persons so related have any preference.

The Company has no relation to the Universities.

PART IV.

Church Patronage.

RETURN L.

1. Are there any ecclesiastical benefices in the gift of the Company?
2. Give a list of such benefices, stating—
   a. The county where situated.
   b. The name of the parish or place.
   c. The net annual value of such benefice so near as it can be given, together with any other particulars affecting the value present or prospective of such benefice.
3. Has the Company granted during the last 10 years any augmentations of income to the incumbents of such benefices; and, if so, to what extent, and out of what funds? Has the Company during such 10 years built or contributed, and to what extent, to the building of any, and what, churches or chapels, and where situated?

There are none in the gift of the Company.

PART IV.—M.

General and Technical Education.

Return M.—A statement as to whether the Company does anything to subsidize or encourage education, whether general or technical, and a return of the means (if any) so employed, and of the amount expended on such objects during each of the last preceding 10 years.

With a view of encouraging education in the particular industry with which the Company is connected, the Company for some time past had under its consideration the subject of a competitive exhibition of modern works manufactured in Great Britain and Ireland in the goldsmiths', silversmiths', and jewellers' trades in which gold and silver wyre is used in any form, either as personal ornaments, works of art for sideboard or table, or articles of domestic use, gold and silver wyre as used for embroidery, lace, army accoutrements, &c.

PART V.—REFORM.

The Commissioners being bound to report to Her Majesty "what measures (if any) are, in their judgment, "expedient and necessary for improving or altering the constitution of the Companies, or the appro- "priation or administration of the property or revenues thereof," respectfully invite the attention of the officers of the Companies to this part of the Commission.

The Commissioners will be very glad to receive and consider any suggestions respecting this part of the Commission with which the officers of the Companies may do the Commissioners the honour of favouring them.

The Company made no suggestion.

APPENDIX A.

This Company gave full information to the Commission of 1834. At that time its only property consisted of 775*l.* 4 per cent. Bank Annuities arising from accumulations of fines.

GUNMAKERS' COMPANY.

The Returns of the Company were delivered under protest.

PART I.—FOUNDATION AND OBJECT.

Returns A to H, both inclusive.

RETURN A.—A statement of the date, ascertained or probable, of the foundation of the company, and of the circumstances, so far as they can be discovered from its documents of foundation or archives, in which the company had its origin.

RETURN B.—A list of the charters, charters of inspeximus, and other instruments of a similar nature, whether originals or copies, which have been at any time in the possession of the company, together with an abstract of the purport of each, regard being specially had to any evidence which it may contain as to the object of the foundation of the company.

RETURN C.—A list of any trust deeds "founding, regulating, or affecting" the company, with the date of each the names of the parties thereto, and an abstract of the purport of each.

RETURN D.—A list with dates of any "decrees of Court," whether of the Courts of Common Law or of Chancery, or of any acts of the Court of Aldermen or of the Court of Common Council, "regulating or affecting" the company, with a statement of the effect of each decision.

RETURN E.—A list of any other documents, not included in the descriptions in the preceding returns, which "found, regulate or affect" the company, with dates and an abstract of the effect of each.

RETURN F.—A concise history of the company, from the time of its foundation to the present day, with special reference to the inquiry contained in the commission as to "the objects for which the company was founded," and "how far those objects are now being carried into effect."

RETURN G.—Has the company a licence in mortmain? When was such licence granted (referring to the document by description)? What is its extent, and to what extent is it now unexhausted.

RETURN H.—Is there vested in the company and how, whether by charter, statute, order of the Court of Aldermen, act of Common Council, or otherwise, any right of exercising superintendence over, or any duty or discretion to encourage in any way, any and what art, trade or business? State the nature and local limits of such control. In what manner and to what extent is such control now exercised? If such control is not now exercised, state the circumstances under which its exercise has fallen into desuetude.

A.—The Gunmakers' Company was founded in the 13th year of the reign of King Charles the 1st, and in the year 1637.

The circumstances under which the company had its origin may be gathered from the preamble of the company's charter, which recites "That divers blacksmiths and others "inexpert in the art of gunmaking had taken upon them "to make, try, and prove guns after their unskilful way, "whereby the trade was not only much damnified, but "much harm and danger through such unskilfulness had "happened to His Majesty's subjects" and for the reformation of which evils the charter of incorporation was applied for and granted.

B.—Abstract of the Charter of the Company of Gunmakers, London.

13th Charles 1st, March 14th, 1637.

Charter of this date by Letters Patent under the Privy Seal.

Recites that for many years then past the Gunmakers in and about the city of London having lawfully practised and upheld the manufacture of making all sorts of hand-guns, as well for the special service of the Crown in supplying its stores with the ammunition, as for the frequent occasion of His Majesty's subjects in their exercises and musters both for horse and foot, both which they (the Gunmakers) were able fully to furnish: And that they having of late years attained more exquisite skill in that mystery than in former times, that at that time divers blacksmiths and others inexpert in the art of gunmaking had taken upon them to make, try, and prove guns after their unskilful way, whereby said gunmakers of London were not only much damnified in their particular trade and livelihood, but much harm and danger through such unskilfulness in that mystery had happened to sundry of His Majesty's loyal subjects, for reformation of which said evils and abuses then commonly practised in that trade, and for better upholding the said art within the kingdom, said gunmakers had humbly besought that they might be incorporated into a body politic, and be invested with such grants, privileges, and powers as might be meet for the same.

And reciting that His Majesty, having taken into consideration said humble request of the Gunmakers, and of how great use and consequence the sort of arms was then both for defence and offence upon all occasions, and being willing to continue and uphold the said art within the kingdom, and to advance it if it might be to more perfection by reducing it in the hands of skilful artists alone that might train up others in the same for the serving and supply of His Majesty and his subjects.

And reciting that as said Gunmakers were then dispersed amongst divers companies of London and elsewhere, and therefore had not the form of Government which was necessary for the well-ordering of the said trade.

And reciting that the Gunmakers in and about London, were the most expert in His Majesty's kingdom in that art; and that they might be the better enabled at all times to furnish His Majesty and His subjects with good and serviceable hand-guns for military service and otherwise, and to settle a better form of regulation and government of the said art and mistery amongst them for the good of His Majesty's service and subjects for the time to come. His Majesty willed, ordained, constituted, and granted for himself his heirs and successors that Henry Rowland, gunmaker, and 62 other persons therein named, all freemen of London, and all and singular others using or that should thereafter use the art of gunmaking within the City of London and the liberties thereof, and within four miles compass thereof, and all such others as should be accepted and admitted as was therein-after expressed, be, by virtue of now reciting charter, one body corporate and politic in deed and in name; and to have continuance for ever by the name of Master, Wardens, and Society of the Mistery of Gunmakers of the City of London, and by the same name have perpetual succession.

Power by the name of Master, Wardens, and Society of Gunmakers of the City of London,

To purchase, have, and enjoy manors, messuages, lands, tenements, and other hereditaments in fee or for terms of years or otherwise.

And also all manner of goods, chattels, &c. of every nature and quality.

To let, alien, grant, assign, and dispose of any manors, messuages, lands, tenements, &c., goods, and chattels.

And do and execute all other acts whatsoever by the name aforesaid.

And by same name plead and be impleaded and defend all actions, &c.

To have a common seal.

And to alter and make new the same from time to time.

To meet and assemble from time to time in some convenient place in London, and elect a master in manner after mentioned.

And then and there to elect two wardens as after mentioned.

That there should be ten or more assistants of the said company as after mentioned to assist said master and wardens in all matters affecting said company.

That two or more of the company be yearly chosen to assist in view and proof and removed and others elected, and such persons chosen to be sworn by master and wardens.

Power to the master, wardens, and assistants for the time being or the majority (the master and one of the wardens for the time being to be two),

To make ordinances in writing,

As well for and concerning such oaths as should be fit to be administered to the master, wardens, and assistants, or any other of said society,

As for and concerning said art, trade, and mistery of gun-making, and the well-ordering and government thereof within the said city, and within four miles thereof.

Also for the punishment of abuses in manufacture of guns or any other wrong or abuse,

Also for the support, rule, and government of the said master, wardens, and society, and their successors, and all others exercising the trade within the limits aforesaid,

And as to the order and manner in which gunmakers carry on their business for the public good, and the good of the company,

And for all other matters touching said art and mystery.

Power by such ordinances to provide and limit pains, penalties, and punishments by fines and other lawful means upon all offenders of such ordinances as the master and one of the wardens shall think necessary to be imposed for the keeping of said ordinances and orders.

To levy such fines and penalties to their own use without accounting.

All which ordinances it was thereby willed should be observed and kept under the pains and penalties to be therein contained; so as always such ordinances be reasonable and not repugnant to the law or the customs of London.

Appointment of Henry Rowland as the first master of the company; to continue in office until the first Thursday after the Feast of Saint Bartholomew, and thenceforth until another master be chosen according to the ordinances and provisions thereinafter contained, the said Henry Rowland taking his oath of office before the wardens and assistants for the due execution of his office.

Appointment of Thomas Addis and John Watson as the first wardens of the company, also to continue in office till the said first Thursday after the Feast of Saint Bartholomew next; and from thence until two others be chosen to said office according to the ordinances, the said Addis and Watson taking their oaths of office before the master and assistants.

Appointment of ten persons therein named as the first assistants of the company to continue in office during their natural lives unless removed for misbehaviour in their office, or other reasonable cause, they taking their oaths of office before the master and wardens.

Power to the master, wardens, and assistants, or greater part of them (quorum master and one warden) upon the said first Thursday after the Feast of Saint Bartholomew, yearly to elect one of the wardens or assistants for the time being, to be master for one year thence next ensuing; and before admission to take oath before the master, wardens, and assistants well and truly to execute the office of master. The master so sworn to hold office for one year thence ensuing until another master be chosen.

And at same time also to elect two other of the assistants to be wardens for one year until two others be elected. And before admission to the office said two wardens to take their oaths before the master and last wardens and the other assistants. The wardens so sworn to hold office for one year thence ensuing until two others be chosen.

In case of death or removal from office of master, or wardens, remaining master wardens and assistants to elect others or another to hold office until next election and thence until others or another be elected.

In case of death or removal from office of any assistant (such assistants to be subject to removal by the majority of master wardens and assistants (quorum, master and one warden) for evil government or misbehaviour or other just cause), the master wardens and assistants to choose another assistant in the place of such assistant so dying or removed as aforesaid.

And reciting that great deceits and abuses were frequently practised and committed by divers inexpert persons using the art and mystery of gunmaking within the City of London and liberties and ten miles thereof who for the most part made the said guns slightly and deceitfully to the great endangering and prejudice of His Majesty's subjects, and that hand guns, dags, and pistols, and parts thereof unartificially and deceitfully made and wrought in foreign and other parts, and imported into said City of London and places adjacent and were then altered and sold to the danger of His Majesty's subjects. To prevent such dangers and abuses—

It was ordained and granted:—

That said master, wardens, and society, or any two or more of them for ever by themselves or deputies should have power,

To search, view, gauge, proof, trial and marking of all manner of hand guns whatsoever great and small dags and pistols, and all and every part and parcel of them as well those made in London, or the suburbs, or within ten miles thereof. And all such others as should from foreign parts, or otherwise, be brought thither to be sold for military service or other employment in any of His Majesty's dominions or foreign parts.

Such proof or trial to be with good and sufficient gunpowder and weight of bullet of lead sizeable to every several gun according to the bore and otherwise as therein mentioned.

All persons using, making or selling guns, dags, pistols, barrels, locks, or other parts thereof at their own costs to bring same to the common hall or other meet place of said society to be duly viewed, tried, stamped, and marked before the same be sold and delivered.

All such guns to be brought within 10 days after making and finishing thereof, and imported guns within 10 days from the arrival thereof within London or 10 miles thereof.

All makers of guns and barrels, dags and pistols, and all merchants and others importing same ordered not to sell any of such guns, barrels, &c., before same viewed, proved, and marked upon pain of loss and forfeiture thereof, and the same being seized by the said master, wardens, and society. And upon such penalties and forfeitures as by the laws and statutes might be inflicted for contempt.

Power to the master, wardens, and society, or any two or more of them, and their deputies, &c., with the assistance of a constable or other lawful officer to enter any house, shop, warehouse, ship, vessel, &c., or any other place as well within as without aforesaid limits to search for all such imported guns, &c., or such as should be made within London or 10 miles thereof, and not duly proved or brought to proof or marked within the space of 10 days and cause same to be carried to their common hall or such place aforesaid, and view, prove, and mark same at the owner's expense.

Also to search for all such guns, &c., as should be put up for sale and delivered before being duly proved and marked as aforesaid. And all such to seize and carry away as forfeited to His Majesty.

All persons using the art and practice of gunmaking within the limits aforesaid to be subject and obedient to all such lawful and reasonable orders and ordinances as should be made and set down by the said master, wardens, and assistants for the time being under the pains and penalties therein to be mentioned and such further penalties as by law ordained.

All persons admitted to the freedom to take oaths before master, &c., for their good demeanour and performance of the orders and ordinances of said society, and power given to master, &c., to administer oaths.

All gunmakers free of said society or otherwise, foreigners within the limits aforesaid, who shall take apprentices to bind said apprentices to some member or freeman of the said society.

The said society and their successors to have stamps with the letters GP crowned to mark therewith all hand-guns, dags, and pistols, or parts thereof, when viewed, and proved, and break up and destroy all improperly made. And no persons to counterfeit such stamps.

That no persons exercise the art of gunmaking but those who have served seven years' apprenticeship to said art, and presented their proof-piece to said master and wardens, and approved by them.

Power to master, wardens, and society, and their successors to purchase and take manors, messuages, lands, tenements, &c., and all other hereditaments within England, or elsewhere, within the Crown dominions, so as the same do not exceed in the whole the clear yearly value of 40*l.* by the year.

And to grant, bequeath, or alien the same within same limit as to yearly value.

These Letters Patent to be enrolled within the common of the City of London.

Power to admit freemen into said society.

Saving the rights of the company of Blacksmiths to bind apprentices and their rights of search and trial under their charter.

The sum of 13*s.* 4*d.* to be paid yearly into the exchequer.

The master, wardens, and society to be subject to the orders of the Privy Council and council of war touching or concerning all manner of hand guns both for horse and foot.

By writ of Privy Seal,
Wolseley.

C.—There are not and never have been any trust deeds founding, regulating, or affecting the Gunmakers' Company.

D.—*April 20th*, 1857. A judgment of this date of the Court of Common Pleas delivered by the Judges sitting in Banco, by which Judgment the rights of the Gunmakers' Company to affix their own proof marks, both for provisional and definitive proof, were upheld as distinct and apart from the rights of the Birmingham Proof House.

E.—The ordinances of the company founded upon the company's charter, and ratified by then Lord Keeper of the Great Seal and the Chief Justices of the Courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas on the 13th day of July 1670, in the 22nd year of the reign of King Charles the Second.

An abstract of these ordinances is sent herewith. The original ordinances are in the company's possession.

The Gun Barrel Proof Act of 1868 (31 and 32 Vict. c. 113), which repealed several previous Acts of Parliament relating to this company. By this Act, which recognizes the company's charter as still in force, powers are conferred on the Gunmakers' Company and on the guardians of the proof house at Birmingham for enforcing, supervising and regulating the proving and marking of all guns, pistols, and small arms, the right of search and seizure of unproved arms, the prosecution of offenders, and the enforcing the penalties by fine and imprisonment for offences against the Act.

The company is affected by and brought within the provisions of the Explosives Act, 38 Vict. c. 17, so far as regards their proof house and premises in Whitechapel and the proof business carried on there.

Abstract of the Ordinances of the Company of Gunmakers, Ratified by the Judges 13th July 1670, 22nd Charles II.

Recites the Act of Parliament of 25th of January in the 19th year of Henry VII.,

That no master, wardens, or fellowship of crafts or misteries should make any Acts or ordinances without their being first examined, approved, and admitted by the Chancellor and judges.

That accordingly the Company of Gunmakers, on the 25th of September in the 21st year of King Charles II., presented their petition with a book containing divers ordinances for their rule and government for approval.

Recites the granting of Charter.

1. Ordains that the company may have a livery. Every liveryman chosen to take proper oath on pain of forfeiting 6*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* to the master and wardens, and that if any person elected by master and wardens to the livery shall refuse to take the livery, or within three months after notice, prepare himself with habit and livery and garments, such person to forfeit 20*s.* and so forward for every month after said three months, the sum of 10*s.* monthly, until he take up his livery.

2. That the first Thursday of every month be the usual and ordinary Court days for master, wardens, and assistants to assemble, upon every such day a court of assistants to be held at the Hall. If occasion require, court to meet oftener. Also that there should be an assembly or general court for the livery and general society of the said company to be held whenever master and wardens should summon and appoint the same, and that there be yearly four general courts of the whole society which should be called quarter courts, to be held yearly upon the first Thursday after each of the following quarter days, vizt., Michaelmas, Christmas, Lady Day, and Midsummer Days.

All the said courts to be held at their hall, called Gunmakers' Hall.

3. That on every quarter court day every person of the said society and every person carrying on the trade of gunmaking to pay to the master and wardens the sum of sixpence, and every journeyman gunmaker the sum of threepence, and do all such other duties to the company as ought to be done, subject to a forfeit of 10*s.*

4. That every person of said society carrying on the business of gunmaking, making default of appearance at the courts after summons and without lawful excuse, to forfeit and pay as follows:— The master and wardens 2*s.* 6*d.*, assistants 1*s.*, and departing before court ended 2*s.* 6*d.* And every other person under the government of said society 6*d.*, and departing from the court without licence 1*s.*, and that if the master or wardens shall neglect to assemble in common hall on the first Thursday after the Feast of Saint Bartholomew for election of officers, unless lawful cause shown upon oath before a magistrate, to forfeit as follows:—the master 40*s.*, wardens 20*s.*, and assistants 5*s.* apiece, or if either of them come without gown or decently habited 12 pence for either master or wardens, assistants or livery. And any person refusing to pay his quarterage at any of the quarter days, 10*s.* for every default unless dispensed with by a court of assistants.

5. That before any election of new master, wardens, and other officers, three other of the assistants to take bonds of said master and wardens so chosen. And no master or warden to be fully elected as such until he has entered in bond of the penalty of 100*l.* to said three assistants with two sureties, such bond to be in the form therein set forth; and after bond satisfied same to be cancelled. Clerk to have 2*s.* 6*d.* for making such bond and the beadle 6*d.*

6. That any master or warden refusing to take upon himself the office to forfeit 6*l.*, and another to be chosen in his place. The clerk to have 2*s.* 6*d.* and the beadle 6*d.* for every master and warden elected and sworn.

7. That at the quarter court after the Feast of Saint John the Baptist in every year two of the assistants or of the livery to be appointed stewards for the assistants' dinner on the first Thursday after the Feast of Saint Bartholomew, at the cost of the stewards, who are to receive for every person who shall come the sum of 2*s.* 6*d.* In default of such person appointed refusing to perform the service to forfeit the sum of 5*l.* and be liable to dismissal from the livery. None to be appointed assistant until he shall have served the office of steward or paid the fine.

8. That if any person within the City of London or liberties or four miles thereof shall exercise the art of making guns, pistols, &c., locks or barrels thereof, not having served seven years as an apprentice and sworn a freeman of said Company of Gunmakers, he shall forfeit for every month he shall so exercise such art the sum of 20*s.* And any member of the company employing any such person to forfeit for every time he shall so offend the sum of 20*s.*

9. That if any person, whether of the said company or not, shall enter into any contract for making hand guns or any parts thereof, whether for His Majesty's service or for any other persons whatsoever above the number of 150, or divide any contract for that number with intent to defraud, and shall not before such contract give notice thereof to the master and wardens and permit them after such contract to distribute said guns, &c., and appoint skilful artists of said company to make the same within the time agreed for the support of said art and artists, said master and wardens and their deputies may have the view, search, and trial thereof for prevention of such abuses. And any person offending contrary thereto to forfeit for every time 20*l.*

10. That every apprentice who has served his time and has been admitted to the freedom of said company shall serve his master or mistress two years as a journeyman or covenant servant. And if they have no employment for him then he shall serve some other of same company, And on production of a proof-piece to master and wardens at the end of the two years he shall thenceforth be at liberty to set up shop and exercise the art as a master of the same, and shall pay to the company 13*s.* 4*d.*, the clerk 2*s.* 6*d.*, and the beadle 1*s.* And if any such person shall before the expiration of the said two years and allowance of proof-piece set up shop and exercise such art he shall forfeit and pay 6*s.* 8*d.* for every month.

11. That every person using said trade, whether free of this company or of any other, that has taken an apprentice shall, after contract so to do, and before the binding takes

place, give notice thereof to the clerk of the company and present such intended apprentice at common hall to said master and wardens and enter the apprentice's name and master to whom apprentice shall be bound with the clerk and also cause the apprentice to be bound to some sworn member of the company, being a freeman thereof, and of said City of London, to the intent that such apprentice may become free of the said City of the same company only. If any person shall have or keep any apprentice otherwise than as aforesaid he shall forfeit for every such apprentice 20*l.*

12. That every person who has served the office of master, or either wardenship, may have two apprentices at one time, and no more (except within one year of expiration of any apprentice's indentures he may have one more apprentice). That any assistant may have one apprentice until the latter has served half his time, when such assistant may take one other apprentice. Every freeman may have one apprentice, and no more, and one other within one year of expiration of apprenticeship of any apprentice. Penalty for any of the above doing contrary hereto, 20 marks.

13. That every person carrying on the trade of gun-making, who shall employ any one in his business, shall present such person employed, and give his name and birthplace, as well also of the employer, into the court of assistants of said company, and give particulars of the retainer, so as to have the name of such person employed entered in the company's books, for which the clerk to have 1*s.* In default of so doing, penalty five marks for every offence.

14. That if any person, either foreign or free, shall make any hand guns, pistols, and locks, and barrels thereof, unless he has first served seven years' apprenticeship to some professed master or workman of the trade, and be approved of by the court of assistants of said company, he shall forfeit for every offence 5*l.*

15. That if any person shall go about from place to place to hawk or offer for sale any manner of hand guns or parts thereof he shall forfeit for every time he shall so offend five marks.

16. That if any of the assistants or livery or others of said company shall be, by the master and wardens, appointed to any reasonable service or attendance in livery by horse or foot to attend His Majesty on his repairing to London shall fail in so doing he shall forfeit the sum of 20*s.* for every such default (unless reasonable cause shown).

17. That if request made to the master and wardens for the livery to accompany to the grave, within the circuit limited by the charter, the corpse of any deceased liveryman, or his wife, every of the livery, upon warning by the master and wardens, shall attend with his livery at the time and place appointed, or in default shall forfeit 10*s.*

18. That if for any reasonable purpose connected with the common good of the company any taxation or assessments be levied by the master, wardens, and assistants upon any particular members of the company, then same in all things to be obeyed and performed according to the rules laid down for collecting same. And if any person, a member of the company, shall refuse payment of such tax or assessment or levy he shall forfeit for every default 5*l.*

19. That if any of the said company shall at any time revile, or give any blows, or use unseemly speech, to the master, wardens, or assistants or other person of the said company, whereby the King's peace should be broken and complaint and proof thereof made to a court of assistants, the party offending to obey and perform such reasonable order and sentence as by said court shall be set down concerning same. And if the offender shall refuse to abide thereby he shall forfeit 40*s.* for every time he shall offend.

20. That if any journeyman or hired servant offend in any of the kinds or degrees aforesaid, and the same be proved against him at a court of assistants as aforesaid, he shall submit unto and satisfy such pecuniary penalty as should be imposed by said court not exceeding 6*s.* 8*d.* for every offence.

21. That from time to time searches be made by the master and wardens, together with four assistants or two sworn deputies, in such places within the aforesaid circuit, when suspicion had or guns harboured or lodged. And if any maker, seller, or importer should oppose or hinder same parties, penalty of 5*l.* to be incurred by him for every time he shall offend. Upon all such searches any master, workman, or shopkeeper using the said art to pay the company 4*d.* per year. And if any member of the company duly summoned shall omit or refuse to attend such search he shall forfeit for every default 10*s.* And the maker of any improved guns not duly marked and stamped to forfeit for every gun or barrel 10*s.*

22. That every person who shall sell or import into London, or within 10 miles thereof any guns, barrels, pistols, &c., and shall not within 10 days after making or importing thereof, or be put up for sale or brought for proof, every maker, seller, or importer thereof to forfeit for every such gun, pistol, barrel, &c. 5*s.*, and pay to the company for proof thereof 10*d.* for every blunderbuss and musquetoon, 8*d.* for every gun and parts thereof and 6*d.* for every pistol and dagg. And every person setting up or finishing any manner of gun or barrel, pistol, &c. before proof and marking thereof, to forfeit 10*s.* for every such gun or barrel, pistol, &c.

23. That if any person within the aforesaid limits shall counterfeit the stamp and mark of the company, and mark any gun or barrel or pistol, &c., or parts thereof, and the finisher or first vendor of any such with a counterfeit stamp and mark, he shall forfeit and lose for every gun or barrel the sum of 6*l.*, and that every person making, setting up, and finishing of hand guns, daggs, or pistols within the limits aforesaid before so doing he shall bring or cause the same and the several parts thereof to be brought to the proof-house and marked with the company's mark; and upon proof thereof, and before taking same away, there shall be paid to the company for the proving thereof as follows:—for every harcubuss, plantierbuss, or blunderbuss, and musquetoon, and parts thereof, 10*d.*; for every musquet, carbine, and fowling-piece, and other gun, and parts thereof, 8*d.*; and for every dagg, pistol, and parts thereof, 6*d.* And if any person shall set up and finish any of such arms before proving same he shall forfeit for every gun or barrel 10*s.*

24. That any person filing or causing to be filed down any gun barrel, otherwise than with a smooth file for polishing, shall forfeit the sum of 10*s.* for every such gun, and the gun to be proved anew.

25. That every maker or finisher of any guns, locks, or barrels thereof, intended for sale in London or within four miles thereof, shall have his own private mark placed thereon before the same respectively are proved. Such stamp to be first approved by the company and an impression thereof made and entered on their copper plate at the proof-house, and on such entry the clerk to have 1*s.*, the beadle 6*d.*, and the proof-master 4*d.* And the maker of every gun or pistol which shall be finished for sale without such mark, to forfeit 1*s.*

26. That every person admitted to the freedom shall pay to the company 13*s.* 4*d.*, the clerk 2*s.* 6*d.*, and the beadle 1*s.* 6*d.* And every person binding an apprentice shall upon such binding pay to the company 3*s.* 6*d.*, to the clerk 2*s.* 6*d.*, and to the beadle 6*d.* That on taking up the livery, to the company 5*l.*, to the clerk 5*s.*, to the beadle 5*s.* Every person on presentment of proof-piece to pay to the company 6*s.* 8*d.*, the clerk 1*s.*, the beadle 6*d.* Every person, on presentment of his private mark, to pay to the company 2*s.* 6*d.*, to the clerk 1*s.*, the proof master 6*d.*, and the beadle 4*d.* Upon election to Court of Assistants, to the company 20 nobles, the clerk 4*s.*, beadle 2*s.* That every newly elected master shall pay to the new wardens the sum of 2*l.* 10*s.*, to be expended in a dinner for the master wardens and assistants, and the master and wardens each to pay the clerk for their oath and entrance 2*s.*, and the beadle 1*s.*

27. That all fines recovered be employed in the relief of the poor of the company. And power to enforce payment of same by action at law, &c.

28. That every person who shall be elected master warden or assistant liveryman, or freeman, clerk, beadle, and proof master to take the oath of allegiance and supremacy of His Majesty, his heirs and assigns, and the oaths following, viz.:

29. Form of oath for master and wardens.

30. Form of oath to be taken by every assistant.

31. The like by liverymen.

32. The like by proof master and assistants in view and proof.

33. Form of oath to be taken by auditors.

34. The like by the clerk.

35. The like by the beadle.

36. The like by a freeman.

37. The master and wardens empowered to appoint deputies respectively who shall respectively take oath of master and wardens.

Ratified and approved,

July 13th, 1670.

GUNMAKERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

F.—The Gunmakers' Company, as one of the Livery Companies of London, has from the year of its foundation (1637) to the present time continued practically to justify its incorporation, inasmuch as the reasons assigned by its Charter for its being granted, namely, the protection of the public against "accidents which arose from the improper "manufacture of firearms," have since that period continued and at the present time exist in as strong force as ever.

In the preamble to the Charter granted to the Gunmakers' Company on the before mentioned year, 1637, it is stated amongst other things, "that for many years "previously to that period the Gunmakers in and about "our City of London having lawfully upheld the manu- "facture of all sorts of hand guns, and having of late "years attained more exquisite skill in that mystery than "in former times, that now divers persons inexpert in the "art of gunmaking had taken upon them to make, try, "and prove guns after their unskilful way, whereby the "said gunmakers are not only much damnified in their "particular trade and livelihood, but much harm and "danger through such unskilfulness in that mystery hath "happened to sundry of our loyal subjects, for reformation "of which evils and abuses then commonly practised in "that trade and for the better upholding of such art in "the Kingdom, and that they might be better able at "times to furnish His Majesty's subjects with good and "serviceable guns," certain gunmakers therein named and all such others as should be accepted and admitted in such manner as was thereinafter expressed should for ever thereafter be one body corporate and should have continuance for ever by the name of "the Master, Wardens, "and Society of the Mystery of Gunmakers in the City of "London."

Certain ordinances under the powers and provisions contained in their Charter were subsequently made by the Gunmakers' Company, which ordinances were duly ratified and confirmed by the then Lord Keeper of the Great Seal and the Chief Justices of the Courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas on the 13th of July in the 22nd year of King Charles II.

Under the Charter the ruling body of the company consists of the master, upper warden, renter warden, and court of assistants, also two assistants in view and proof. The officers of the company are the clerk, proof master, and beadle.

From the earliest period after the granting of the Charter the company has had a proving house for proving gun, pistol, and other barrels, which stood originally on ground known as Goodman's Fields, and now situate on the south side of the Commercial Road, Whitechapel. In these premises the business of viewing, proving, and marking barrels of small arms has ever since been and is now carried on. The general business of the company being also transacted by the master, wardens, and assistants, in buildings adjoining the proof house and in one of which the proof master has his residence.

Under the powers and authorities contained in the Charter power is given to the company "to search, view, "gauge, proof trial, and make all guns and barrels, great "and small daggs and pistols, as well those which should "be made in London or the suburbs, or within 10 miles "thereof, as also all others as should be imported from "foreign parts to be sold or put to sale in any of our "dominions or foreign plantations or to be there used for "recreation before the same hand guns or any of them "shall be sold and delivered."

Power is also given by the Charter and Ordinances to the master, wardens, and assistants, or their deputies, with the assistance of a constable to enter into any house, shop, ship or vessel, or any other place, upon just suspicion, and search for all such guns, &c., within the City of London, and 10 miles thereof, as had not been duly proved or brought to be proved, within 10 days after the making thereof, and compel the same to be viewed and proved at the charge of the owners, and to seize and carry away the same for that purpose.

The powers vested in the company by their charter for the viewing, proving, and marking of all guns, pistols, and barrels were always vigorously exercised, but the growing tendency of the laws in favour of the liberty of the subject interfered to some extent with the powers of search; those powers have, however, since been renewed by Acts of Parliament under certain modifications.

For some years previous to the year 1813 complaints of the irregular manufacture of guns and of accidents happening from the bursting of fire-arms became very frequent, and it became apparent that the powers of the company required to be increased by legislative enactment.

About that time also the Town of Birmingham had risen into consideration from the great quantities of fire-arms manufactured there, which made it expedient to establish a proof house under proper superintendence in or near that town, and several Acts of Parliament were passed in the Reign of George III., which at the same time that they specially confirmed and recognised the charter of the Gunmakers' Company, greatly strengthened and increased the powers of the company, at the same time conferring on the guardians of the proof house, Birmingham, the right of proving barrels at their proof house at Birmingham. These Acts of Parliament provided also for the prosecution of offenders for forging or counterfeiting the companies' marks or infringing the provisions of the Acts referred to.

As time, however, progressed, the inapplicability of the then existing law to modern improvements in small arms became manifest, and in the year 1855 the Gunmakers' Company of London and the Birmingham Company concurred in an application to Parliament, which resulted in the passing of the "Gun Barrel Act, 1855" by which the then existing Acts were repealed. This Act owing to further changes in the manufacture of small arms, especially the introduction of breech-loading arms and revolver pistols also became inadequate for dealing with the new description of arms, and a fresh Act of Parliament was in the year 1868 obtained at the instance of the two companies. This new Act, passed in the 31 and 32 years of Queen Victoria and known as "The Gun Barrel Act, 1868,"* especially saves the rights of the Gunmakers' Company as secured to them by their charter, but confers on that company and the guardians of the Birmingham proof house enlarged powers for enforcing the proof of barrels of all small arms, the control over imported arms, the right of search and seizure of improved arms, and the prosecution of offenders against the Act especially forgers of the proof marks, for the recovery of penalties for selling improved arms and other offences as set out in the Act in question.

The Gunmakers' Company are fully and constantly employed in carrying out the provisions and powers contained in their charter and the Gun Barrel Proof Act of 1868, with the object of rendering the proof of barrels of guns, pistols, and all small arms as efficient as possible, and so affording to the public all possible protection against the sale of unsound fire-arms, and the high estimation in which the proof marks of this company are held by all gun manufacturers and the public, not only in this country but in the colonies and elsewhere abroad, can be pointed to as satisfactory evidence that the company fulfils the objects and intentions of its foundation and incorporation.

G.—The Gunmakers' Company has no licence in mortmain. *Sic.—Vide provision in charter for holding land to the value of £40.*

H.—There is vested in the company by its charter and by the Gun Barrel Act of 1868, a right of exercising superintendence over the trade or business of gunmaking, in so far as seeing to the soundness of the barrels used in making up guns, pistols, and small arms of every description, and requiring that all such barrels and small arms be brought to the company's proof house to be proved and marked with the company's proof marks.

* The company sent a copy of this Act with their returns.

I.—CHARITIES.

RETURN I.—A list of the charities, eleemosynary, educational, or otherwise, which are under the management of the company, stating in each case the name of the founder, the date and nature of the benefaction, its original and its present value, and the purposes to which the funds have been applied for each of the last preceding ten years.

There are not, and never have been, any charities, eleemosynary, educational, or otherwise, under the management of this company, and no funds either by bequest, endowment, or otherwise, ever devolved on this company for any of those purposes, or for any other purpose.

It may, however, be stated, that in addition to sums which are given in answer to special applications continually being made for charitable purposes, the company distributes at Christmas in every year a considerable sum amongst different charitable institutions in the metropolis.

PART II.—A.

Constitution and Privileges of Membership.

Return A.—Governing Body.

1. State the present constitution of the governing body of the company, whether such constitution is according to the charter, and if not, in what respects such constitution varies therefrom, and when and how such alteration was made.

2. State the qualifications for membership of the governing body of the company, the time and periods of election, and the qualifications of the voters at elections to the governing body.

3. State the functions of the governing body, and of the different members of the same respectively, and whether the members of the governing body pay any, and what fees or fines on admission thereto, and whether they are paid any, and what salaries or amounts in respect of their services respectively.

4. State the nature of the business which comes before the governing body of the company, the method adopted in transacting it, the times at which the governing body meets for business purposes, the way in which the opinions of the members are taken, and whether the resolutions and decisions of the governing body are published, or are otherwise accessible to any or all, and which of the members of the Company.

5. State whether the members of the governing body are liable to suspension, or removal, on any, and what grounds, and by what method such suspension or removal is effected.

6. Has the company any byelaws sanctioned by the Courts of Law or Chancery, or by the Courts of Aldermen or of Common Council, or otherwise. State the effect of such byelaws.

A.—1. The present constitution of the governing body of the company consists of the master, the upper warden, the renter warden, and court of assistants elected according to the charter.

A.—2. The qualification is the being a freeman and and liveryman of the company.

Elections take place at quarterly courts, and are by ballot, except where there is but one candidate, and then by show of hands.

The qualifications of the voters are the being members of the governing body.

A.—3. The functions of the governing body and of the different members of the same are as follows:—

The master presides at all courts and committees of the company, and, in conjunction with the upper and renter warden and the assistants, disposes of all matters brought before the courts as well as superintends the business carried on at the proof house, and the general business of the company.

The renter warden under the authority of the court, collects all proof accounts, and other moneys due to the company, and pays upon the order of the master and court of assistants all the accounts for ammunition and other supplies at the proof house, as well as all other sums due from the company.

Each member of the governing body pays 26*l.* 15*s.* in fees on admission to the court of assistants.

No salaries are paid to the members of the governing body, but there are certain fees paid to them for attendances of several hours' duration at the various courts held during the year for the transaction of the business of the proof house, which fees vary in amount, but may be said to average about 35*l.* a year each.

A.—4. The business which comes before the governing body is as follows:—

They debate upon and consider all matters connected with the business of proving barrels as carried on at the proof house as well as giving orders and directions, preparing notices, and making rules for the transaction and regulation of such business. They also furnish information and directions to the trade respecting the proof. The consideration of all cases of importation of foreign arms, the seizure of unproved arms, and the prosecution of offenders against the laws relating thereto. The registration of foreign proof marks. The regulation of the supplies of ammunition for proving purposes and proper storage of same. The settling of the finance business of the company as relates to the carrying on of the proof business and general purposes. The binding of apprentices, consideration of applications for the freedom and livery, and election of assistants. The examination of bills and accounts, consideration of applications for pensions, gratuities, and charity applications, and other miscellaneous matters.

The method adopted in transacting business is for the master wardens and assistants to meet at the proof house on a summons previously served by the beadle of the company to attend a court or committee of the company. The master and wardens are also at other times frequently consulted by the proof master and the clerk of the company on matters relating to business of the company, especially that connected with the proof house in cases which are not considered of sufficient importance to warrant the summoning of a court or committee.

The opinions of the members at the courts are taken by a show of hands.

The resolutions and decisions of the governing body are not published, but are accessible to the members of the company.

A.—5. The master and wardens are under the terms of the charter removable "for just and reasonable cause," and the assistants for evil government or misbehaviour, or for any other just or reasonable cause.

These removals are effected by a majority of the court and under the terms of the charter. The master and one of the wardens must be present on the occasion of such removal.

A.—6. The company have byelaws and ordinances sanctioned by the Courts of Law.

These are referred to in the reply to Return E. Part I., and an abstract of the byelaws and ordinances accompanies that reply.

PART II.—B.

Return B.—Admission to Membership.

1. State the qualifications for membership of the company, the several grades of membership of the company, and whether women are admitted to membership.

2. State the several modes in which the freedom of the company may be obtained, the circumstances entitling an applicant to admission under each mode respectively, and the fees payable in respect of admission under each mode respectively.

GUNMAKERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

3. State whether persons exercising any particular trade are required by statute or otherwise to become free of the company. Is there any process by which members of such trade can become members of the company, and is there any process for compelling such persons to procure admission, and are such processes enforced, and to what extent? Is the freedom of the City of London in any and what way a condition precedent or subsequent to membership? Are there any members who are not free of the City of London? Do persons exercising any particular trade commonly become members of the company? If so, how many members of such trade are at present members of the company? What is the number of the members of the trade (if any) the name of which is borne by the company, who are members of the company?

4. Are freemen liable to disfranchisement, and if so, for what reasons, and what is the mode of disfranchisement.

5. Is the livery of the company limited or unlimited in number? What are the qualifications for election to the livery, who are the electors thereto, and how do the elections thereto take place, and what fees are payable on election? Are liverymen liable to removal from the livery, and for what reasons?

B. 1.—Practically all applicants are qualified for admission as members of the company who are considered respectable, in deciding which the court would exercise a discretion.

The grades of membership are freemen and liverymen.

There are no female members of the company at the present time, and no record of a female having been admitted.

B. 2.—The several modes by which the freedom of the company may be obtained are, patrimony, servitude, and redemption.

Admission by patrimony is granted as of right to the children of all freemen, born subsequent to the period when the parents became free.

Admission by servitude is granted to all persons who have been regularly bound apprentice to a freeman of the company, and have served their apprenticeship term of seven years.

Admission by redemption is granted to such persons as are proposed and seconded by members of the court, and approved by a majority, but freedom by redemption is not granted as of right, and a fine of 5*l.* is charged in such cases in addition to the usual fees.

The fees payable in respect of admission to the freedom under each mode respectively are as follows:—

——	To the Company.	Clerk.	Beadle.
		s. d.	*s. d.*
By patrimony and servitude.	2*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* (including 20*s.* stamp duty.)	15 0	2 6
By redemption - -	4*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* (including 3*l.* stamp duty.)	15 0	2 6

B. 3.—No persons exercising a particular trade are required to become free of the company.

There is no process for compelling such persons to procure admission, nor any by which they are enabled themselves to procure admission (except as stated in preceding answer No. 2). No attempt is made to enforce any process for such purposes.

The freedom of the City of London is not made a condition either precedent or subsequent of membership of the company. All the liverymen of the company are free of the City of London, and it is believed a majority of the freemen who are not of the livery are free of the City of London, but the exact proportion is not known, as the company do not keep any record of the fact.

Gunmakers frequently become members of the company. The company is styled "The Gunmakers Company," and there are at the present time about 20 members of the trade who are liverymen of the company. A considerable proportion of the freemen are also members of the trade, but the number is uncertain, as the latter do not, except in special instances, keep the company informed of their addresses.

B. 4.—Freemen are not liable to disfranchisement.

B. 5.—The livery is limited by grant from the Court of Aldermen to one hundred.

All freemen of the company are eligible to become liverymen.

Liverymen are elected by the master, wardens, and assistants assembled in court.

The election is by show of hands, the applicant for the livery having been first proposed and seconded by a member of the court.

The fine and fees payable on election to the livery are—

	£ s. d.
Fine to the company - - -	15 0 0
Fee to the clerk - - -	0 10 0
Ditto to the beadle - -	0 5 0

Liverymen are not liable to removal from the livery.

PART II.—C.

RETURN C.—Number of members.

State (1) the present number of freemen, (2) the present number of the livery, (3) the present number of other members, (4) the number of admissions to the freedom by each mode respectively, and (5) the number of calls to the livery which have respectively taken place during each of the last preceding 10 years.

C. 1.—The number of freemen now on the books of the company is 58, but it is possible some of these may not be living, although no communication of their deaths has been made to the company.

C. 2.—There are 32 liverymen.

C. 3.—There are no other members of the company.

C. 4.—Of the 58 freemen, 18 were admitted by servitude, 21 by patrimony, 18 by redemption, and one by presentation.

C. 5.—The admissions to the livery during the last 10 years have been as follows:—

1871	- 1	1876	- 2
1872	- 0	1877	- 2
1873	- 0	1878	- 0
1874	- 3	1879	- 1
1875	- 1	1880	- 3

GUNMAKERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

PART II.—D.

RETURN D.—(1) State the number of apprentices bound at the Company's Hall, or otherwise under the auspices of the company during each of the last 10 years. (2) State how many have been bound during each of the last 10 years to members following the trade (if any) the name of which is borne by the company. (3) In what cases and to what extent have the fees or premiums of such apprentice been paid by the company?

D. 1.—One apprentice only has been bound during the last 10 years, viz., in the year 1877.

D. 2.—This apprentice was not bound to a member following the trade of a gunmaker.

D. 3.—No case has occurred within the last 10 years of the company paying the fees or premium of an apprentice.

PART II.—E.

RETURN E.—Profits and Privileges.

1. State, with fullness, what are the advantages, pecuniary or otherwise, incident to the position of a member of the company in each grade of membership, as (1) a freemen, (2) a liveryman, (3) master, warden, or otherwise a member of the governing body.
2. State the sums paid on an average annually for the preceding 10 years by the company to the members according to the grades of membership mentioned above, and of what such sums consisted, whether (1) fees, and of what nature, (2) pensions, or (3) other payments, specifying the nature of the same respectively.
3. What circumstances are in practice held to constitute a claim to a pension or donation? State the number of present pensioners and donees respectively, and the amounts paid to them as such respectively. How many pensioners and donees are connected with the trade (if any) the name of which is borne by the company?
4. (1) What is the average standing of a member when he becomes a member of the governing body, and (2) what is the average time for which a member continues on the governing body?
5. Does the company carry on any and what trade or manufacture with which its title is directly or indirectly connected? If so, what is the capital and from what sources is it derived, and how are the profits (if any) divided or dealt with?

E. 1.—With the exception after mentioned, there are no advantages, pecuniary or otherwise, incident to the position of a member of the company in either of the grades mentioned, until he becomes a member of the court of assistants, when he receives fees for attending the courts and committees of the company, except that any distressed freeman or liveryman, or member of the governing body, or the widows or relatives of any of them are upon application to the court of assistants relieved in the shape of pension or gratuity, according to the circumstances of the case.

E. 2.—The sums paid on an average annually for the preceding 10 years to the members according to the grades of membership, are as follows:—

Average of Sums paid annually for preceding 10 Years.	Fees.	Pensions.	Gratuities.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Freemen	—	63 0 0	24 0 0
Liverymen	—	108 0 0	—
Master, wardens, and court of assistants.	387 0 0	—	—

E. 3.—Poverty, sickness, or other need.

The present number of regular pensioners is 7.

The pensioners receive annually 84*l.* by quarterly payments.

The pensioners are all females and widows or other relatives of deceased gunmakers.

The present number of donees is 7, of whom 6 are gunmakers or relatives of gunmakers.

The amounts paid to them annually, 40*l.*

E. 4.—1. A member of the court of assistants for an average period of not less than 10 years.

2. For life.

E. 5.—The company carries on the trade of proving small arms under charter and by statute.

The working capital is raised out of the profits of the business and the income of the company's invested funds.

The capital is comprised in the value of the proof house and premises, plant, and such part of the company's income as is necessary in each year to pay all outgoings connected with the business.

There is no separate capital account kept.

The profits of the proof business for the last 10 years, are as follows:—

		£ s. d.
1.	1870	1,117 10 3
2.	1871	859 3 7
3.	1872	871 9 2
4.	1873	1,082 11 5
5.	1874	754 14 1
6.	1875	536 12 6
7.	1876	394 19 5
8.	1877	666 7 9
9.	1878	477 9 11
10.	1879	675 13 4
11.	1880	606 10 4

These profits have been carried into the general account of the company's receipts and payments made up for those years respectively.

PART III.—OFFICERS AND SERVANTS.

RETURN A.—A list of the officers of the company, with a statement of the duties of each, the amount of his salary and emoluments, and whether or not he is a member of the company.

RETURN B.—A list of the servants of the company, with a statement of the duties of each, and of the amounts of their wages and other emoluments.

RETURN C.—A statement as to the mode in which the officers and servants of the company are respectively appointed.

A.—The officers of the company are as follows:—
Two assistants in view and proof.
The clerk.
The proof master, and
The beadle.

The duties of the assistants in view and proof are, when required, to aid and assist the proof master in viewing and proving the barrels of small arms sent to the proof house for proof.

The clerk's duties are to attend all meetings of the court and committees of the company, and take minutes of the proceedings thereat. To register the names of all freemen, liverymen, and apprentices, and perform all the formal acts requisite on the admission of freemen and liverymen. To draw out and enter the accounts of the company for audit, to attend to and enter all notices of importation of foreign arms, and to attend to the concerns of the company generally under the direction of the court, make out the annual lists of the livery for the revising barrister and the summonses for the several courts and committees for service by the beadle.

The proof master proves and examines all gun, pistol, and other barrels sent to the proof house for proof, and marks all such barrels after proof in a sound state with the company's proof marks, according to the Act of Parliament and charter.

The beadle serves all summonses on the members to attend the courts and meetings of the company and also attends such meetings.

The assistants in view and proof receive no salary or emoluments.

The salary of the clerk is 150*l.* per annum exclusive of law business.

The salary of the proof master is 150*l.* per annum.

The salary of the beadle, including fees, averages about 20*l.* per annum.

The assistants in view and proof are members of the company.

The clerk is a member of the company.

The proof master is not a member of the company.

The beadle is not a member of the company.

B.—The staff of workmen employed at the proof house in the proof business of the company at wages varying from 1*l.* 3*s.* to 1*l.* 15*s.* per week each.

C.—The assistants in view and proof, the clerk, the proof master, and the beadle are respectively appointed by the court of assistants for one year, and are proposed for re-election on the first Thursday after the feast of St. Bartholomew in each year.

The servants of the company are engaged by the week, usually by the proof master, but subject to the control of the court of assistants.

PART IV.—RETURN A.

With the exception of their proof house in Whitechapel and the adjoining buildings which are freehold, and the whole of which are occupied by the company for proving small arms and for purposes connected with the proof business, the Gunmakers' Company do not hold directly or indirectly any freehold, copyhold, or leasehold property whatever, either in England, Ireland, or Scotland, or elsewhere.

The company's property in Whitechapel above referred to is rated for Queen's taxes at the annual value of 324*l.*, and for poor rate at 270*l.* per annum.

RETURN B. 1.—List of Moneys belonging to the Gunmakers' Company, invested in Government or other Stocks, Shares, Funds, or Securities.

Amount of Stock, &c.	Description of Stock.	Source from whence arising, *e.g.*, gift with name of donor, bequest with name of testator, sale of lands and which &c.	In what Name standing, *e.g.*, Company, Chancery Division of High Court of Justice, &c.	To what Account belonging, *e.g.*, any particular fund or trust account.	Net Annual Receipt.
£ 9,700	New 3 per Cents.	The aggregate savings and earnings of the company since the date of their charter derived from the profits of the proof business, to which may be added miscellaneous payments for fines and fees on admissions to the freedom, livery, and on the court of the company.	In the company's name	To the account of the company.	290*l.*, less property tax.
16,000	Corporation of London Bonds.	As above - - - - -	In the company's name	—	560*l.*, less do.

PART IV.—B.

RETURN B 2.—A return of the balance of moneys in the hands of the company unappropriated in their accounts on the 31st December in each of the last preceding 10 years.

RETURN B 3.—A return of the estimated value of the plate, pictures, furniture, and other property, at present on the premises of the company, or in their possession elsewhere.

	£	s.	d.
B. 2.—Dec. 31st, 1870 - -	1,258	10	5
„ 1871 - -	440	4	4
„ 1872 - -	851	8	7
„ 1873 - -	743	16	10
„ 1874 - -	1,030	9	4
„ 1875 - -	946	0	3
Dec. 31st, 1876 - -	938	14	11
„ 1877 - -	769	19	2
„ 1878 - -	1,219	12	10
„ 1879 - -	982	0	5
B. 3.—Estimated value - -	£400		

PART IV.—C.

RETURN C (1).—A list of any properties of which the company is trustee, with the names of *cestui que trust* in each instance, the nature of the trust, the nature and description of the property, and a statement of the sums received by the company in respect of the same, and of the manner in which such sums have been expended or disposed of during each of the last 10 years.

RETURN C (2).—A list of any properties of which the company is *cestui que trust*, with the names of the trustees in each instance, the nature of the trust, the nature and description of the property, and a statement of the sums received by the company in respect of the same during each of the last 10 years.

C. 1.—The Gunmakers' Company does not hold and never has held any trust property whatever.

C. 2.—The Gunmakers' Company is not and never has been *cestui que trust* of any property whatever.

PART IV.—E.

RETURN C.—Internal sources of income.

A list of the annual amounts received in each of the last 10 years in respect of (1) fees paid on admission to the freedom of the company, specifying the amounts paid in respect of each mode of admission thereto; (2) fines or fees paid on admission to the livery of the company; (3) fines or fees paid by members on coming on the court of the company; (4) fines or fees paid on promotion to the offices of warden, &c.; (5) any other internal sources of income, specifying the same.

E.—1, 2, 3, and 4.—Fines and fees received by the company during the last 10 years (including stamp duties).

Years.	On Freedoms by Redemption.	On Freedoms by Patrimony.	On Freedoms by Servitude.	On Admission to the Livery.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1870	10 2 2	—	—	15 15 0
1871	10 2 2	—	—	15 15 0
1874	—	3 2 2	—	15 15 0
1874	10 2 2	—	—	15 15 0
1874	—	3 2 2	—	15 15 0
1875	—	3 2 2	—	15 15 0
1876	10 2 2	—	—	15 15 0
1876	10 2 2	—	—	15 15 0
1877	10 2 2	—	—	15 15 0
1877	10 2 2	—	—	15 15 0
1879	10 2 2	—		15 15 0

3. There have been no admissions on the court of the company during the 10 last years.

4. There are no fines or fees paid on promotion to the office of warden, &c.

5. The company have no other internal sources of income.

PART IV.—F.

RETURN F.—(1) The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them what has been the amount of the increase or decrease, from year to year, of the company's income during the last ten years, and whether there is reason to except any increase or decrease during the next 10 years, together with a statement of the reasons for such expectation.

RETURN F.—(2) The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them whether there is reason to expect any permanent increase or decrease in value in any of the estates or properties of the company, and if so, to what extent, together with a statement for the reason for such expectations.

F. 1.—Increase and decrease of the company's income during the last 10 years.

Years.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1870-71	—	55 6 7
1871-72	—	186 7 11
1872-73	337 6 3	—
1873-74	104 18 11	—
1874-75	133 5 6	—
1875-76	—	112 8 5
1876-77	292 8 8	—
1877-78	260 5 10	—
1878-79	344 3 6	—
1879-80	177 11 9	—

There is no reason to expect during the next 10 years any increase in the company's income, which is mainly derived from the proof business carried on at their proof house, but rather a decrease.

The depressed condition of the London gun trade during the last 10 years and at the present time with the probability of its never again regaining its former standing and importance within the metropolitan area, prevent the expectation of any increase in the future in the company's income.

F. 2.—There is no reason to expect any permanent increase or decrease in value in the company's freehold proof house and premises in Whitechapel (the only landed estate the company possesses) nor any in their invested funds.

PART IV.—G.

RETURN G.—The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them—

1. What is the system of management of the company's estates and property?
2. In what way, and by whom, the several receipts and payments are taken and made, and under what control?
3. In what way the company's accounts are audited?
4. Whether the company's accounts are published, or are accessible to all or any, and which of the members of the company?

G. 1.—The company's property (consisting as before stated of their proof house and adjoining business premises and invested funds) is under the management of the governing body and officers of the company.

G. 2.—The receipts of the proof house are, as regards ready money, by the proof master, other receipts by the renter warden. Wages and such like payments in connection with the proof business are made by the proof master. All other payments by the renter warden.

All receipts and payments are under the control of a finance committee composed of members of the court of assistants and examined by them at every meeting of the court.

G. 3.—The accounts of the company are audited on oath by all the members of the court, except the renter warden for the year, who is the accounting party.

G. 4.—The accounts of the company are not published, but they are signed, when audited, by all the members of the court, and are accessible to the members of the company.

GUNMAKERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

PART IV.—H.

RETURN H.—A detailed statement of the income from all sources of the company during each of the preceding 10 years, a detailed statement of the company's expenditure during each of such 10 years, and a detailed statement of the assets and liabilities of the company at the end of each of the last ten years.

	Years.	Income from all sources.			Expenditure.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1.	1870–71	4,130	16	5	4,186	3	0
2.	1871–72	3,984	19	0	4,171	6	11
3.	1872–73	3,402	18	7	3,065	12	4
4.	1873–74	3,047	17	8	2,942	18	9
5.	1874–75	2,917	16	7	2,784	11	1
6.	1875–76	2,813	13	4	2,926	1	9
7.	1876–77	3,034	5	10	2,741	17	2
8.	1877–78	2,816	8	11	2,556	3	1
9.	1878–79	3,107	2	7	2,762	19	1
10.	1879–80	2,565	4	8	2,387	12	11

PART IV.—K.

RETURN K.—Position in relation to Universities.

Has the company any relations with the Universities, or with any of the colleges in them? State the nature and extent of such relations. Has the company any scholarships or exhibitions tenable at any of the Universities in its gift? Give a list of such scholarships or exhibitions, with their respective values, and the periods for which they are respectively tenable; and state how the same are awarded, whether the competition is limited to relations of members, or whether persons so related have any preference.

K.—The company has no relations with the Universities or with any of the colleges, nor any scholarships or exhibitions of any kind in its gift.

PART IV.—L.

RETURN L.—Church Patronage.

1. Are there any ecclesiastical benefices in the gift of the company?
2. Give a list of such benefices, stating—
   a. The county where situated.
   b. The name of the parish or place.
   c. The net annual value of such benefice so near as it can be given, together with any other particulars affecting the value present or prospective of such benefice.
3. Has the company granted during the last 10 years any augmentations of income to the incumbents of such benefices; and if so, to what extent, and out of what funds? Has the company during such 10 years built or contributed, and to what extent, to the building of any, and what, churches or chapels, and where situated?

L. 1.—There are no ecclesiastical benefices in the gift of the company.

L. 3.—In the years 1875 and 1878 the company contributed out of their income towards the building and restoration of churches the sum of 135*l.*

PART IV.—M.

RETURN M.—General and Technical Education.

A statement as to whether the company does anything to subsidize or encourage education, whether general or technical, and a return of the means (if any) so employed, and of the amount expended on such objects during each of the last preceding 10 years.

M.—The company have expended out of their yearly income during the last 10 years 445*l.* in subsidizing general education.

PART V.—REFORM.

PART V.—Reform.

The Commissioners, being bound to report to Her Majesty "what measures (if any) are, in their judgment, expedient and necessary for improving or altering the constitution of the companies, or the appropriation or administration of the property or revenues thereof," respectfully invite the attention of the officers of the companies to this part of the Commission.

The Commissioners will be very glad to receive and consider any suggestions respecting this part of the Commission with which the officers of the companies may do the Commissioners the honour of favouring them.

The officers of the company have duly considered this question, the result being, that having regard to the importance of the duties devolving upon them under their charter and the Acts of Parliament regulating their proof business, and especially having regard to the fact of their having, by the passing of "The Gun Barrel Act, 1868" succeeded in remedying certain admitted evils and deficiencies which had previously existed and had operated as hindrances to the effectual carrying out of the objects for which the company was incorporated, they are not aware of any suggestions which they can offer for improving the company or administering its revenues, believing as they do that its business and affairs are at the present time conducted as efficiently and economically as it is possible for them to be.

APPENDIX A.

The Company gave full information to the Municipal Commissioners appointed in 1834. Their income was then upwards of 1,200*l.* a year.

APPENDIX B.

City of London Livery Companies' Commission,
2, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.,
15th February 1882.

SIR,

The Commissioners desire me to thank, on their behalf, the Court of the Worshipful Company of Gunmakers for the information which they have supplied to the Commissioners, but at the same time to state that that information is not in their judgment quite sufficient. I am therefore to draw attention to some points in the returns of the Gunmakers' Company, with regard to which the Commissioners must respectfully ask for further information. The points are mentioned in the Schedule hereto, and the Commissioners will be much obliged to the Court if they will let them have the additional particulars as soon as possible.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
H. D. WARR,
Secretary.

The Clerk of
The Worshipful Company of Gunmakers.

SCHEDULE.

The Commissioners respectfully ask for further information on the following point:—

Part IV., Circular 14th Aug. 1880.

The return contains no detailed statement of the corporate expenditure of the Company,

City of London Livery Companies Commission,
2, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.,
19th June 1882.

SIR,

The Commissioners have received a letter from you, dated the 2nd March, in which it is stated that their circular of the 15th February will be laid before the Court of the Worshipful Company of Gunmakers. I now beg to ask you, on behalf of the Commissioners, whether the circular has been laid before the Court, and what answer the Court are good enough to return.

I am, &c.
(Signed) H. D. WARR,
Secretary.

John Rutherford, Esq.,
Clerk to the Gunmakers' Company.

Gunmakers' Company,
32, Gracechurch Street, E.C.,
26th June 1882.

SIR,

In reply to your letter to me of the 19th instant, I beg to say that the circular of the Commissioners of the 15th February last has been laid before and duly considered by the Court of this Company, the result being that the members of the Court are of opinion that this Company have already furnished to the Commissioners full information on the points to which their attention was directed by the circular, and

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
JOHN RUTHERFORD,
Clerk to the Gunmakers' Company.

H. D. Warr, Esq., Secretary,
City of London Livery Companies' Commission,
2, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

HORNERS' COMPANY.

The Returns of the Company were made under protest.

PART I.—FOUNDATION AND OBJECT.

A to H.

RETURN A.—A statement of the date, ascertained or probable, of the foundation of the company, and of the circumstances, so far as they can be discovered from its documents of foundation or archives, in which the company had its origin.

RETURN B.—A list of the charters, charters of inspeximus, and other instruments of a similar nature, whether originals or copies, which have been at any time in the possession of the company, together with an abstract of the purport of each, regard being specially had to any evidence which it may contain as to the object of the foundation of the company.

RETURN C.—A list of any trust deeds "founding, regulating, or affecting" the company, with the date of each, the names of the parties thereto, and an abstract of the purport of each.

RETURN D.—A list, with dates, of any "decrees of court," whether of the Courts of Common Law or of Chancery, or of any acts of the Courts of Aldermen or of Common Council, "regulating or affecting" the company, with a statement of the effect of each decision.

RETURN E.—A list of any other documents, not included in the descriptions in the preceding returns, which "found, regulate, or affect" the company, with dates, and an abstract of the effect of each.

RETURN F.—A concise history of the company from the time of its foundation to the present day, with special reference to the inquiry contained in the commission as to "the objects for which the company "was founded," and "how far those objects are now being carried into effect."

RETURN G.—Has the company a licence in mortmain? When was such licence granted (referring to the document by description)? What is its extent, and to what extent is it now unexhausted?

RETURN H.—Is there vested in the company, and how, whether by charter, statute, order of the Court of Aldermen, act of Common Council, or otherwise, any right of exercising superintendence over or any duty or discretion to encourage in any way any, and what art, trade, or business? State the nature and local limits of such control. In what manner and to what extent is such control now exercised? If such control is not now exercised, state the circumstances under which its exercise has fallen into desuetude.

Among the many trades or mysteries which in the early history of our country held a quasi-corporate existence for the protection of native industry, that of horners, or buyers of horns and manufacturers of horn wares, is one of the most ancient. Though there is no special mention of the trade of horners until the reign of King Henry III., in the 53rd year of his reign (A.D. 1268), he granted an annual fair to Charlton, in Kent, for three days, at the eve, the day, and morrow of the Trinity. The time for holding this fair was afterwards changed to St. Luke's Day (October 18th). Philpot, who wrote in 1659, speaks of this fair as kept yearly on that day, and called "horn fair" by reason of the great "plenty of all sorts of winding horns and cups and "other vessels of horn there bought and sold."

In the reign of King Edward III. the horners of the City of London were classed among the 48 mysteries of the city. In the 50th year of that king's reign a controversy arose between the king and the Corporation as to whether the Common Council of the city was to be elected by the wards or the mysteries of the city. This led to an ordinance being made by the city, with the consent of the king, that the election was to be by the mysteries, pursuant to which ordinance 48 mysteries deputed members to the Common Council, the horners ranking in the third class or smaller mysteries, were deputed to send two members.

By statute 4 Edward IV. c. 8, it was enacted that from the feast of Easter in the year 1466 no stranger (*i.e.*, not a freeman of the company) nor alien should buy any English horns unwrought of any tanners, bochers, or other persons within the City of London and 24 miles on every side next adjoining, and that no Englishman or other person should sell any English horns unwrought to any stranger, or cause them to be sent over the sea, so that the said horners would buy the said horns at like price as they were at the time of the making of the Act, upon pain of forfeiture of all such horns so bought, sold, or sent. And the wardens of the said misterie should have full power to search all manner of ware pertaining to their misterie in all places within the City of London and 24 miles adjoining, and within the fairs of Stirbridge and Elie; and if they found any wares that were defective and insufficient they might bring them before the mayor of London, the mayor or bailiffs of the foresaid fairs to be forfeit one half to the king, the other half to the said wardens. But after the horners had taken so many horns as should be needful to their occupation, they and all other persons might sell all the horns refused to any stranger or other person to send beyond the sea or elsewhere. There are two deeds in the possession of the company, one dated March 24th, 1590, 33 Elizabeth, between Nicholas Plasdon and others, citizens and horners of London, and John Cooke and John Escott, wardens of the Company of Horners, whereby the citizens and horners covenanted with the wardens not to buy any horns within the City of London or suburbs, or within the borough of Southwark, or within 24 miles according to the statute, but only for the use of the whole company, equally to be divided between them at the discretion of the wardens, and to provide horns for the use of the company at the equal cost of the whole company. And the wardens enter into a similar covenant with the members of the company.

The other deed is dated the last day of February 1599, 42nd Elizabeth, and is made between William Ellam and others, citizens and horners of London, and John Okes and John Okeley, wardens of the company, on the other part, and is to the same effect as the previously mentioned deed, except that the limit within which private trade was prohibited was extended to 100 miles next in and about the Citie of London, and that the discretion given by the previous deed to the wardens was to be exercised by the wardens and four of the assistants of the company.

In the first year of the reign of James I. an Act (c. 25) was passed which repealed the statute of 4th Edward IV., but in the seventh year of that king's reign the horners presented their petition to Parliament, stating "that by reason of the repeal of prohibition the "company had grown so poor and decayed as in a short "time, if remedy be not provided, they and theirs shall "be utterly undone;" and the Act is thereby revived, except as to the powers of search in Stourbridge and Ely fairs, and the limitation of the price of horns thereby imposed, and a penalty was imposed of double the value of English horns sold unwrought to any

stranger or sent over the sea, one moiety of the penalty to the informer and one moiety to the king. Notwithstanding this statute the exportation of horns still continued, and letters patent were granted by King Charles I. in the third year of his reign prohibiting the exportation of horns until the wardens and assistants of the company should first have made choice of the best and most convenient number of the horns to supply the necessary occasions of the realm.

The company obtained from King Charles I. a charter of incorporation dated the 12th January 1638, 13th Charles I. By it the horners, freemen of the City of London and Westminster, and liberties and suburbs of the same are incorporated by the name of "Master, "Warden, Assistants, and Fellowship of the Mistery of "Horners of the City of London," with power to purchase and hold freehold and leasehold estates of every kind, and all manner of goods and chattels, and to grant, alien, and dispose of the same, and by the same name to plead and to be impleaded and to have a common seal. One of the said fellowship is to be chosen the master, two to be chosen wardens, and 10 or more assistants of the fellowship. The master, wardens, and assistants, or the greater part of them, whereof the master and one of the wardens are always to be two, have power to make, and alter, amend, or make new such reasonable laws and constitutions touching the trade act or mistery, and for punishment and reformation of abuses, wrongful practices, and misdemeanours, and for defraying the charges of maintaining and continuing the corporation, and after what order they shall demean themselves in their office, mistery, and work, and to impose such fines, amerciaments, or other lawful punishments upon all offenders as shall seem necessary, such fines, &c. to be raised for their own uses.

Power is given to the master, wardens, assistants, and fellowship to meet in their common hall or other convenient place upon the 2nd of February, if it be not Sunday, and if it be Sunday then upon the next day after to elect a master and two wardens for the ensuing year, and they are to take their oaths of office before the late master and wardens or two of them, and like power of election is given until the next 2nd of February in case of the death or removal for misbehaviour of any master or warden during his term of office, and also in like manner to elect an assistant on the death or removal of any of the assistants appointed by the charter. Power is given of oversight, rule, and search of all persons occupying, importing, exporting, or using the art or mistery of horners within the cities of London and Westminster, and the liberties and precincts thereof, and all manner of wares thereunto appertaining to the intent that all delinquents might be discovered and punished. Power is given to the company to purchase for ever one house or houses within the City of London as their hall for their assemblies, not to exceed the clear yearly value of 40*l.* so as the same be not holden of the king immediately in capite, or by knight's service, or of any other by knight's service, reserving to the king and his successors the annual rent of 20*s.* at the Feast of the Birth of our Lord God only. This rent is not now paid.

The company were to have one honest and discreet person as clerk, and on death his successor was to be appointed to hold office during pleasure.

In the year 1604 the company obtained a lease of a storehouse and sheds in Wentworth Street, Whitechapel, for 1,000 years from Christmas 1604 at the yearly rent of 4*l.*, in which they carried on the trade.

This property has recently been sold for 2,400*l.* to the Metropolitan Board of Works for the purposes of the Artizans' Dwellings Act.

The control given by the charter of Charles I. to the Horners' Company over the trade has never been actually abandoned, but it has ceased to be exercised.

In the year 1846 the company petitioned the Court of Aldermen for a livery, which was granted to them on the 1st of December of that year, the number of liverymen being limited to 60.

PART II.

CONSTITUTION AND PRIVILEGES OF MEMBERSHIP.

RETURN A.—Governing Body.

1. State the present constitution of the governing body of the company, whether such constitution is according to the charter, and if not, in what respects such constitution varies therefrom, and when and where and how such alteration was made.
2. State the qualifications for membership of the governing body of the company, the times and methods of election, and the qualifications of the voters at elections to the governing body.
3. State the functions of the governing body, and of the different members of the same respectively, and whether the members of the governing body pay any, and what fees or fines on admission thereto, and whether they are paid any, and what salaries or amounts in respect of their services respectively.
4. State the nature of the business which comes before the governing body of the company, the method adopted in transacting it, the times at which the governing body meets for business purposes, the way in which the opinions of the members are taken, and whether the resolutions and decisions of the governing body are published, or are otherwise accessible to all or any, and which of the members of the company.
5. State whether the members of the governing body are liable to suspension, or removal, on any and what grounds, and by what method such suspension or removal is effected.
6. Has the company any byelaws sanctioned by the Courts of Law, or by the Courts of Aldermen, or of Common Council, or otherwise? State the effect of such byelaws.

1. The present constitution of the governing body of the company is regulated by the charter, and consists of master, wardens, and assistants.

2. The qualifications for membership of the governing body are, first, freemen; second, liverymen; third, assistants. The master, wardens, and court of assistants are the governing body, and they elect the assistants from whom the master and wardens are chosen annually on the 2nd of February. The election is by open voting.

3. The functions of the governing body are to regulate the affairs of the company; to dispose of the funds. The members thereof until lately paid 4*l.* on admission thereto, which has recently been raised to 10*l.*; each member of the court of assistants receives 1*l.* each general court day, of which there is one yearly, and 10*s.* at each audit court which occurs about once in three years.

4. The nature of the business which comes before the governing body is the election of master and wardens, and of the clerk. The court meet once a year always, and at other times when the master considers it necessary. The opinions of the members of the court are taken by show of hands. The resolutions and decisions of the governing body are not published, but are accessible to the court of assistants. It is not within the memory of the clerk, who has held that office 55 years, that any member not an assistant has ever required to see the record of the resolutions or decisions of the governing body, but it is not believed that access thereto would be denied to any such member.

5. It is apprehended that any member of the court of assistants could be suspended or removed by a vote of the governing body, but no such circumstances has happened within living memory, nor has the clerk ever noticed such in the records of the company.

6. Under the powers conferred by the Act (c. 7), passed in the Parliament held at Westminster 19th Henry VII., which enacted, that no master, wardens, or companies should make any acts or ordinances except such as should be approved by the Chancellor and

Treasurer of England, or Chief Justice of either Bench, or three of them. The Company of Horners in the year 1638 made byelaws and ordinances for the government of persons using their art or mystery, which were approved and passed under the hands and seals of Thomas, Lord Coventry, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, and Chief Justices Sir John Bramston and Sir John Finch. From these byelaws it appears that the company was then a joint stock trading company, the stock being held in shares or half shares.

The freemen of the company were to reside in the City of London, or liberties thereof, or within seven miles, and no freeman should buy or take any manner of rough horns unwrought, or pieces of horns, or tipps for his own use within 24 miles next adjoining to the City of London upon pain of forfeiture of a sum not exceeding 40*s.*, to be imposed by the master, wardens, and assistants of the company, and the freemen were forbidden under penalty of 40*l.* to buy any horns or tipps of any cutler or persons that bought or sold again within the realm of England or Dominion of Wales without the consent of the master, wardens, and assistants of the society.

The byelaws also provide the forms of oath to be taken by the freemen, the master, the wardens, the assistants, and the officers of the company.

The company have no charities eleemosynary, educational, or otherwise.

PART II.—B.

RETURN B.—Admission to Membership.

1. State the qualifications for membership of the company, the several grades of membership of the company, and whether women are admitted to membership.
2. State the several modes in which the freedom of the company may be obtained, the circumstances entitling an applicant to admission under each mode respectively, and the fees payable in respect of admission under each mode respectively.
3. State whether persons exercising any particular trade are required by statute or otherwise to become free of the company. Is there any process for compelling such persons to procure admission, or any process by which such persons are enabled themselves to procure admission, and are such processes enforced respectively, and to what extent? Do persons exercising any particular trade commonly become members of the company? If so, how many members of such trade are at present members of the company? State also (if the company bears the name of any existing trade) how many members of such trade are members of the company?
4. Are freemen liable to disfranchisement, and, if so, for what reasons, and what is the mode of disfranchisement?
5. Is the livery of the company limited or unlimited in number? What are the qualifications for election to the livery, who are the electors thereto, and how do the elections thereto take place, and what fees are payable on election? Are liverymen liable to removal from the livery, and for what reasons?
6. State the number of apprentices bound at the company's hall, or under the auspices of the company, during each of the last 10 years, and state how many of such apprentices have been bound to members following the trade, if any, the name of which is borne by the company? Has the company in any and what cases paid the fees or premiums of such apprentices, and what has been the amount, if any, so expended in each of the last 10 years?
7. Is the freedom of the City of London in any way a condition, precedent or subsequent of membership of the company? Are there any, and how many members of the company, who are not free of the City of London?

1. The first qualification of membership is admission to the freedom of the company. The next is admission to the livery of the company. The third and last is admission on the court of assistants of the company. When the company was a trading company there have been instances of women being admitted to the freedom, but there does not seem to have been such an admission for the last 100 years.

2. The freedom of the company can be obtained by patrimony, by apprenticeship, and by redemption or purchase. In case of patrimony some evidence is required of the fact of the person requiring admission having been the son of a freeman and born after his father had become a freeman. In case of apprenticeship a certificate is required from the master of due and faithful service having been performed. In both these cases a fee of 13*s.* 4*d.* is paid to the company and a stamp duty of 20*s.* In case of redemption a fine of three guineas is payable to the company and a stamp duty of 3*l.* Certain small fees are also payable to the clerk in such case.

3. About a century and a half ago, when the company was a trading company, every person carrying on the trade of a manufacturer of horns in London or within 24 miles was required to be a freeman of the company. Within living memory there were several members of the court who carried on the trade, but at the present time there is scarcely a manufacturer of horns in London, and not one who is a member of this company.

4. It is not known or believed that a freeman of the company is liable to disfranchisement.

5. The livery of the company is limited in number to 60. Any freeman of the company who is also a freeman of London can be elected on the livery. Such election is by the master, wardens, and court of assistants. The election is by show of hands at a court of assistants. The fee payable to the company on the election of a freeman to the livery is 15*l.* It is not known or believed that liverymen are liable to be removed from the livery.

6. There has been no apprentice bound under the auspices of the company during the last 10 years.

7. The freedom of the City of London is a condition precedent to the election of a liveryman of the company. There are no liverymen of the company who are not free of the City of London. Any person can take up his freedom in this company and have all the privileges of a freeman without becoming a freeman of London.

PART II.—C.

RETURN C.—Number of Members.

State (1) the present number of freemen, (2) the present number of other members, (4) the number of admissions to the freedom by each mode respectively, and (5) the number of calls to the livery which have respectively taken place during each of the last preceding 10 years.

(1.) At present there are three freemen only who are not liverymen.
(2.) The present number of the livery is 10.
(3.) There are no other members.

HORNERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

(4 and 5.) The following table shows the number of admissions to the freemen and livery in the years named:—

Years.	Admissions to Freedom.	Admissions to Livery.
1870 - - -	None.	None.
1871 - - -	None.	None.
1872 - - -	None.	None.
1873 - - -	None.	None.
1874 - - -	None.	None.
1875 - - -	None.	None.
1876 - - -	1	1
1877 - - -	None.	None.
1878 - - -	1	1
1879 - - -	3	3

PART II.—E.

RETURN E.—Profits and Privileges.

1. State with fulness what are the advantages, pecuniary or otherwise, incident to the position of a member of the company in each grade of membership, as (1) a freeman, (2) a liveryman, (3) master, warden, or otherwise a member of the governing body.
2. State the sums paid on an average annually for the preceding 10 years by the company to the members according to the grades of membership mentioned above, and of what such sums consisted, whether, (1) fees, and of what nature, (2) pensions, or (3) other payments, specifying the nature of the same respectively.
3. What circumstances are in practice held to constitute a claim to a pension or donation? State the number of present pensioners and donees respectively, and the amounts paid to them as such respectively, and the number of present pensioners and donees respectively who are members of the trade, if any, the name of which is borne by the company.
4. What is the average standing of a member of the company when he is made a member of the governing body, and (2) for what number of years on an average does a member remain on the governing body?
5. Does the company carry on any and what trade or manufacture with which its title is directly or indirectly connected? In such case state out of what funds the capital is raised, the amount of capital, the profits, if any, for each of the last 10 years, and how such profits, if any, have been divided or otherwise dealt with during each of the last 10 years.

1. There are no pecuniary advantages incident to the position of a freeman of the company. His only privilege is that he is thereby entitled to carry on a retail trade in the City of London.

There is no pecuniary advantage incident to the position of a liveryman of the company. Liverymen if resident within 25 miles from the Royal Exchange are entitled to vote for four members of Parliament for the City of London, and all liverymen are entitled to vote for Lord Mayor and sheriffs of London, and for the chamberlain and bridge-masters of London. Members of the governing body are entitled to receive 20*s.* if they attend the general court of the company, and 10*s.* if they attend the audit court.

2. The sums paid annually on an average for the preceding 10 years to the members of the court of assistants have been 5*l.* 6*s.* These payments consisted in fees mentioned in No. 1 above. They also include a sum of 21*l.* voted to a decayed member of the court who had been a member for 35 years, and who had attained a great age, and who had filled all offices, whose professional services as a surveyor had for many years been gratuitously afforded in looking after the company's property.

3. The court formerly made donations to poor freemen or their widows or children. No applications for such donations have been made for many years.

4. In consequence of the members of the company having been materially reduced by death within the last 10 years, a very short interval has elapsed during such time between the time of a person becoming a liveryman of the company and his election as a member of the governing body. The members of the governing body are elected for life.

5. The company does not carry on any trade or manufacture.

PART III.—OFFICERS AND SERVANTS.

RETURN A.—A list of the officers of the company, with a statement of the duties of each, the amount of his salary, and other emoluments, and whether or not he is a member of the company.

RETURN B.—A list of the servants of the company, with a statement of the duties of each, and of the amounts of their wages, and other emoluments.

RETURN C.—A statement as to the mode in which the officers and servants of the company are respectively appointed.

A.—The only officer of the company is the clerk, whose duty it is to summon all meetings, to attend them, and record their proceedings, to make arrangements for the annual festivals, and to carry on all necessary correspondence with the master and wardens on the business of the company, and also with persons desiring to take up their freedom and livery, and generally to manage all the affairs of the company. The present clerk is a freeman of the company.

B.—Mr. George Henderson is the present clerk of the company, and his salary is three guineas per annum. He has in addition a fee of 11*s.* 8*d.* on the admission of each freeman, of 10*s.* on the admission of each liveryman, and of 6*s.* 8*d.* on the admission of each assistant. The present clerk is a solicitor, and he receives from the company annually his charges for professional duties, which during the last 10 years have averaged about 4*l.* per annum.

C.—The clerk of the company is appointed by the court of assistants.

PART IV.

The company has no landed property, nor estates, or beneficial leases, nor estates at rack-rent, nor houses on beneficial leases, nor houses at rack-rent, nor leases for lives, nor copyholds of inheritance, nor leaseholds, nor tithe, rent-charges, nor underwoods, nor timber, nor mining leases, nor fixed payments.

RETURN B 1.—List of MONEYS belonging to the HORNERS' COMPANY, invested in Government or other Stocks, Shares, Funds, or Securities.

Amount of Stock, &c.	Description of Stock.	Source from whence arising, *e.g.*, Gift with Name of Donor, Bequest with Name of Testator, Sale of Lands, and which, &c.	In what Name standing—*e.g.*, Company, Chancery Division of High Court of Justice, &c.	To what Account belonging—*e.g.*, any particular Fund or Trust Account.	Net Annual Receipt.	Remarks.
£ s. d. 2,394 0 4	Three per cent. Consols.	Sum paid by Board of Works for purchase of property in Wentworth Street, Whitechapel, in August 1881.	Paymaster-General, Chancery Division of High Court of Justice, to the credit of ex-parte the Metropolitan Board of Works; the account of the master, wardens, assistants, and fellowship of the Horners' Company.	- - - -	£ s. d. 71 16 4*	*Less income tax.
75 0 0	Ditto.	Savings, extending over a number of years, in the company's income.	Four members of the governing body of the company.	- - - -	2 5 0	—

B. 2.—The balance of moneys in the hands of the company unappropriated in their accounts on the 31st December in each of the last preceeding 10 years.

B. 2.—Amounts on an average to 46*l.* 10*s.*

B. 3.—A return of the estimated value of the plate, pictures, furniture, and other property at present on the premises of the company, or in their possession elsewhere.

B. 3.—60*l.*

PART IV.—E.

RETURN E.—Internal Sources of Income.

A list of the annual amounts received in each of the last 10 years in respect of (1) fees paid on admission to the freedom of the company, specifying the amounts paid in respect of such mode of admission thereto; (2) fines or fees paid on admission to the livery of the company; (3) fines or fees paid by members on coming on the court of the company; (4) fines or fees paid on promotion to the offices of warden, &c.; (5) any other internal sources of income, specifying the same.

Year.	(1.) Fines on Admission to Freedom.	(2.) Fines on Admission to Livery.	(3.) Fines on coming upon the Court.	Quarterage.
1870 - -	None.	None.	None.	16*s.*
1871 - -	None.	None.	None.	20*s.*
1872 - -	None.	None.	None.	12*s.*
1873 - -	None.	None.	None.	20*s.*
1874 - -	None.	None.	None.	12*s.*
1875 - -	None.	None.	None.	8*s.*
1876 - -	£3 3 0	£15 0 0	£4 0 0	8*s.*
1877 - -	None.	None.	None.	12*s.*
1878 - -	£3 3 0	£15 0 0	£4 0 0	8*s.*
1879 - -	£6 6 0	£45 0 0	£8 0 0	12*s.*

(5.) The other source of income has been during the last 10 years up to 31st December 1879, 38*l.* per annum less 3*l.* 12*s.* ground rent and income tax, being the rent of the premises sold to the Metropolitan Board of Works as before mentioned.

PART IV.—F.

RETURN F.—(1.) The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them what has been the increase or decrease from year to year of the company's income during the last 10 years, and whether there is reason to expect any and what increase or decrease during the next 10 years, together with a statement of the reasons for such expectation.

RETURN F.—(2.) The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them whether there is reason to expect any permanent increase or decrease in value in any of the estates or properties of the company, and if so, to what extent, together with a statement of the reasons for such expectation.

F. (1.) The income of the property has been almost stationary during the last 10 years, but in consequence of the sale of the company's property as before mentioned, the regular income will be increased by a sum of 33*l.* per annum or thereabouts.

F. (2.) There is reason to expect that there will be a permanent increase in the property of the company of an amount which it is not at present possible to calculate, but it may be considered as 25*l.* per annum, and which will arise from the investment of the sum of stock now in the name of the Paymaster-General of the Chancery Division in the purchase of freehold property.

PART IV.—G.

Return G.—The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them—

1. What is the system of management of the company's estates and property?
2. In what way, and by whom, the several receipts and payments are taken and made, and under what control?
3. In what way the company's accounts are audited?
4. Whether the company's accounts are published, or are accessible to all or any, and which, of the members of the company?

The dividends on the stock in the name of the Paymaster-General of the Chancery Division are, by order of the court, paid to the clerk for the time being, who accounts for them to that member of the court who for the time being acts as treasurer for the company, that member usually being one of the wardens.

1 and 2. The company has now no property, except the sums of stock before mentioned, and the dividends whereon are received as before named.

3. The company's accounts are audited by the governing body.

4. They are not, but would probably be accessible to any member of the company not on the court. The accounts are always open to the governing body.

For many years all the members of the company, with one or two exceptions, have been members of the governing body. The clerk has no recollection for 55 years, during which period he has filled that office, of ever having been asked by any member not one of the governing body for an inspection of the accounts.

PART IV.—H.

Return H.—A detailed statement of the income from all the sources of the company during each of the preceding 10 years, a detailed statement of the company's expenditure during each of such 10 years, and a detailed statement of the assets and liabilities of the company at the end of each of such 10 years.

It is considered that the information previously given renders it unnecessary to give the detailed statement herein required.

PART IV.—K.

Position in relation to the Universities.

Return K.—Has the company any relation with the universities, or with any of the colleges in them? State the nature and extent of such relations. Has the company any scholarships or exhibitions tenable at any of the universities in its gift? Give a list of such scholarships or exhibitions, with their respective values, and the periods for which they are respectively tenable; and state how the same are awarded, whether the competition is limited to relations of members, or whether persons so related have any preference.

The company has no relation with any of the universities.

PART IV.—L.

Church Patronage.

Return L.—Are there any ecclesiastical benefices in the gift of the company?

The company has no church patronage.

PART IV.—M.

General and Technical Education.

Return M.—A statement as to whether the company does anything to subsidise or encourage education, whether general or technical, and a return of the means (if any) so employed, and of the amount expended on such objects during each of the last preceding 10 years.

M.—The small income of the company has hitherto prevented them from doing anything to subsidise or encourage general or technical education, but they are in hopes as their income increases they will be able to take steps for encouraging the manufacture of horns, a trade which from information that has reached the company they have every reason to believe is on the increase.

APPENDIX A.

The company gave full information to the Municipal Commissioners appointed in 1834. They made the following statement as to their property:—

The property of the company consists of the following particulars, viz.:—

(1.) A storehouse, sheds and premises, in Wentworth Street, Whitechapel, held for a term of 1,000 years from Christmas 1604, at the yearly rent of 4*l.*, and now let on lease at 30*l.* per annum. In 1820 it was only let at 20*l.*, but the rent has since been raised.

(2.) One hundred pounds three per cent. Consols standing in the names of four members of the court, and in 1833–4 there was a balance of 51*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* in the hands of the renter warden, which he had been ordered to invest, in addition thereto.

(3.) The whole income of the company since the year 1820 has been on the average 34*l.* per annum, of which 24*l.* is expended in ground rent, dinners, salaries, charitable donations to poor freemen, and small incidental disbursements. The balance is from time to time invested in Consols, as before mentioned.

INNHOLDERS' COMPANY.

The Innholder's Company sent with their Returns a protest against the legality of the Inquiry.

PART I.—FOUNDATION AND OBJECT.

A to H.

RETURN A.—A statement of the date, ascertained or probable, of the foundation of the company, and of the circumstances, so far as they can be discovered from its documents of foundation or archives, in which the company had its origin.

RETURN B.—A list of the charters, charters of inspeximus, and other instruments of a similar nature, whether originals or copies, which have been at any time in the possession of the company, together with an abstract of the purport of each, regard being specially had to any evidence which it may contain as to the object of the foundation of the company.

RETURN C.—A list of any trust deeds "founding, regulating, or affecting" the company, with the date of each, the names of the parties thereto, and an abstract of the purport of each.

RETURN D.—A list with dates of any "decrees of court," whether of the Courts of Common Law or of Chancery, or of any acts of the Court of Aldermen or of the Court of Common Council, "regulating or affecting" the company, with a statement of the effect of each decision.

RETURN E.—A list of any other documents, not included in the descriptions in the preceding returns, which "found, regulate or affect" the company, with dates and an abstract of the effect of each.

RETURN F.—A concise history of the company, from the time of its foundation to the present day, with special reference to the inquiry contained in the commission as to "the objects for which the company "was founded," and "how far those objects are now being carried into effect."

RETURN G.—Has the company a licence in mortmain? When was such licence granted (referring to the document by description)? What is its extent, and to what extent is it now unexhausted?

RETURN H.—Is there vested in the company and how, whether by charter, statute, order of the Court of Aldermen, act of Common Council, or otherwise, any right of exercising superintendence over, or any duty or discretion to encourage in any way, any and what art, trade, or business? State the nature and local limits of such control. In what manner and to what extent is such control now exercised? If such control is not now exercised, state the circumstances under which its exercise has fallen into desuetude.

A.—From the records of the Company it appears that—

The Company was a Guild or Fraternity by prescription under the name of "Hostillers" before the same was incorporated by Charter. Its earliest known record is a petition preferred on the 12th December, 25 Hen. VI. (1446) by certain "Men of the Mistery of Hostillars of the City," in the chamber at Guildhall before John Colney, Mayor, and the Aldermen of the City praying them to confirm certain ordinances which were ordered to be entered upon the Record and observed in all future times.

Vide records kept in the Town Clerk's Office, Lib. K., fo. 233.

The next record is a petition preferred on 28th October, 13 Edw. IV. (1473) by the wardens and certain men of the Mistery of Hostillers in the chamber of Guildhall, before Mr. Hampton, Mayor, and the Aldermen of the City, stating that the craft or mistery were called hostillers and not innholders as they were indede, by which no diversity was perceived between them in name and their servants being hostellers indede, and praying that they might be called innholders and in no wise hostillers, which was ordained accordingly.

Vide Records of said Lib. L., fo. 95*b*.

On 31st July, 1 Ric. III. (1483) another petition was preferred by the wardens and other men of the mistery of Innholders before Sir Edmund Shaa, Mayor, and the Aldermen of the City, to confirm certain other ordinances which was ordered and in like manner directed to be entered of record and in all future times observed, and the same was entered in the Records in the Town Clerk's Office. (No reference.)

Vide Record.

The Company had also a Livery by prescription before their charter, vide the following entry in the books of the Town Clerk's Office Jor. No. 10, fo. 379*b*:—

Names of the crafts of the City which have liveries and what they are in number in every craft in the time of Sir John Shaa, Knt., Mayor (17 Hen. VII., 1501).

Inter alia—

Innholders	16.

On the 21st February, 1 Hen. VIII., 1509, a petition was presented by certain men of the art or mistery of Innholders before Sir William Capel, Knight, Mayor, and the Aldermen to confirm certain regulations, and which was granted as prayed.

Vide record at Town Clerk's. No reference.

*B. C. D.

By Act of Common Council, Robinson, Mayor:

It was enacted, that every person using the art, mystery, or occupation of an Innholder shall be translated to the Company of Innholders. 3 May 1663.

That if any person shall use or occupy any inn, ostery, or livery stable within the city of London or liberties, not being free of the Company of Innholders, shall not within three months after notice come and appear and be admitted unto the said Company and take the oath, he shall forfeit 4*Cs.* for every month after that he shall offend.

By Royal Charter, of which the Company have the original (after reciting that of 8 Hen. and the above Act of Common Council) after dissolving the existing Company, incorporated certain persons by name and their successors and all other persons then being of the Fraternity of Innholders of St. Julian le Herbeges and all persons who should thereafter hold, keep, or occupy any inn, hostrie, petty hostrie, or livery stable, in the city of London or within three miles of the said city, by the name of "The "Master, Wardens, and Society of the Art and Mistery "of Innholders of the City of London." Who are, amongst other things, declared capable to have, purchase, possess, and enjoy and retain manors, lands, &c., to have a common seal, to choose future masters and wardens, assistants and other officers, to have a common hall, to make laws, &c., and other the powers therein contained. 21 Dec. 15 Car. 2. 1663.

It will have been seen that one of the objects of the last

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*NOTE.—The documents relating to these sections are placed in chronological order for greater convenience.

By Royal Letters Patent (of which the original is with the Company) the then master and three wardens and others of the same art and mistery and their successors were incorporated. 21 Dec. 6 Hen. 8. 1515.

The Company has a printed translation but of which they cannot vouch the accuracy, and refer to the original in their possession.

NOTE.—As to Return C.—There are no trust deeds such as referred to.

charter was to extend the authority of the Company beyond the limits of the city, but the Company ultimately thought it inexpedient to attempt to enforce this.

28 Feb. 1685. 1 Jas. 2. Another charter, of which the Company have the original, was granted to the Company on the surrender of that granted by Charles II., but this was made void by Act II. William and Mary, 1691, session 1, c. 8, s. 14, "for "reversing the judgment in a quo warranto against the "city of London, and for restoring the city of London to "its ancient rights and privileges," which enacts "That "all and every the several Companies and Corporations "shall from henceforth stand and be incorporated by such "name and names, and in such sort and manner as they "respectively were at the time of the said judgment given, "and every of them are hereby restored to all and every "the lands, tenements, hereditaments, rights, titles, estates, "liberties, powers, privileges, precedences, and immunities "which they lawfully had and enjoyed at the time of "giving the said judgment, and that as well all surrenders "as charters, Letters Patents, and grants for new incor-"porating any of the said Companies, or touching or "concerning any of their liberties, privileges, or franchises "made or granted by the said late King James or by the "said King Charles II. since the giving of the said "judgment shall be void and are hereby declared null and "void to all intents and purposes whatsoever."

And by order of the court of aldermen, Smith, Mayor, 1 Jas. II., 5th May 1685, it was ordered that certain Companies (and amongst others the Innholders) should have a livery or cloathing, and be esteemed and taken to by Livery Companies of the city.

And on the 7th May 1685 the Innholders returned the master, three wardens, 20 assistants, and 24 others to be of their livery who were approved by the court.

Vide Jor. 83, 174*b*.

But the Act of 2 Will. and Mary, s. 16, having restored the rights of the freemen and livery the last-mentioned order became void, and the livery retained their franchise under their ancient right by prescription as restored by the Act.

By another Act of Common Council:

19th May 1727. It was ordered that no person using the occupation of an innholder or keeping any inn, ostery, or livery stable within the city or liberties should be admitted into the freedom of the city by redemption, unless first admitted into the Freedom of the said Company of Innholders.

To be a standing order of the court.

E. There are believed to be no such documents.

F. The Company has no materials to enable them to make this return; but it is submitted that the several documents herein referred to and from which abstracts have been made will substantially answer this requirement. To some extent such a history will be found in the report of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into Municipal Corporations made in the year 1834, but of which the Company has no copy.

G. The Company claims unlimited right to hold lands in Mortmain (vide charters).

H. Very full control was given to the Company by the charter of Chas. II. over all persons "keeping any inn, "hostry, or livery stable within the city of London "liberties, and within three miles of the liberties," with powers of inspection of their measures and hay and fodder, but these have fallen into desuetude, the Company especially having long since abandoned all attempts at jurisdiction without the city limits.

The Company in this branch of the return have given the best particulars in their power on the points referred to, but they decline to be bound in the case of original documents by such particulars, but refer to the original documents or to copies thereof.

PART I.

RETURN I.—A list of the charities, eleemosynary, educational, or otherwise, which are under the management of the Company, stating in each case the name of the founder, the date and nature of the benefaction, its original and its present value, and the purposes to which the funds have been applied for each of the last preceding 10 years.

Founder's Name.	Date of Foundation.	Objects of Benefaction.	Endowment.						Present Income.	Original Income.	Application of Income.	Remarks.
			Real Estate.			Personalty.						
			Houses and Land, Acreage.	Rent.	Fixed Deductions.	Stock.	Other Personalty.	Dividends and Interest.				
									£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Mrs. Margaret Astill's Gift.	27th–28th November 1639; conveyance to the parish of St. Lawrence Jewry.	The preaching of a sermon annually to the Company at some church in the City appointed by the Master and Company.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	The Master and Company have not for many years past made any such appointment.	—
Mr. Thomas Hynd's Gift.	Will; date unknown	Bequest to trustees of a yearly rentcharge of 5*l.* charged on a moiety of the "Spur Inn," Southwark, payable half-yearly, to be received by the Wardens of the Company and to be divided amongst poor decayed members thereof. From this 5*l.* had to be deducted 1*l.* land tax, and the Charity is now represented by the Stock in column 7.	—	—	—	3 per cent. Reduced 157*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*	—	—	4 14 6	4 0 0	The income has during the last 10 years been annually applied and divided in accordance with the terms of the trust.	The names of the pensioners can be supplied, if desired, during each of the 10 years last past.
Mr. Thomas Lewis' Gift.	15th May 1817; will -	Bequest to the Master and Wardens of 500*l.* to be invested in stock (see column 7) the dividends to be distributed by the Master and Wardens amongst such persons as they should think proper objects of the Charity.	—	—	—	Now 525*l.* New 3 per cent. annuities.	—	—	15 15 0	15 15 0	The like	Do.
Mr. John Jones' Gift	12th June 1819; will -	Bequest to Innholders' Company of 200*l.* Consols. The interest to be divided among poor widows of deceased liverymen. The stock has been changed into Reduced.	—	—	—	Reduced 3 per cent. 209*l*	—	—	6 0 0	6 0 0	The like	Do.
Thomas Bayley's Gift	3rd November; 34 Hen. VIII.	He gave property in Coleman Street to the Company, subject to payment of 2*l.* 8*s.* a year for the poor to the parish of St. Lawrence Jewry.	72 and 73, Coleman Street. *See* Return A 3.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	This sum is paid annually to the churchwardens of the parish. The application thereof is not under the control of the Company.
Mr. James Newton's Gift.	21st July 1827; codicil to will.	Bequest to the Master and Court of Assistants of the Company; 500*l.* to be applied in the relief and maintenance of the poor freemen of the said Company. This legacy, after deducting duty, was invested in the stock, column 7.	—	—	—	Reduced 3 per cent 550*l.*	—	—	16 10 0	16 10 0	The like	The names of the pensioners during the last 10 years can be supplied if desired.
Mr. Henry Scambler's Gift.	9th April 1845; will -	Bequest of 6,000*l.* to the Master, Wardens, and Court of Assistants, to be invested in Government funds and the dividends divided between and amongst as many of the most respectable poor members or their widows who should have paid the livery fines in the proportions therein mentioned. The amount of this bequest, after deducting duty, was invested in 5,632*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Consols. Since invested, in respect of accumulating income, 387*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.*	—	—	—	Consols 6,019*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.*	—	—	180 11 9 Less income tax.	168 19 4	The like	Do.
Mr. Richard Flower Bailey's Gift.	Will. (Who died 16th June 1861.)	Bequest of 100*l.*, the dividends to be distributed amongst the poor of the Company, now invested in stock, as in column 7.	—	—	—	Reduced 114*l.* 9*s.*	—	—	3 12 8	3 12 8	The like	Do.

In the case of all the Gifts, except Scambler's, any sums arising from vacancies or fractions undistributed have been placed in the Company's poor box, and distributed in August in each year.

INNHOLDERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

PART. II.—A.

CONSTITUTION AND PRIVILEGES OF MEMBERSHIP.

RETURN A.—Governing Body.

1. State the present constitution of the governing body of the company, whether such constitution is according to the charter, and if not, in what respects such constitution varies therefrom, and when and how such alteration was made.
2. State the qualifications for membership of the governing body of the company, the time and periods of election, and the qualifications of the voters at elections to the governing body.
3. State the functions of the governing body, and of the different members of the same respectively, and whether the members of the governing body pay any, and what fees or fines on admission thereto, and whether they are paid any, and what salaries or amounts in respect of their services respectively.
4. State the nature of the business which comes before the governing body of the company, the method adopted in transacting it, the times at which the governing body meets for business purposes, the way in which the opinions of the members are taken, and whether the resolutions and decisions of the governing body are published, or are otherwise accessible to any or all, and which of the members of the company.
5. State whether the members of the governing body are liable to suspension or removal, on any and what grounds, and by what method such suspension or removal is effected.
6. Has the company any byelaws sanctioned by the Courts of Law or Chancery, or by the Courts of Aldermen or of Common Council, or otherwise. State the effect of such byelaws.

1. A master, three wardens, called the upper, middle, and renter wardens, and a court of 20 assistants in accordance with charter. The court is always kept full.

2. There is no special qualification except as stated in No. 3.

The master and wardens are elected annually on the first Tuesday in August, by the court of master wardens and assistants in hall assembled. The master, upper, and middle warden are chosen from the assistants, and they usually move upwards, taking the offices in succession for one year each, after which they fall back on the court. The renter warden and assistants are chosen from the livery. But the renter warden after serving his year falls back upon the livery, not upon the court. The assistants are chosen for life. No attempts have been made to throw open the court, or to alter the present right of sufferage.

When a vacancy occurs in the court it is declared at the first monthly court of master wardens and assistants, after due notice of the decease or resignation of the member has been given, and it is filled up at the next monthly court, a summons having been previously sent to all members to attend, and that the vacancy will then be filled up. No notice is given to the Company at large. The candidate is proposed by one member of the court and seconded by another. There is usually more than one candidate.

The election of master and wardens is by open vote. The election of assistant was by ballot, but is now by open vote. The religious tenets of a candidate are never inquired into, and do not influence his election.

Security for 200*l.* may be required from the renter warden, but it is not usually taken. On a vacancy happening in a court of assistants it is usually supplied from the senior liverymen, that is from such as have previously served as steward and renter warden, or fined in lieu of serving, and allowing for occasional disqualifications arising from age, character, distant residence, &c.; it is the practice to call upon the members to take these offices according to seniority. The charter directs the ruling body to choose four of the more honest discreet men of the society to be master and wardens, and on a vacancy to choose one of the more honest and worthy persons of the society to be an assistant. Having reference to these directions, and to the character and residence of a candidate, the vacancies are filled according to seniority.

The new master and wardens, though elected on the first Tuesday in August, do not assume office until the Court day in October following, when they are sworn in. The clerk and beadle are also elected on the same day. Two liverymen were also chosen as stewards to bear the charge of the ensuing Lord Mayor's Day, but are excusable on paying 12*l.* each; but such choice has latterly been discontinued, the Company bearing the charge, and five to seven assistants are appointed to audit the accounts of the Company for the current year ending in October.

3. The functions of the governing body include the admission of persons to the freedom and freemen to the livery, the general management of the Company and its property and revenues and charities. The function of the third or renter warden was to collect the annual income of the Company; but this has for many years past been altered, leaving such collection with the clerk of the Company. The payments of fines and fees on admission to the governing body appear in the list of fees annexed.

No salary is paid to the governing body or any of its members except a fee of 1*l.* to each member attending a Court of the Company.

4. The nature of the business which comes before the governing body is the general management of the affairs of the company, its property revenues and charities as aforesaid, such business is transacted at courts held on the first Tuesday in each month, 13 out of 24 forming a quorum, and all questions are decided by a majority of the votes of the members present, and the resolutions come to appear in the minute book of the Company, which minutes are submitted to the court at their next meeting for confirmation. The court do not publish their proceedings, which are accessible to each member of the court.

5. The charter authorises removal of a member "for ill government, not well-behaving, or any reasonable cause" by other members to the number of 13, and two instances are known to have occurred, one for bankruptcy, and another for neglect of duty. There are no recent instances in point however.

6. The subsisting byelaws of the Company entitled "The Book of the Ordnances of the Innholders of the "City of London made 1667, by the Master and War-"dens," were shortly afterwards confirmed pursuant to the Act 19 Hen. VII. Edward, Lord Clarendon, being Lord Chancellor of England, Sir Robert Hyde, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and Sir Orlando Bridgman, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, in pursuance of the said Act 19 Hen. VII. c. 7, which enacts—

> That no master, wardens, and fellowships of crafts or misteries, nor any rulers of guilds or fraternities do take upon them to make any Acts or Ordinances, nor to execute any Acts or Ordinances by them theretofore made; but that the same be examined and approved by the Chancellor Treasurer of England, or Chief Justices of either Benches, or three of them.

And by virtue of that Act all former byelaws were, on the confirmation above mentioned, null and void and disused.

By these bye-laws, 36 in number, amongst other things provision is made that the first Tuesday in August in every year shall be the election day of the master and wardens. Also for the election according to the charter for supplying vacancies in the court of assistants, for enforcing penalties for refusing office, for the quarterly appearance of the livery and yeomanry, for the election of members into livery, for regulating the inns, hostries, and livery stables within the City and its liberties, and within three miles thereof, for settling various fines and fees, for turning over apprentices, for the binding of apprentices of the members at the Hall, for holding of courts, for the appointment of clerk and beadle, for the accounting by the renter warden. They also prescribe the various oaths to be taken as by reference thereto will appear.

INNHOLDERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

PART II.—B.

ADMISSION TO MEMBERSHIP.

1. State the qualifications for membership of the Company, the several grades of membership of the Company, and whether women are admitted to membership.
2. State the several modes in which the freedom of the Company may be obtained, the circumstances entitling an applicant to admission under each mode respectively, and the fees payable in respect of admission under each mode respectively.
3. State whether persons exercising any particular trade are required by statute or otherwise to become free of the Company. Is there any process by which members of such trade can become members of the Company, and is there any process for compelling such persons to procure admission, and are such processes enforced, and to what extent? Is the freedom of the City of London in any and what way a condition precedent or subsequent to membership? Are there any members who are not free of the City of London? Do persons exercising any particular trade commonly become members of the Company? If so, how many members of such trade are at present members of the Company? What is the number of the members of the trade (if any) the name of which is borne by the Company, who are members of the Company?
4. Are freemen liable to disfranchisement, and if so, for what reasons, and what is the mode disfranchisement?
5. Is the livery of the Company limited or unlimited in number? What are the qualifications for election to the livery, who are the electors thereto, and how do the elections thereto take place, and what fees are payable on election? Are liverymen liable to removal from the livery, and for what reasons?

1. There are no qualifications for membership, but such membership is in the discretion of the court, except in the case of applicants being keepers of an inn, hostry, or livery stable, in which case the admission may be claimed as of right. There does not appear to be any restriction against women who are admitted under the charter of Hen. VIII. and by the general usage of the city, but there have been no applications for many years past for such admission.

2. The freedom of the Company may be obtained :—

	£	s.	d.
1. By purchase - - -	6	16	6
2. By patrimony or servitude fee -	7	7	0

See list of fees.

On applications to purchase, all persons of proper character are admitted; the application is stated to the court by the master, and is, as a rule, granted, though in theory it is matter of discretion, except where the applicant is keeper of an inn, hostry, or livery stable, when admission is matter of right. Under Act of Common Council, herein-after noticed, eating-house or beer-shop keepers are not considered as entitled, the test of admission being the receipt and entertainment of travellers. Applications are made through the clerk.

The freedom of the Company has never been conferred by gift.

The process of compelling a person carrying on any of the above trades to enter the Company was by summons requiring him to attend a court of assistants and take up his freedom, when on refusal he was liable to fine, which was recoverable by action, but no such proceedings have recently been resorted to.

Admissions are made in court by the court of master, wardens, and assistants, or by the clerk out of court under authority of the latter, which subsequently confirms such admissions.

On admission by patrimony proof is required that the father was a freeman prior to the applicant's birth either by the Company's books, production of the copy of his freedom of the city as an innholder, and certificate of applicant's baptism or other satisfactory evidence. This is sometimes dispensed with in the case of well-known applicants.

3. By Act of Common Council made 23rd May 1663, it was ordained that all persons of what Company soever they then were who then used or thereafter should use the art, mystery, or occupation of innholders, or should hold, keep, or occupy any common inn, hostry, or livery stable within the city of London or the liberties of the same should be thenceforth translated from any Company of which they were free to the Company of Innholders, or otherwise become free of the same Company. And the charter of Chas. II. confirmed and extended the Act of Common Council to the borough of Southwark, and elsewhere within three miles of the liberties of the city, but which, as has been seen, the Company did not seek to enforce.

The freedom of the city is not a condition precedent or subsequent to membership.

There are members who are not free of the city.

No particular trade is now represented by persons becoming members.

4. Are not aware of any such liability.

5. The Company contend that the number of the livery is unlimited.

The qualification is that the member applying be a freeman of the Company and worth 200*l.* or more.

The electors are the court of assistants, and the fine, &c. payable is 11*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*

PART II.—C.

RETURN C.—Number of members.

State (1) the present number of freemen, (2) the present number of the livery, (3) the present number of other members, (4) the number of admissions to the freedom by each mode respectively, and (5) the number of calls to the livery which have respectively taken place during each of the last preceding ten years.

(1.) No record is kept beyond that of admission, so as to enable the Company to state the present number of freemen. The Company is unable to trace them owing to death, removals, &c.

(2.) The number of liverymen, December 1880, was 134, so far as was known, for the same reason.

(3.) Except freemen there are no other members.

the admissions to the Freedom by each mode respectively and the Number of Calls to the Livery were in each of the Years 1871 to 1880, as follows :—

(4.) and (5.)

—	Freemen.		Calls to Livery
	By Patrimony or Servitude.	Redemption.	—
1871 - -	1	1	1
1872 - -	—	—	—
1873 - -	2	3	5
1874 - -	—	—	—
1875 - -	1	2	4
1876 - -	—	—	—
1877 - -	—	1	2
1878 - -	3	2	5
1879 - -	1	2	5
1880 - -	1	—	1
	9	11	23

INNHOLDERS' COMPANY—*continued*.

PART II.—D.

RETURN D.

(1) State the number of apprentices bound at the Company's Hall, or otherwise under the auspices of the Company, during each of the last ten years. (2) State how many have been bound during each of the last ten years to members following the trade (if any) the name of which is borne by the Company. (3) In what case and to what extent have the fees or premiums of such apprentice been paid by the Company?

(1.) Number of Apprentices bound, 1871–1880. Nil.
(3.) The Company has no funds to pay any premiums or fees.

PART II.—E.

RETURN E.—Profits and privileges.

1. State with fullness what are the advantages, pecuniary or otherwise, incident to the position of a member of the company in each grade of membership, as (1) a freeman, (2) a liveryman, (3) master, warden, or otherwise a member of the governing body.
2. State the sums paid on an average annually for the preceding 10 years by the company to the members according to the grades of membership mentioned above, and of what such sums consisted, whether (1) fees, and of what nature, (2) pensions, or (3) other payments, specifying the nature of the same respectively.
3. What circumstances are in practice held to constitute a claim to a pension or donation? State the number of present pensioners and donees respectively, and the amounts paid to them as such respectively. How many pensioners and donees are connected with the trade (if any) the name of which is borne by the company?
4. (1) What is the average standing of a member when he becomes a member of the governing body, and (2) what is the average time for which a member continues on the governing body?
5. Does the company carry on any and what trade or manufacture with which its title is directly or indirectly connected? If so, what is the capital and from what sources is it derived, and how are the profits (if any) divided or dealt with?

1. The advantages may be taken to be:—

I. Freemen.—The membership of the Company and the claim to participate in the gifts in the hands of the Company.

II. Liverymen.—The like, and the probability of being elected one of the governing body.

III. The master, wardens, and members,—The being a member of the governing body and the receipt of the fee of 1*l.* for attendance at the monthly courts and of participating at the luncheon or dinner provided on such occasions, with the privilege of inviting in rotation a friend thereto.

2. The only sums paid have been for attendance at the monthly courts; these have averaged 203*l.* per annum during the 10 years 1871–1880 between and amongst the 24 members of the court.

3. The court has no pensioners except on their charity gifts. They distribute, however, occasionally small sums out of the general income to members of the Company or their families in distress.

4. The members are appointed on a vacancy in the court occurring, and the court claim the absolute right of election thereto; subject thereto they usually elect according to seniority of members who have served or fined for all the offices. It is difficult to arrive at any average under such conditions, but the last six members of the court were admitted to their several offices at the following dates, viz.:—

—	Elected on Court.	Took up Freedom.	Took up Livery.
John Gibson - -	January 2nd, 1877 -	1850	1850
W. H. Heenan -	December 3rd, 1878 -	1864	1864
H. J. Rydon - -	February 4th, 1879 -	1866	1866
T. F. Chorley -	March 2nd, 1880 -	1866	1866
H. S. Sanderson -	April 6th, 1880 -	1868	1868
W. E. S. Sanderson -	April 6th, 1880 -	1871	1871

5. Nil.

PART III.

OFFICERS AND SERVANTS.

RETURN A.—A list of the officers of the Company, with a statement of the duties of each, the amount of his salary and emoluments, and whether or not he is a member of the Company.

RETURN B.—A list of the servants of the Company, with a statement of the duties of each, and of the amounts of their wages and other emoluments.

RETURN C.—A statement as to the mode in which the officers and servants of the Company are respectively appointed.

A.—The master, Mr. T. B. Wire, Croom's Hill, Blackheath.

Wardens, Mr. T. S. Richardson, 28, Clement's Lane, E.C.; Mr. Henry Gibbon, 32, Great James Street, Bedford Row.

Renter warden, Mr. John Gibson, 6, St. John's Church Road, Upper Homerton, Hackney.

A court of 20 assistants.

The clerk, Mr. A. D. Druce, 10, Billiter Square, E.C.

Beadle, George Harding, Innholders' Hall, College Street, Dowgate Hill.

B.—There are no separate duties of the master, wardens, and members of the court of assistants.

The renter warden has charge of the Company's property, and keeps the keys and receives and makes payment of the Company's money; the latter duty is now performed by the clerk by order of the master, wardens, and assistants, and the distinction between him and the other wardens is more nominal than real.

The duty of the clerk is to attend the courts and record their proceedings, to do the formal acts on admissions of freemen and livery, to keep and enter the accounts to bind apprentices and make turnovers, and generally to manage the Company's concerns under directions of the court. The salary of the clerk is 14*l.* and 6*l.*, but the court usually adds a gratuity of 80*l.*

The duties of the beadle are of the ordinary character He resides at the Hall, and takes charge thereof.

C.—The officers and servants of the Company are appointed by the master, wardens, and court of assistants at a court of assistants of the Company.

PART IV.—RETURN A. LANDED PROPERTY (ENGLAND, WALES, AND IRELAND).

Return A. 3.—List of Houses let on Beneficial Leases, belonging to the Innholders' Company.

Place where situated.	Name of Street and Number of House.	Description of House.	Name of Lessee, and whether a Member.	Date of last Valuation.	Annual net Value then reported.	Commencement of existing Lease.	Term of existing Lease.	Amount of reserved Rent.	Fixed Deductions, if any, and by whom paid.	Estimated net Annual Value for letting at Rack rent.	Poor Rate Valuation. Gross estimated Rental.	Poor Rate Valuation. Rateable Value.	How and when land acquired.	Conditions.	Dates of documents of Title and Parties.	Remarks.
London	The site of Nos. 72 and 73, Coleman Street, recently pulled down.	A new building intended for warehouses and offices, built by Messrs. Colls the builders, under an agreement for a lease.	William Abraham Colls, and John Howard Colls, not members.	28 January 1879.	£ 350	Lady Day, 1880.	For 80 years	£ s. 325 0	Landlord's property tax.	The Company has not this information.			Under devise by will of Thomas Bayly.	Payment of 48*s.* yearly to vicar and churchwardens of St. Lawrence Jewry.	Will, 3rd November 1543.	
London	45 (late 24), Moorgate Street.	House and shop -	Building lessees, Messrs. Haynes and others, not members; now vested in Mr. J. Soames, executor.	The Company has not this information.		Midsummer, 1836.	For 80 years, or 35½ unexpired at Christmas 1880.	37 10	Idem -	Nor this.			By purchase of the freehold (subject to the lease), from the Mayor and Corporation of London.	None - -	1 December 1837. The Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of London, 1st part; Charles Druce, 2nd part; and the Innholders' Company, 3rd part.	
London	47 (late 25), Moorgate Street.	House and shop -	Building lessees, Messrs. Haynes and others, as above; now vested in Mr. J. Jacobs.	Nor this.		Idem -	Idem -	27 0	Idem -	Nor this.			By purchase as last above.	None - -	30th September 1837. The Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens aforesaid, of the one part, and the Company of the other part.	
London	49 (late 26), Moorgate Street.	House and shop -	Building lessee, James Le Crew. Not a member; now vested in Mr. R. Fell.	Nor this.		Idem -	Idem -	50 0	Idem -	Nor this.				None - -		
London	51 (late 27), Moorgate Street.	House and shop -	Building lessees, Haynes and others, as above; now A. Goldsmid's executors.	Nor this.		Idem -	Idem -	40 0	Idem -	Nor this.			By purchase from Mayor and Corporation of London.	None - -	8 July 1841. Same parties as last.	
London	53 (late 28), Moorgate Street.	House and shop -	Building lessees same as last; now Charles Soames's executors.	Nor this.		Idem -	Idem -	40 0	Idem -	Nor this.						
London	40 (late 46), Moorgate Street.	House and shop -	Building lessee, John Paynter. Not a member; now his executors.	Nor this.		Midsummer, 1837.	For 79 years, or 35½ from Christmas 1880.	33 0	Idem -	Nor this.			By purchase of the freehold from the Mayor and Corporation of London.	None - -	12 April 1838. Same parties as last	
London	42 (late 45), Moorgate Street.	House and shop -	Idem - - -			Idem -	Idem -	34 0	Idem -	Nor this.						
London	44, Moorgate Street	House and shop -	Idem - - -			Idem -	Idem -	33 0	Idem -	Nor this.						
London	47 and 48 (late 34 and 36), Moorgate Street.	2 houses and shops -	Building lessee, Henry Rydon, now in possession. A member, but not a member at the date of the grant of the lease.			Lady Day, 1813	For 63 years	120 0	—	—			The Company cannot readily make out the title to this property, but there seems to be no doubt but that it was part of the devise by Thomas Bayley above mentioned.			

RETURN A. 4.—LIST of HOUSES let at RACK RENT, belonging to the INNHOLDERS' COMPANY.

Place where situated.	Name of Street and Number of House.	Description of House.	Name of Tenant and whether a Member.	Commencement of Lease, if any.	Term of Lease.	Rent.	Fixed Deduction, if any, and by whom paid.	Poor Rate Valuation.		How and when acquired.	Dates of Documents of Titles and Parties.	Conditions.	REMARKS.
								Gross estimated Rental.	Rateable Value.				
						£							
London -	29, College Street, Dowgate Hill, formerly 7 Elbow Lane.	Private dwellings. (Cellars let separately).	J. D. Digby - -	Yearly tenancy only.	—	45	Landlord's property tax only.	The Company has not this information.		By lease from Merchant Tailors' Company which expires 2803.	9th October 1804. Lease between the Companies aforesaid.	Payment of 20*l.* a year rent. A covenant not to alien without license, a right of pre-emption being reserved to lessors.	Land tax redeemed 1807.
London -	30, College Street, formerly 8, Elbow Lane.	Private dwellings. (Cellars let separately).	Spring - -	Yearly tenancy only.	—	40	Landlord's property tax.	Nor this.					
London -	Cellars under the above two houses.	—	John Gale - -	Yearly tenancy only.	—	15	Landlord's property tax.	Nor this.					
London -	College Street - -	Cellars under the Company's Hall there.	Wm. Bovill - -	Yearly tenancy from Michaelmas 1880, just renewed at advanced rent of.	—	45	Landlord's property tax.	Nor this.		By conveyance on sale.	15th May 1613. Francis Morice and Francis Phelps, to Thomas Bolton and others.	—	—

PART IV.—B.

RETURN B. 1.—List of Moneys belonging to the Innholders' Company, invested in Government or other Stocks, Shares, Funds, or Securities.

Amount of Stock, &c.	Description of Stock.	Source from whence arising, *e.g.*, gift with Name of Donor, bequest with Name of Testator, sale of Lands, and which, &c.	In what Name standing, *e.g.*, Company, Chancery Division of High Court of Justice, &c.	To what Account belonging, *e.g.*, any particular Fund or Trust Account.	Net Annual Receipt.	Remarks.
£ s. d. 3,097 7 10	Consols - -	Investment of 2,748*l.* compensation received for the reversionary interest in certain housestaken for the London Bridge approaches.	In Chancery, "The account of the Master, Wardens, and Society of the Art or Mystery of Innholders of the city of London.	The absolute property of the Company.	£ s. d. 90 4 5	Subject to current tax.
1,439 0 5	Reduced - -	—	In Company's name in Bank books.	—	44 19 4	Ditto
3,714 8 9	Reduced - -	Bequests and donations and accumulations for purposes mentioned in 5th column.	In Company's name - -	Fund for rebuilding the Company's Hall, &c.	111 8 7	Ditto

RETURN B 2.—A return of the balance of moneys in the hands of the company unappropriated in their accounts on the 31st December in each of the last preceding 10 years.

RETURN B 3.—A return of the estimated value of the plate, pictures, furniture, and other property, at present on the premises of the company, or in their possession elsewhere.

B. 2.—BALANCE unappropriated in the following years, the Accounts being made up to first Tuesday in October in each year.

—	Cr.	Dr.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1871 - -	—	22 0 7
1872 - -	—	18 6 0
1873 - -	72 5 9	—
1874 - -	174 2 2	—
1875 - -	196 6 1	—
1876 - -	—	270 12 11
1877 - -	—	84 9 0
1878 - -	62 1 0	—
1879 - -	84 14 7	—
1880 - -	494 18 9	—

B. 3.—The Company has no valuation of the items referred to, but they are insured as follows:—

	£
Plate - - -	1,250
Pictures - -	300
Furniture - -	500
Wines - -	350
	£2,400

PART IV.—C.

RETURN C. (1.)—A list of any properties of which the Company is trustee, with the names of the *cestui que trust* in each instance, the nature of the trust, the nature and description of the property, and a statement of the sums received by the Company in respect of the same, and of the manner in which such sums have been expended or disposed of during each of the last 10 years.

RETURN C. (2.)—A list of any properties of which the Company is *cestui que trust*, with the names of the trustees in each instance, the nature of the trust, the nature and description of the property, and a statement of the sums received by the Company in respect of the same during each of the last 10 years.

C 1.—The Company has none, except as otherwise returned.
C 2.—The Company has none such.

PART IV.—D.

RETURN D.—A list of properties of any other description than those included in the preceding classes, together with a statement of the incomes derived therefrom by the Company during each of the preceding 10 years.

The Company's hall, situate in College Street, Dowgate Hill, in the parish of St. Michael's Paternoster, in the City of London, rebuilt after the fire of London on the site of the old hall, conveyed to the Company by the indenture of 15th May 1613, herein-before referred to. Return, Part IV., A. 4.

The two houses 29 and 30 in College Street, formerly 7 and 8 Elbow Lane, hereinbefore referred to, held under lease by the Company from the Merchant Tailors' Company for a term of years expiring Midsummer 2803, at the annual rent of 20*l.* as hereinbefore referred to. Return, Part IV., A. 4.

PART IV.—E.

RETURN E.—Internal sources of income.

A list of the annual amounts received in each of the last 10 years in respect of (1) fees paid on admission to the freedom of the Company, specifying the amounts paid in respect of each mode of admission thereto; (2) fines or fees paid on admission to the livery of the Company; fines or fees paid by members on coming on the court of the Company; (4) fines or fees paid on promotion to the offices of warden, &c.; (5) any other internal sources of income, specifying the same.

—	1. On Admissions to Freedom.		2. On Admission to Livery.	3. On Admission to Court.	4. On Promotion to Office.	5. Other fines in lieu of serving Office of Steward or Renterwarden.
	Redemption.	Patrimony or Servitude.				
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1871 -	5 16 0	Nil.	Nil.	63 0 0	15 0 0	Nil.
1872 -	Nil.	6 6 0	10 0 0	31 10 0	15 0 0	32 0 0
1873 -	6 4 0	12 12 0	30 0 0	31 10 0	15 0 0	116 0 0
1874 -	12 8 0	Nil.	20 0 0	31 10 0	15 0 0	64 0 0
1875 -	12 8 0	6 6 0	40 0 0	63 0 0	15 0 0	64 0 0
1876 -	—	—	—	—	15 0 0	12 0 0
1877 -	6 4 0	—	20 0 0	31 10 0	15 0 0	56 0 0
1878 -	6 4 0	18 18 0	40 0 0	—	15 0 0	52 0 0
1879 -	6 4 0	6 6 0	30 0 0	94 10 0	18 0 0	—
1880 -	6 4 0	6 6 0	30 0 0	94 10 0	15 0 0	44 0 0

PART IV.—F.

RETURN F.—(1.) The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them what has been the amount of the increase or decrease, from year to year, of the Company's income during the last 10 years, and whether there is reason to expect any increase or decrease during the next 10 years, together with a statement of the reasons for such expectation.

RETURN F.—(2.) The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them whether there is reason to expect any permanent increase or decrease in value in any of the estates or properties of the Company, and if so, to what extent, together with a statement for the reasons for such expectation.

(1.) The total income of the last 10 years has been (omitting charity or trust income):—

	£ s. d.
In 1871 - -	837 16 2
1872 - -	858 14 2
1873 - -	957 4 2
1874 - -	980 13 11
1875 - -	1,024 7 5
1876 - -	1,017 3 9
1877 - -	905 4 3
1878 - -	928 14 9
1879 - -	937 14 10
1880 - -	1,326 13 9

(2.) There is no reason to expect any increase or decrease of the income during the next 10 years, except in so far as the income receivable from fines for non-service of offices may be diminished, owing to the persons becoming less desirous of joining the Company.

The Company's freehold property in Moorgate Street, the leases of which will fall in between 1910 and 1920, will bring a material increase of income, but it is impossible to state the extent, the property being let on building or repairing leases only.

PART IV.—G.

RETURN G.—The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them—

1. What is the system of management of the Company's estates and property?
2. In what way, and by whom, the several receipts and payments are taken and made, and under what control?
3. In what way the Company's accounts are audited?
4. Whether the Company's accounts are published, or are accessible to all or any, and which of the members of the Company?

The Company's property is managed by the court, but the rents and income are received and the outgoings paid by the clerk, and his accounts, and the due receipt by him of all rents and income and his payments, are audited by and vouched before the audit committee appointed by the court (in August in each year) on the first Monday in October in each year; and the report of such committee is presented to the court on the following day.

The accounts are not published, but are presented to and accessible to the members of the court, and would be produced, if required, for any reasonable purpose to members of the Company by leave of the court. Such an application is rarely made. On the one occasion, when made by one of the livery, the accounts were fully submitted to him.

INNHOLDERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

PART IV.—H.

RETURN H.—A detailed statement of the income from all sources of the Company during each of the preceding 10 years, a detailed statement of the Company's expenditure during each of such 10 years, and a detailed statement of the assets and liabilities of the Company at the end o each of the last 10 years.

SUMMARY.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	PAYMENTS.	£	s.	d.
Presentments	0	15	0	Taxes	80	17	0
Admissions	5	16	0	Court money	205	0	0
Quarterage	—			Provisions	270	7	10
Rents	620	14	0	Investments	—		
Interest and dividends	132	11	2	Casual expenses	102	4	2
Fines	78	0	0	Salaries	150	0	0
	837	16	2		808	9	0
Balance	22	0	7	Last year's balance	51	7	9
	£859	16	9		£859	16	9

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Presentments	—			Taxes	80	14	1
Admissions	6	6	0	Court money	199	0	0
Quarterage	—			Provisions	299	9	6
Rents	631	14	4	Investments	—		
Interest and dividends	132	3	10	Casual expenses	125	16	0
Fines	88	10	0	Salaries	150	0	0
	858	14	2		854	19	7
Balance	18	6	0	Last year's balance	22	0	7
	£877	0	2		£877	0	2

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Presentments	—			Taxes	108	4	3
Admissions, patrimony	12 12 0			Court money	216	0	0
By redemption	6 4 0	18	16 0	Provisions	320	11	7
Quarterage	—			Investments	—		
Rents	612	15	7	Casual expenses	72	6	7
Interest and dividends	133	2	7	Salaries	150	0	0
Fines	192	10	0	Last year's balance	17	16	0
					884	18	5
				Balance in hand	72	5	9
	£957	4	2		£957	4	2

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Presentments	—			Taxes	112	3	5
Admission, patrimony	—			Court money	211	0	0
By redemption	12	8	0	Provisions	303	4	4
Quarterage	—			Investments	—		
Rents	609	2	4	Casual expenses	102	9	9
Interest and dividends	133	13	7	Salaries	150	0	0
Fines	130	10	0				
Casual receipts	95	0	0		878	17	6
Last year's balance	72	5	9	Balance in hand	174	2	2
	£1,052	19	8		£1,052	19	8

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Admissions	—			Taxes	117	9	7
Quarterage	—			Court money	204	0	0
Rents	680	8	11	Provisions	419	3	10
Interest and dividends	134	1	2	Investments	—		
Fines	200	14	0	Casual expenses	111	10	1
Casual receipts	9	3	4	Salaries	150	0	0
Last year's balance	174	2	2		1,002	3	6
				Balance in hand	196	6	1
	£1,198	9	7		£1,198	9	7

INNHOLDERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

1881.

	RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Audit 2nd October 1876.	Admissions			—	Taxes	113	13	7
	Quarterage			—	Court money	220	0	0
	Rents	660	0	3	Provisions	482	2	3
	Interest and dividends	133	17	5	Investments			—
	Fines	27	0	0	Casual expenses	322	0	10
	Casual receipts			—	Salaries	150	0	0
	Last year's balance	196	6	1				
		1,017	3	9				
	Balance against the Company	270	12	11				
		£1,287	16	8		£1,287	16	8

		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Audit 1st October 1877.	Admissions	6	4	0	Taxes	131	6	6
	Quarterage			—	Court money	206	0	0
	Rents	643	0	3	Provisions	104	4	3
	Interest and dividends	133	10	0	Butlery	39	1	8
	Fines	122	10	0	Casual expenses	88	7	11
	Casual receipts			—	Salaries	150	0	0
					Last year's balance	270	12	11
		905	4	3				
	Balance against the Company	84	9	0				
		£989	13	3		£989	13	3

		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Audit 30th September 1878.	Admissions	25	2	0	Taxes	105	1	7
	Quarterage			—	Court money	198	0	0
	Rents	663	9	9	Provisions	174	2	6
	Interest and dividends	133	3	0	Investments			—
	Fines	107	0	0	Casual expenses	155	0	8
	Casual receipts			—	Salaries	150	0	0
					Last year's balance	84	9	0
						866	13	9
					Balance due to the Company	62	1	0
		£928	14	9		£928	14	9

		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Audit 6th October 1879.	Admissions	12	10	0	Taxes	109	19	11
	Quarterage			—	Court money	191	0	0
	Rents	650	7	4	Provisions	341	13	2
	Interest and dividends	132	7	6	Investments			—
	Fines	142	10	0	Casual expenses	122	8	2
	Casual receipts			—	Salaries	150	0	0
	Last year's balance	62	1	0				
						915	1	3
					Balance due to the Company	84	14	7
		£999	15	10		£999	15	10

		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Audit 4th October 1880.	Admissions	12	10	0	Taxes	106	5	9
	Quarterage			—	Court money	184	0	0
	Rents	566	16	1	Provisions	222	8	5
	Building fund balance	10	10	0	Investments			—
	Interest and dividends	132	7	6	Casual expenses	253	15	3
	Fines	183	10	0	Salaries	150	0	0
	Casual receipts	421	0	0				
	Last year's balance	84	14	7		916	9	5
					Balance due to the Company	494	18	9
		£1,411	8	2		£1,411	8	2

APPENDIX A.

The Company gave the fullest information to the Municipal Commissioners appointed in 1834.

JOINERS' COMPANY.

PART I.—FOUNDATION AND OBJECT.

Returns A to H, both inclusive.

RETURN A.—A statement of the date, ascertained or probable, of the foundation of the company, and of the circumstances, so far as they can be discovered from its documents of foundation or archives, in which the company had its origin.

RETURN B.—A list of the charters, charters of inspeximus, and other instruments of a similar nature, whether originals or copies, which have been at any time in the possession of the company, together with an abstract of the purport of each, regard being specially had to any evidence which it may contain as to the object of the foundation of the company.

RETURN C.—A list of any trust deeds "founding, regulating, or affecting" the company, with the date of each, the names of the parties thereto, and an abstract of the purport of each.

RETURN D.—A list with dates of any "decrees of court," whether of the Courts of Common Law or of Chancery, or of any acts of the court of aldermen or of the court of common council, "regulating or "affecting" the company, with a statement of the effect of each decision.

RETURN E.—A list of any other documents, not included in the descriptions in the preceding returns, which "found, regulate, or affect" the company, with dates and an abstract of the effect of each."

RETURN F.—A concise history of the company, from the time of its foundation to the present day, with special reference to the inquiry contained in the commission "as to the objects for which the company was "founded," and "how far those objects are now being carried into effect."

RETURN G.—Has the company a licence in mortmain? When was such licence granted (referring to the document by description)? What is its extent, and to what extent is it now unexhausted?

RETURN H.—Is there vested in the company, and how, whether by charter, statute, order of the court of aldermen, act of common council, or otherwise, any right of exercising superintendence over, or any duty or discretion to encourage in any way, any and what art, trade, or business? State the nature and local limits of such control. In what manner and to what extent is such control now exercised? If such control is not now exercised, state the circumstances under which its exercise has fallen into desuetude.

A.—By charter, dated at Westminster the 14th April, in the 13th year of Queen Elizabeth (A.D. 1570), the Joiners and Ceilers were incorporated and made one body and commonalty perpetual.

B.—The charter as above was ratified on the 20th July in the same year 1570. Another charter was granted to the company on the 10th May, in the 1st year of James 2nd.

C.—There are no such deeds.

D., E., F., G., H.—The company gave no answers to these questions. (*See* Appendix A.)

PART I.—RETURN I.—CHARITIES.

1870–80.

RETURN I.—A list of the charities, eleemosynary, educational or otherwise, which are under the management of the company, stating in each case the name of the founder, the date and nature of the benefaction, its original and its present value, and the purposes to which the funds have been applied for each of the last preceding ten years.

I.—The company has no charities.

PART II.—A.

CONSTITUTION AND PRIVILEGES OF MEMBERSHIP.

RETURN A.—Governing Body.

1. State the present constitution of the governing body of the company, whether such constitution is according to the charter, and if not, in what respects such constitution varies therefrom, and when and how such alteration was made.
2. State the qualifications for membership of the governing body of the company, the time and periods of election, and the qualifications of the voters at elections to the governing body.
3. State the functions of the governing body, and of the different members of the same respectively, and whether the members of the governing body pay any and what fees or fines on admission thereto, and whether they are paid any and what salaries or amounts in respect of their services respectively.
4. State the nature of the business which comes before the governing body of the company, the method adopted in transacting it, the times at which the governing body meets for business purposes, the way in which the opinions of the members are taken, and whether the resolutions and decisions of the governing body are published, or are otherwise accessible to any or all, and which of, the members of the company.
5. State whether the members of the governing body are liable to suspension or removal, on any and what grounds, and by what method such suspension or removal is effected.
6. Has the Company any byelaws sanctioned by the Courts of Law or Chancery, or by the Court of Aldermen or of Common Council, or otherwise? State the effect of such byelaws.

Return A. 1.
Master
Upper warden
Renter warden
12 assistants
And court of livery
} In accordance with the charter.

A. 2. Master elected from livery by ballot. Any liveryman is eligible, but it is usual to elect one who has passed the offices of upper and renter warden.

Upper warden is elected in the same manner as master.

Renter warden is elected in the same manner as master.

Every liveryman is eligible, but it is usual to take them in rotation.

No liveryman is eligible for office who has been a bankrupt or has paid less than 20*s.* in the £.

Twelve assistants are elected for life by ballot. All liverymen are eligible, but it is usual to elect a liveryman who has passed the chair.

Elections for officers take place annually on St. James's Day at a court of livery held for that purpose.

Assistants are elected by the livery, when a vacancy occurs, at a court of livery summoned for that purpose.

No liveryman is eligible who has become a bankrupt or has paid less than 20*s.* in the £.

A. 3. The court of livery holds the chief control; all money must be voted by them with certain exceptions indicated in the byelaws.

The court of assistants carry on the general business of the company, acting upon the votes passed at the court of livery.

Two courts of livery are held during the year, one on March 29th and the other on July 25th, and special courts are called when vacancies occur in the court of assistants.

A fee of 10*s.* 6*d.* is paid to liverymen and members of the court of assistants who attend at the livery meeting.

A fee of 21*s.* is paid to assistants who attend at the court of assistants.

Assistants meet once a month and on the 24th August (audit meeting).

Assistants pay a fine of 10*l.* on coming on the court.

A. 4. Binding apprentices.
Admission of freemen.
Election of liverymen.
Payment of pensioners.
Administration of charitable donations.
Examination of accounts and the general business of the company.

All motions must be moved and seconded, and decided, after due notice, by a majority, by show of hands.

All resolutions are recorded in a minute book and signed by master at subsequent meeting.

The recorded minutes are read at the courts of livery and are accessible to all members of the company.

A. 5. When any of the court of assistants become bankrupt, or remain out of the limits of the city of London for one year, they become liable to be deprived.

6. The byelaws upon which the company act are of the same date as the charter of Elizabeth.

Part II.—B.

Return B.—Admission of membership.

1. State the qualifications for membership of the company, the several grades of membership of the company, and whether women are admitted to membership.
2. State the several modes in which the freedom of the company may be obtained, the circumstances entitling an applicant to admission under each mode respectively, and the fees payable in respect of admission under each mode respectively.
3. State whether persons exercising any particular trade are required by statute or otherwise to become free of the company. Is there any process by which members of such trade can become members of the company, and is there any process for compelling such persons to procure admission, and are such processes enforced, and to what extent? Is the freedom of the City of London in any and what way a condition precedent or subsequent to membership? Are there any members who are not free of the City of London? Do persons exercising any particular trade commonly become members of the company? If so, how many members of such trade are at present members of the company? What is the number of the members of the trade (if any), the name of which is borne by the company, who are members of the company?
4. Are freemen liable to disfranchisement, and if so, for what reasons, and what is the mode of disfranchisement?
5. Is the livery of the company limited or unlimited in number? What are the qualifications for election to the livery, who are the electors thereto, and how do the elections thereto take place, and what fees are payable on election? Are liverymen liable to removal from the livery, and for what reasons?

Return B.—1. Sons of freemen and persons who have served the full term of seven years' apprenticeship to freemen are admitted on the qualifications of patrimony and apprenticeship respectively.

Other persons are admitted by purchase.

The various grades are:—

Apprentices. Freemen. Liverymen.

All liverymen must be elected by the court of assistants.

Freemen can claim their admission by patrimony or servitude, and by election by the court of assistants in case of purchase.

Women have not been admitted to membership.

2. Freedom may be obtained by patrimony, servitude, and purchase.

	£
Fees for the freedom by patrimony	5
Fees for the freedom by servitude	5
Fees for the freedom by purchase	12

3. (1.) No.
(2.) The freedom of the City of London must precede membership of the company.
None.
(3.) No.
(4.) Very often.
(5.) Many of our livery are box-makers, builders, cabinet makers, carvers and gilders.

4. There is no record of such disfranchisement.

5. The company is not limited in number.

Liverymen are elected by the court of assistants from freemen who have served or fined for the office of steward.

The fees on election for steward are—

(1.) 13*l.* in all cases.

(2.) To livery are for—

	£
Freemen by patrimony	20
Freemen by servitude	45
Freemen by purchase	80

These fees have been altered form time to time by the livery.

Return C.—Number of members.

State (1) the present number of freemen, (2) the present number of the livery, (3) the present number of other members, (4) the number of admissions to the freedom by each mode respectively, and (5) the number of calls to the livery which have respectively taken place during each of the last preceding 10 years.

Return C.—1. Freemen now number about 100.

2. Liverymen now number 90.

3. No other members.

Return C.—4. (1) Admissions to freedom by patrimony.

1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
—	—	3	—	—	5	1	—	1	2

(3.) Admissions to Freedom by Purchase.

1870.	1871.	1872.	1873	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
—	—	3	3	2	7	2	3	1	2

(2.) Admissions to Freedom by Servitude.

1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—

5. Number of Calls to the Livery.

1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
2	3	2	2	2	4	4	3	2	4

Part II.—D.

Return D.—(1) State the number of apprentices bound at the company's hall, or otherwise under the auspices of the company, during each of the last 10 years. (2) State how many have been bound during each of the last 10 years to members following the trade (if any), the name of which is borne by the company. (3) In what cases and to what extent have the fees or premiums of such apprentice been paid by the company?

1870	None	
1871	do.	
1872	do.	
1873	do.	
1874	3	Only one of these apprenticed in the trade.
1875	1	
1876	1	
1877	None	
1878	1	
1879	None	

Part II.—E.

Return E.—Profits and privileges.

1. State with fullness what are the advantages, pecuniary or otherwise, incident to the position of a member of the company in each grade of membership, as (1) a freeman, (2) a liveryman, (3) master, warden, or otherwise a member of the governing body.

2. State the sums paid on an average annually for the preceding 10 years by the company to the members, according to the grades of membership mentioned above, and of what such sums consisted, whether (1) fees, and of what nature, (2) pensions, or (3) other payments, specifying the nature of the same respectively.

3. What circumstances are in practice held to constitute a claim to a pension or donation? State the number of present pensioners and donees respectively, and the amounts paid to them as such respectively. How many pensioners and donees are connected with the trade (if any), the name of which is borne by the company?

4. (1) What is the average standing of a member when he becomes a member of the governing body, and (2) what is the average time for which a member continues on the governing body?

5. Does the company carry on any and what trade or manufacture with which its title is directly or indirectly connected? If so, what is the capital, and from what source is it derived, and how are the profits (if any) divided or dealt with?

1. Freemen have no particular advantage, except that applications for relief, if in reduced circumstances, are entertained by the company.

The advantages possessed by a liveryman are as follows:—

The franchise of the city.

Social position and social intercourse.

Fees. Each member receives for each attendance at court of livery, 10*s.* 6*d.*

Each member is eligible for a pension of 30*l.* per annum, and so is a member's widow, if above the age of 50.

Masters and wardens have the same privileges as members of the court of assistants for the time being.

2. For attendance.

Paid to liverymen for fees, annual average sum for last 10 years, each 1*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*

Paid to pensioners, annual average sum for last 10 years, 30*l.*; 25*l.* previous to 1879.

Paid to court of assistants for attendance last 10 years, 14*l.* each.

Donations to various charities, annual average, 10 years, 69*l.*

3. Decayed liverymen and their widows are eligible for pensions.

Decayed freemen are voted small sums of money by the court.

There are now five pensioners receiving 30*l.* per annum each.

4. About 20 years' membership.

Elected for life, except master and wardens, who are elected for one year.

5. No.

PART III.

Officers and Servants.

Return A.—A list of the officers of the company with a statement of the duties of each, the amount of his salary and emoluments, and whether or not he is a member of the company.

Return B.—A list of the servants of the company, with a statement of the duties of each, and of the amounts of their wages and other emoluments.

Return C.—A statement as to the mode in which the officers and servants of the company are respectively appointed.

Return A.—*Clerk.*—Salary 100*l.* per annum, altered from time to time by the livery.

Duties.—He attends all meetings of the courts of assistants, all courts of livery and committees of either body; takes the minutes of their proceedings; prepares reports when required; reads the minutes of former meetings, and affords his advice and assistance generally. He keeps all the books of the company constantly posted; prepares letters and summonses, annual parliamentary and other lists of the liverymen, causing the former lists to be published as required by the Act of Parliament, and the latter to be circulated amongst the livery. He prepares indentures for apprentices, and has the proper stamp affixed thereto, and, whenever occasion requires, attends before the Lord Mayor or Chamberlain with refractory apprentices. He assists in the preparation of the renter warden's accounts previous to their audit; causes the same to be printed and circulated amongst the livery, and affords all necessary information in relation to the business of the company.

Beadle.—Salary 40*l.* per annum, altered from time to time by the livery.

Duties.—He delivers all summonses and notices of courts of assistants and of livery, and attends all courts of assistants and of livery, and all meetings of committees, attends at Guildhall and all common halls; waits upon the master, wardens, and court of assistants, and clerk, when required; prepares rooms for meetings; receives instructions for bindings, freedoms, and livery, and gives notice to the clerk thereof, and conveys the books from or to the clerk's house as directed.

He receives no gratuity from persons transacting business with the company, under pain of suspension; he generally executes all orders at the discretion of the court of assistants and the clerk.

He attends all meetings and banquets with his gown and staff.

Both clerk and beadle are members of the livery of the company.

B.—No servants.

C.—Officers are elected by the livery annually on Saint James's day.

PART IV.—Return A.—Landed Property.

County.	Parish, or if in Ireland, Barony.	Acreage.	Description of Buildings, if any.	Name of Lessee and whether a Member.	Date of last Valuation.	Annual Value then reported.	Commencement of existing Lease.	Term of Years of existing Lease.	Amount of reserved Rent.	Fine on last Renewal.	How many Years of previous Lease then unexpired.	Fixed Deductions, if any, and by whom paid.	Poor Rate Valuation. Gross estimate Rental.	Poor Rate Valuation. Rateable Value.	Estimated Value at Rack Rent.	How and when Land acquired.	Conditions.	Dates of Documents of Title and parties.
City of London	All Hallows the Great and St. Martin's Vestry.	—	Warehouse and hall, partly freehold and partly leasehold. 30*l.* ground-rent.	Messrs. Major and Field not members of the company.	—	—	March 2nd, 1875.	53 years.	£ 700	No fine, but Major and Field undertake to rebuild within 7 years.	About 16 years.	No deductions.	£ 615 150 765	£ 513 125 638	Say 900*l.* to 1,000*l.*	Held for centuries.	Held by deed of feoffment.	Last dated 5th August 1857. John Micklem Hanson, Esq., and others, by direction of the master and wardens of the Joiners' Company, to John C. Tomlinson, Esq., and others, conveyance of Joiners' Hall, and other premises to new trustees, for the benefit of the company.

Part IV.—Return B.

Return B. 1.—List of Moneys belonging to the Joiners' Company, invested in Government or other Stocks, Shares, Funds, or Securities.

Amount of Stock, &c.	Description of Stock.	Source from when arising, *e.g.*, gift with name of donor, bequest with name of testator, sale of lands and which, &c.	In what name standing, *e.g.*, Company, Chancery Division of High Court of Justice, &c.	To what Account belonging, *e.g.*, any particular fund or trust account.	Net Annual Receipt.	Remarks.
£ s. d.						
3,600 0 0	Consols	Invested by the Company from time to time from surplus revenue	Company	General	About £112	
217 2 9	New 3 °/₀	Sale of lands in Ireland per Salters' Company	Do.	No trust Account.	About £6 7*s.* 6*d.* Varies according to rate of Income Tax. *See* accounts following.	
3,817 2 9						

JOINERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

B 2.—A return of the balance of Moneys in the hands of the Company unappropriated in their accounts on the 31st December in each of the last preceding ten years.

B 3.—A return of the estimated value of the plate, pictures, furniture, and other property, at present on the premises of the Company, or in their possession elsewhere.

Return B. 2.

1880.	1879.	1878.	1877.	1876.
£ s. d. 51 7 4	£ s. d. 250 4 1	£ s. d. 136 13 5	£ s. d. 228 6 3	£ s. d. 156 8 10
1875.	**1874.**	**1873.**	**1872.**	**1871.**
£ s. d. 170 7 2	£ s. d. 33 15 1	£ s. d. 175 7 9	£ s. d. 135 3 0	£ s. d. 120 4 4

Accounts are made up to 24th August, and above balances carried forward.

B 3.—Plate value, say, 100*l.*
Picture and Chair, say, 100*l.*

PART IV.—RETURN D.

RETURN D.—A list of properties of any other description than those included in the preceding classes,* together with a statement of the incomes derived therefrom by the company, during each of the preceding 10 years.

The Joiners' Company has a share of 4*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* per cent. of the income produced by Irish estates at Magherafelt under the management of the Salters' Company. The income derived therefrom by the Joiners' Company amounts to from 250*l.* to 300*l.* per annum.

PART IV.—RETURN E.

RETURN E.—Internal sources of income.

A list of the annual amounts received in each of the last 10 years in respect of (1) fees paid on admission to the freedom of the company, specifying the amounts paid in respect of each mode of admission thereto; (2) fines or fees paid on admission to the livery of the company; (3) fines or fees paid by members coming on the court of the company; (4) fines or fees paid on promotion to the offices of warden, &c.; (5) any other internal sources of income, specifying the same.

1. Annual amounts received on account of freedom fines.

	1870 and 1871.	1871 and 1872.	1872 and 1873.	1873 and 1874.	1874 and 1875.	1875 and 1876.	1876 and 1877.	1877 and 1878.	1878 and 1879.	1879 and 1880.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Patrimony and servitude	5	10	10	—	25	10	—	5	5	5
Purchase - -	—	27	18	18	90	27	30	12	—	24
Total - - -	5	37	28	18	115	37	30	17	5	29

2. Annual amounts received on account of livery fines.

	1870 and 1871.	1871 and 1872.	1872 and 1873.	1873 and 1874.	1874 and 1875.	1875 and 1876.	1876 and 1877.	1877 and 1878.	1878 and 1879.	1879 and 1880.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Steward and livery -	—	195	119	86	743	222	219	126	33	219
Fines on coming on the court - - -	—	—	—	—	—	20	20	10	20	—

4. No fine is paid on promotion to office, but a fine is paid by those who are elected and do not serve the office, viz., master 15*l.* and wardens 5*l.* each.

5. There are no other sources of income.

* The company have no property of the kind described in the other returns relating to property.

Part IV.—Return F.

Return F.—(1) The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them what has been the amount of the increase or decrease, from year to year, of the company's income during the last 10 years, and whether there is reason to expect any increase or decrease during the next 10 years, together with a statement of the reasons for such expectation.

Return F.—(2) The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them whether there is reason to expect any permanent increase or decrease in value in any of the estates or properties of the company, and if so, to what extent, together with a statement for the reasons for such expectation.

1. The income of the company has not varied much for the last 10 years.

2. The company has no expectation of any increase or decrease.

Part IV.—Return G.

Return G.—The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them—

1. What is the system of management of the company's estates and property?
2. In what way, and by whom, the several receipts and payments are taken and made, and under what control?
3. In what way the company's accounts are audited?
4. Whether the company's accounts are published, or are accessible to all or any, and which of the members of the company?

Return G.—1 and 2. The renter warden collects rent and all other moneys due to the company.

3. The accounts are audited on the 24th August by two liverymen elected at the Court of Livery (St. James' Day) and the previous renter warden.

4. The company's accounts are printed and issued to every liveryman of the company. The company supplied the Commissioners with a copy of their accounts for one year. They were set out in great detail. (*See* the balance sheets for 1832–4 printed in the report of the Municipal Commission. The system of keeping and publishing accounts in the company seems now the same as then.

Part IV.—Return H.

Return H.—A detailed statement of the income from all sources of the company during each of the preceding 10 years, a detailed statement of the company's expenditure during each of such 10 years, and a detailed statement of the assets and liabilities of the company at the end of each of the last 10 years.

(1.) Income.

—	1871 and 1870.	1872 and 1871.	1873 and 1872.	1874 and 1873.	1875 and 1874.	1876 and 1875.	1877 and 1876.	1878 and 1877.	1879 and 1878.	1880 and 1879.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Rents	839	882	787	838	1,038	1,093	1,093	1,093	1,100	946
Dividends	94	94	94	95	95	109	120	120	117	118
Freedoms	5	37	28	18	115	37	30	17	5	29
Fines	10	215	152	101	753	247	259	156	78	219
Bindings	—	—	—	4	4	2	—	—	2	—
	948	1,228	1,061	1,056	2,005	1,488	1,502	1,386	1,302	1,312
Sale of Stock	—	—	—	—	184	172	189	189	32	—

(2.) Expenditure.

—	1871 and 1870.	1872 and 1871.	1873 and 1872.	1874 and 1873.	1875 and 1874.	1876 and 1875.	1877 and 1876.	1878 and 1877.	1879 and 1878.	1880 and 1879.
Court fees	187	200	184	207	181	205	180	194	185	191
Livery fees	65	50	56	49	117	62	110	81	105	53
Pensions and donations	197	163	151	153	127	183	210	202	235	264
Salaries	120	120	100	120	131	111	160	136	120	120
Ground rent	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
Dinners	324	603	373	578	764	664	483	612	447	783
Incidental	28	44	41	59	139	53	233	50	51	53
Investments	—	—	—	—	561	300	193	189	32	—
	951	1,210	1,019	1,196	2,051	1,608	1,608	1,488	1,199	1,494

(3.) Assets are previously explained. The company has no liabilities.

Part IV.—Return M.

General and Technical Education.

Return M.—A statement as to whether the company does anything to subsidize or encourage education whether general or technical, and a return of the means (if any) so employed, and of the amount expended on such objects during each of the last preceding 10 years.

We have offered prizes to various schools of art, and in other respects have done what we can to benefit our trade.

PART V.—REFORM.

Part V.—Reform.

The Commissioners, being bound to report to Her Majesty "what measures (if any) are, in their judgment, expedient and necessary for improving or altering the constitution of the companies, or the appropriation or administration of the property or revenues thereof," respectfully invite the attention of the officers of the companies to this part of the commission.

The Commissioners will be very glad to receive and consider any suggestions respecting this part of the commission with which the officers of the companies may do the Commissioners the honour of favouring them.

The company has no suggestion to make.

APPENDIX A.

The following is an extract from the Report of the Municipal Commissioners appointed in 1834 :—

A 1. The Joiners and Ceilers appear as one of the ancient fraternities or mysteries of the city, and having presented their petition for a charter to Queen Elizabeth, all and every the freemen of the said mystery or faculty are incorporated as one body or community, by the before-mentioned name or style.

The charter grants that the same body or community may yearly and every year elect and make of that commonalty one master, two wardens, to survey, govern, order, and correct for that year the commonalty aforesaid, and all men, servants, and apprentices of the same in the City of London, and the suburbs of the same, or within two miles in circuit of the same city. It is (amongst other things) further granted that none exercise the said mystery or faculty within the city or suburbs of the same, or within two miles of the same except he should be thereunto admitted by the said master, wardens, or their successors for the time being.

The acts and ordinances made by the master, wardens, and assistants, with the assent of the commonalty of the mystery of Joiners, and of Ceilers or Carvers, were duly allowed by the Lord Keeper and the Chief Justices of the King's Bench and Common Pleas.

In these byelaws it is noticed that there were then 12 assistants of the said mystery or faculty, and it is therefore ordained that at all times thereafter there shall be 12 persons chosen by the body or commonalty of the mystery to be assistants to the master and wardens, and whensoever any of the said 12 assistants shall decease, or be deprived, or depart out of the City of London, or suburbs of the same, to dwell and remain out of the same city and suburbs by the space of one whole year, that then the commonalty or mystery, within 14 days next after every such decease, deprivation, or departure, shall and may elect and choose at their common hall in the City of London one other person as a new assistant, being one of the society of the mystery or faculty in the place of the one so dying, deprived, or departed, so that there may be continually 12 assistants of the mystery or faculty to the master and wardens.

And it is further ordained that on the feast day of St. James the Apostle then next ensuing, and so yearly from thenceforth for ever, the body or commonalty of the mystery, or the more part of them, elect one master and two wardens, to hold office for one year then next ensuing.

Some subsequent byelaws, dated 8th April 2 James I., were confirmed by the Lord Chancellor and the Chief Justices of the King's Bench and Common Pleas; and there is also a book entitled, "Byelaws of the Company of Joiners," made 1740, regulating fines, &c., much of which is obsolete or altered by subsequent regulations.

About the year 1613 great disputes arose in the company touching the mode of electing the officers, it having been urged by those members who were working joiners, that according to the true construction of the charter no one ought to be master or wardens of the company but such as should be working joiners, and for that purpose chosen by the "whole multitude," by which they would have excluded all members belonging to other trades from their places of government in the company.

A suit in Chancery having been instituted arising out of a money payment connected with these transactions, an order was made by the court, dated the 2nd March, 16 James I., whereby the matters in difference were referred to two aldermen, who, upon hearing of the parties, directed that the election of master, wardens, and other officers should be made by the assistants and livery of the company, as it had formerly been, and not otherwise; and that the master and wardens so from time to time elected should be of those which should be of the livery of the company without respect of trade. By consent of all parties this award was adopted as an order or byelaw of the company, and the same having been certified unto the Court of Chancery, it was, on the 25th June, 17 James I., ordered, adjudged, and decreed by the court that the order should be ratified and confirmed, and that the company should be as absolutely bound and concluded thereby as if the same had been judicially heard and decreed upon a solemn hearing of the cause. All such proceedings are exemplified under the Great Seal.

The charter grants that none shall exercise the mystery or faculty of Joiners and Ceilers within the city and suburbs, or within two miles of the same, except he be thereunto admitted by the master and wardens; and also, that they shall have the search, survey, and government of the commonalty of the said mystery, and of the works and merchandise within the before-mentioned limits; and by the byelaws, founded upon the charter of 14th Elizabeth, it is established that the coach-makers, trunk-makers, box-makers, cupboard-makers, foreign joiners, and joiners free of other companies, gunstock-makers, and flask-makers, within two miles circuit of the City of London, shall be subject to the government, &c. of this company.

Various orders of the court of aldermen have also been made for the purposes of enabling the company to exercise those privileges; and an act of common council was also passed, 9th October, 6 William and Mary, for the purpose of compelling all persons exercising the trades of joiners, carvers, box-makers, &c., within the City of London, and two miles circuit of the same, to become free of the company.

Conflicting claims have in former times been preferred by the carpenters, gun-makers, and other companies, and disputes have arisen with them; but these transactions date at a very distant period, upwards of 150 or 200 years ago, and the company do not attempt to enforce their jurisdiction, nor are persons carrying on the trade of a joiner compelled or required to enter the company. Persons of that trade do not prefer the company, and in fact very few belong to it.

The powers given by the charter and act of common council in relation to the "faculty" have been before noticed, but the searches, which the charter authorises, have long been discontinued, and the company no longer exercises any control over persons carrying on the trades which it was originally intended to govern and regulate.

A 2. The income of the company at the date of the Municipal Commissioners' Report was about 700*l.* a year.

LEATHERSELLERS' COMPANY.

THE Returns were made subject to the protest contained in the Return, Part V.

PART I.—FOUNDATION AND OBJECT.

RETURNS A to H., both inclusive.

RETURN A.—A statement of the date, ascertained or probable, of the foundation of the Company, and of the circumstances, so far as they can be discovered from its documents of foundation or archives, in which the Company had its origin.

RETURN B.—A list of the charters, charters of inspeximus, and other instruments of a similar nature, whether originals or copies, which have been at any time in the possession of the Company, together with an abstract of the purport of each, regard being specially had to any evidence which it may contain as to the object of the foundation of the Company.

RETURN C.—A list of any trust-deeds, "founding, regulating, or affecting" the Company, with the date of each, the names of the parties thereto, and an abstract of the purport of each.

RETURN D.—A list with dates of any "decrees of Court," whether of the Courts of Common Law or of Chancery, or of any Acts of the Court of Aldermen or of Court of Common Council, "regulating or affecting" the Company, with a statement of the effect of each decision.

RETURN E.—A list of any other documents, not included in the descriptions in the preceding returns, which "found, regulate, or affect" the Company, with dates and an abstract of the effect of each.

RETURN F.—A concise history of the Company, from the time of its foundation to the present day, with special reference to the inquiry contained in the Commission as to "the objects for which the Company was founded," and "how far those objects are now being carried into effect."

RETURN G.—Has the Company a licence in mortmain? When was such licence granted (referring to the document by description)? What is its extent, and to what extent is it now unexhausted?

RETURN H.—Is there vested in the Company, and how, whether by charter, statute, order of the Court of Aldermen, Act of Common Council, or otherwise, any right of exercising superintendence over, or any duty or discretion to encourage in any way, any and what art, trade, or business? State the nature and local limits of such control. In what manner, and to what extent, is such control now exercised? If such control is not now exercised, state the circumstances under which its exercise has fallen into desuetude.

A.—Dealers in leather are supposed to have existed as a society or corporation in Britain from the time of the Romans.

The "leathersellers," as a company, are first mentioned about A.D. 1372, in Edward III.'s reign, when their "probi homines," or "bons gentz," their wardens or seniors, came before the Court of Aldermen, together with those of the craft of Pursers, afterwards amalgamated with the Leathersellers' Company, and jointly presented a bill or "supplication" desiring some stringent regulations to be made for the prevention of the sale of other than genuine leather, and to prevent fraudulent colouring of leather.

The record, after quoting a former ordinance now lost, but to this effect—That no man of the mistery of pursers should put to sale leather for other than it was, nor should leather of sheep scraped on the back counterfeited to leather of roo by divers colours, stained in deceit of the people, and that no dyer of leather who meddles with staining should receive nor put in colour such manner of leather of sheep so scraped and bruised on the back to any manner of colour so stained on the pain of grievous forfeiture towards the mayor and commonalty; and if such manner of leather of sheep should be afterwards found stained over such scraping and counterfeiture in deceit of the people, that it should be burnt by judgment of the mayor and aldermen. And now many men sell leather of calf in such manner, scraped, counterfeited to leather of roo by divers colours, stained in deceit of the people,—gives the following prayer:—"That it please you to ordain that like prohibition be made of leather of calf counterfeited to leather of roo, and on the same pain as is aforesaid of leather of sheep; and that the same ordinances be holden among leathersellers and all others. And that the dyers of leathers for the said misteries who now are, or for the time to come shall be sworn before you to keep the ordinance before said, on certain pain by you therefore to be ordained, as others of this mistery before this time have been sworn, for common profit of the people. Also that no dyer of leather cause to stain in the brasill, for any leathersellers or purser to him delivered for to stain his leathers, the leathers of any other; nor in the dye which any such dyer shall have sold and ordained to any other of the leathersellers and pursers aforesaid by them from him covenanted; so that everyone have his full dye which belongs to him rightfully, to have for oftentimes part of their leather which is privately withdrawn from them, as well as leather of others of another mistery, are stained in the brasill of the said leathersellers and pursers to their very great damage. And that no such dyer receive to stain, nor cause to stain, any leather in any dye by him made for less than one pound or a half as they use of leather. And that two leathersellers of Chepe and two pursers of the Bridge be chosen and sworn before you every year by assent of the men of the said misteries to oversee the same misteries and (to see) that the points aforesaid be kept in the form aforesaid, and the defaults which thereof they shall find loyally to present to you from time to time."

The Court of Aldermen, by their common consent, ratified the above.

A.D. 1377 to 1399.—The leathersellers were known as a corporation in London, and were governed by ordinances.

A.D. 1444, 22nd Henry VI.—The first charter of incorporation was granted to the Company. It is still in their possession, and, "after reciting the petition of "Thomas Bigge and fourteen others, men of mistery of "leathersellers of the city of London, sets forth an "ordinance made by Richard Whittington, mayor, and "the aldermen of the city, 21 Richard II., A.D. 1398, "that two or four of the better or more approved men of "the mistery should yearly be chosen and sworn to guard "and oversee defaults in the same mistery, and to present, "from time to time, to the mayor and chamber of the "said city aforesaid for the time being; and that none of "the mistery aforesaid, to wit, master or servant, should "be rebellious or contrarious to such men so chosen and

" sworn, duly exercising search in the said mistery, nor " points, or laces, unless they were well and sufficiently " made, nor straps of the leather of sheep or calf, nor " thereof any other work, should falsely or deceitfully be " wrought to the deception of the people under pain of the " heavy punishment upon such cases ordained, and the " payment of 6*s.* 8*d.*; to wit, to the use of the Chamber of " the city aforesaid 40*d.*, and to the use of the said " mistery 40*d.*"

This charter ratifies and confirms the above ordinance of 21 Richard II.

Gives authority to execute the same.

Gives authority for the time of the yearly election of four wardens.

And incorporates the wardens and mistery of leathersellers of London with perpetual succession.

To have a common seal.

To plead and be impleaded—answer and be answered.

Prohibits fraudulent practices in the working of leathers.

Ordains the power of search, not only in the city of London and in the liberty of the same, but also in other cities, vills, boroughs, places, fairs, chepings, and markets through the realm.

Imposes fines for deceitful wares.

Disposes of such fines.

Requires wardens to be presented to the Lord Mayor, and to be sworn to rule the mistery and community.

Gives power to hold assemblies and grant liveries.

Also to make ordinances for the sound governance and rule of the same mistery.

B.—The Company's charters are as follow:—

22nd Henry VI., A.D. 1444, August 19.

An English translation is sent herewith.

[The translation of this charter comprises five brief sheets of manuscript.]

1 Elizabeth, A.D. 1559, June 26.

Confirmation after inspeximus. "The Queen, &c. We " have inspected the letters patent of the Lord Henry, " late King of England the 7th, our grandfather, of " confirmation made in these words, ' Henry by the grace " ' of God, &c., in the 22nd year of our reign. Now we the " ' aforesaid letters and all and singular the things in the " ' same contained holding good and acceptable, them, for " ' us, our heirs, and successors, so much as in us is, do " ' accept and approve, and to our beloved William Allen, " ' alderman of our city of London, aforesaid, now master " ' of the art or mystery aforesaid, Robert Eschington, " ' Richard Pype, and Ralph Manley, now wardens of the " ' same mistery, and to their successors, we ratify and " ' confirm as the letters aforesaid in themselves " ' reasonably testify.' In witness of which thing, &c. " Witness the Queen at Westminster the 26th of June, in " the first year of her reign.

" For 53*s.* 4*d.* paid in the Hanaper."

2 James I., A.D. 1604, July 24th.—A charter was granted with powers similar to those contained in that of Henry VI., and with the right of search, sealing, &c.

An abstract of this charter is as follows:—

24th July 1604, 2 James I.

Reciting, the wardens of the mistery of leathersellers, London, from time whereof memory of man runneth not to the contrary, had had, used, and enjoyed divers liberties, customs, franchises, immunities, and pre-eminences, as well by reason of divers charters and letters patent to them and their predecessors theretofore made and granted, as also by reason of divers prescriptions and customs by them of ancient time used:

And reciting also, our well beloved subjects, the then wardens of the mistery of leathersellers, London, had been humble suitors that, for the better government, ruling, and bettering of the mistery aforesaid, Grace and Munificence Royal in that behalf to them would graciously exhibit and extend; and that the aforesaid wardens of the mistery of leathersellers, London, into one body corporate and politic, by the name of the Wardens and Society of the Mistery or Art of the Leathersellers of the City of London, by letters patent, would vouchsafe newly to ratify, confirm, make, ordain, constitute, erect, and create, with augmentation and addition of certain liberties for the common good of the said mistery or art, as it should best seem expedient.

His said Majesty therefore, graciously affecting the bettering of the said mistery or art, and willing that from thenceforth for ever continually there might be had one certain and undoubted manner of and for the good rule and government of the mistery or art aforesaid, and of all men occupying and exercising the said mistery or art, and hoping that if the wardens of the mistery or art aforesaid, and their successors, might enjoy more ample honors, liberties, and privileges of our grant, that then to the services which they might do and perform to us, our heirs and successors, they might know themselves to be more specially and strongly obliged, of our special grace, and of our certain knowledge and mere motion, as also at the humble suit of the said wardens of the mistery of leathersellers, London, for us, our heirs and successors, did grant and confirm unto the said wardens of the mistery of leathersellers, London, that they, said wardens of the mistery of leathersellers, London, from thenceforth for ever might and should be, by virtue of those presents, one body corporate and politic in deed and in name, by the name of Wardens and Society of the Mistery or Art of the Leathersellers of the City of London; and them, by the name of Wardens and Society of the Mistery or Art of the Leathersellers of the City of London, one body corporate and politic in deed and name, really and fully, for us, our heirs and successors, did erect, make, ordain, constitute, declare, and confirm by those presents; and that by the same name they should have a perpetual succession, and that they, and their successors, by the name of Wardens and Society of the Mistery or Art of the Leathersellers of the City of London, might and should be perpetually, in time to come, persons able and in law capable to have, purchase, receive, and possess messuages, lands, tenements, liberties, privileges, jurisdictions, franchises, and hereditaments, of whatsoever nature kind, or quality they should be, to them and their successors, in fee and perpetuity, or for term of year or years, or otherwise howsoever; and also goods and chattels, and whatsoever other things of what kind, name, nature, quality, or condition the same should be; and also to give, grant, demise, alien, assign, and dispose lands, tenements, and heredits, and all and singular other acts and things to do and execute, by the name aforesaid; and that by the same name of Wardens and Society of the Mistery or Art of the Leathersellers of the City of London they might and should implead and be impleaded, answer and be answered, defend and be defended, in whatsoever courts and places, and before whatsoever judges and justices, and other persons and officers of us, our heirs and successors, in all and singular actions, pleas, suits, complaints, causes, matters, and demands whatsoever, of whatsoever kind, nature, quality, or condition the same be, and should be, in the same manner and form as any other liege people of the realm of England were, persons able and capable in law, or any other body corporate and politic within realm of England, could or might have, purchase, receive, possess, enjoy, retain, give, grant, demise, alien, assign, and dispose, implead and be impleaded, answer and be answered, defend and be defended, do permit, or execute; and that the Wardens and Society of the Mistery or Art of the Leathersellers of the City of London aforesaid, for ever, should have a common seal to serve for the doing of the causes and businesses of them and their successors whatsoever, and that it should be lawful for the said Wardens and Society of the Mistery or Art of the Leathersellers of the City of London aforesaid that seal at their pleasure from time to time to break, change, and to make new as to them it should seem best to be made and done. And further did grant to the foresaid Wardens and Society of the Mistery or Art of the Leathersellers of the City of London, and to their successors, that from thenceforth for ever there should be four of the society aforesaid, in manner as thereafter in those presents is mentioned, to be chosen, which should be and should be named Wardens of the Mistery or Art of the Leathersellers of the City of London aforesaid; and also that likewise there should be four and twenty of the society aforesaid, to be chosen in form thereafter in those presents mentioned which should be named assistants of the mistery or art of the leathersellers of the City of London, and from time to time they should be assistants and helpers to the said wardens for the time being in all causes, businesses, and matters touching or concerning the said society. And further did grant to the foresaid Wardens and Society of the Mistery or Art of the Leathersellers of the City of London, and to their successors, that the wardens and assistants of the mistery or art aforesaid for the time being or the greater part of them (whereof two of the wardens aforesaid for the time being be two), upon public summons therefor to be made being for that purpose met together, should have full power and authority to make, constitute, and ordain from time to time laws, statutes, constitutions, decrees, and ordinances reasonable in writing

whatsoever, which to them or the greater part of them (whereof two of the wardens aforesaid for the time being be two) should seem to be good, wholesome, profitable, honest, and necessary, according to their sound discretion, for the good rule and government of the said Wardens and Society of the Mistery or Art aforesaid, and all and singular other persons of the said mistery or art of the leathersellers within the city of London aforesaid, the liberties and precincts of the same exercising and occupying, and for declaration in what manner and order the same wardens and assistants and all and singular officers and ministers of the mistery or art aforesaid, in their offices, functions, ministreys, arts, and businesses within the city aforesaid, and the liberties and precincts of the same, for the time being, should behave, carry, and demean themselves for the further public good, common profit, and good government of the mistery or art aforesaid and government of the same, and for all other matters and causes whatsoever the said mistery or art aforesaid touching or in anywise concerning; and that the said wardens and assistants of the mistery or art aforesaid for the time being, or the greater part of them, whereof two of the wardens of the mistery or art aforesaid for the time being be two, as often as they should make, ordain, or establish such laws, institutions, rights, ordinances, and constitutions in form aforesaid, and such and the like pains, punishments, and penalties, by imprisonment of the body or by fines and amerciaments or by both of them, against and upon all offending against such laws, rights, ordinances, and constitutions, or any of them (which to the said wardens and assistants for the time being, or the greater part of them, whereof two of the wardens of the mistery or art aforesaid for the time being be two, should seem most necessary, fit, and requisite for the observing of the same laws, ordinances, and constitutions, to make, ordain, limit, and provide, and the same fines and amerciaments they should and might levy and have to the use of the said wardens and society, and their successors, without any interruption of us, our heirs or successors, or of any officers or ministers of us, our heirs or successors, or without any account to us, our heirs or successors to be therefore rendered; all and singular which ordinances, rights, and constitutions, so as aforesaid to be made, should be observed, under the pains in the same to be contained, so that such laws, ordinances, constitutions, imprisonments, fines, and amerciaments be reasonable, and not repugnant nor contrary to the laws, statutes, customs, or rights of our realm of England; and, for the better execution of our will and grant in that behalf by those presents, did assign, name, create, constitute, and make our well beloved Thomas Wood, Christopher Robinson, George Hubbersty, and Robert Coller to be the four first and modern wardens of the said mistery or art of the leathersellers of the city of London, to continue in the aforesaid office of wardens of the aforesaid mistery or art from the date of those presents until the 15th day after the feast or day of Corpus Christi next coming, and from hence until four other unto that office of wardens of the mistery or art aforesaid should be elected and preferred, according to the ordinances and provisions in those presents expressed and declared, if the said Thomas Wood, Christopher Robinson, George Hubberstee, and Robert Coller should so long live, unless in the meantime, for their ill government or ill behaving themselves in that behalf, or for any other cause reasonable, they should be removed from the said office, or any of them should be removed; and by those presents did assign, name, constitute, and make our well beloved Radmus Prat, Thomas Perryn, James Chibell, Thomas Fretherne, John Miller, Egidin Duncombe, John Jefferson, Michael Blenco, Thomas Morley, Edward Barkam, William Smith, Thomas Pulford, John Stonehouse, Richard Fox, Martin Burrell, Edward Kemes, Richard Welby, Robert Holmsden, Henry Vincent, Richard Butler, Richard Ironside, Andrew Wyman, John Sudbury, and John Kighley to be the first and modern assistants of the mistery or art of the leathersellers of the city of London aforesaid, to continue in the said offices during their natural lives, unless in the meantime, for ill government or ill behaving themselves in that behalf, or for any other cause reasonable, they should be removed, or any of them should be removed; and that it should be lawful for the said wardens and assistants for the time being, or the greater part of them for the time being, whereof two of the wardens of the mistery or art aforesaid for the time being should be two, at their pleasure, from time to time, after the death or removal of any of the aforesaid modern assistants of the mistery or art aforesaid, or of any other assistants of the same mistery or art which thereafter should be, to choose, nominate, and admit from time to time such and so many of the more ancient and worthiest of the freemen of the same mistery or art as it should seem to be best to them into the assistants of the mistery or art aforesaid, and that he or they, after they are so as aforesaid elected and nominated, should take a corporal oath before the wardens of the mistery or art aforesaid for the time being to execute the said office rightly, well, and honestly in all things touching the said office, so nevertheless that the number of assistants aforesaid did not at any time exceed the number of four and twenty persons, and any one or others of the assistants aforesaid for the time being or which thereafter should be for any cause reasonable to remove, and another or others newly to elect, institute, and admit. And further did grant to the aforesaid wardens and society, and their successors, that the aforesaid wardens and assistants of the mistery or art aforesaid for the time being, or the greater part of them, in time to come, perpetually should and might have power and authority every year for ever in the 15th day next after the feast or day of Corpus Christi, to elect and nominate, and that they might and should choose and nominate, four of the freemen of the society aforesaid, which should be wardens of the mistery or art aforesaid, for one year then next following, and that they which so as aforesaid into the offices of wardens of the mistery or art aforesaid should be elected and preferred, the said office for one whole year then next following they might and should execute, having first taken a corporal oath before the last wardens, their predecessors, or two of them, and so many of the assistants of the mistery or art aforesaid which then should be present, to execute the said office rightly, well, and faithfully in all things concerning the said office, and if it should happen any of the wardens of the mistery or art aforesaid to die, or from the said office to be removed, within one year after that he or they should so as aforesaid be elected and preferred unto the said office (which wardens and every of them for ill government or for any other cause reasonable, by the rest of the four wardens and assistants or the greater part of them, we will should be removed), that then and so often it should and might be lawful to so many of the said wardens and assistants which should then survive or remain, or to the greater part of them, at their pleasure, to elect and prefer one other or more to be warden or wardens of the mistery or art aforesaid, according to the ordinances and provisions above by those presents declared, to execute and exercise the aforesaid office or offices of warden or wardens of the mistery or art aforesaid until the aforesaid 15th day after the feast or day of Corpus Christi then next following, having first taken a corporal oath in form aforesaid, and so so often and whensoever the case should so happen. And further by those presents did give and grant to the aforesaid Wardens and Society of the Mistery or Art of the Leathersellers of the City of London, and to their successors, that the wardens of the mistery or art aforesaid for the time being and their deputies in that behalf lawfully authorized, from thenceforth, from time to time and at all reasonable and convenient times, should have the full oversight, search, and correction of all and singular the several kinds of skins and pelts in English called buff leather, shamoy leather, Spanish leather, staggs leather rough or smooth, bucks leather, calfs leather, sheeps leather, lambs leather, kidds leather frized or grained, dressed or wrought in oil, allum, shoemack, or bark, or tawed, and of all wares and things of the same skins and pelts or of any of them made or wrought within the city of London, the suburbs, liberties, and precincts of the same, or to the said city, suburbs, liberties, or precincts of the same, from time to time to be brought or conveyed to be sold and put to sale by any person or persons whatsoever, before the said skins and pelts aforesaid, or things and wares thereof made and wrought, or any of them, be sold or put to sale to any our subject or subjects whatsoever, be by the foresaid wardens or some of them, or their deputies, searched and overlooked upon pain of forfeiture of the said skins and pelts and wares and things thereof made and wrought, or the value of the said skins and pelts, wares, and things so sold or put to sale. And further did grant and confirm to the foresaid Wardens and Society of the Mistery or Art of the Leathersellers of the City of London, and to their successors, all and all manner of lawful liberties, franchises, immunities, exemptions, freedoms, jurisdictions, lands, tenements, and hereditaments which the wardens and society of the mistery or art aforesaid then had, held, used, and enjoyed, or which any of them or their predecessors by whatsoever name or names or by whatsoever incorporation, or by patent of whatsoever incorporation, heretofore they had had, held, used or enjoyed, or ought by reason or by pretext of any charters or letters patent by any of our progenitors or ancestors by

any manner of means heretofore made, confirmed, or granted, or by any other lawful means, right, title, custom, use, or prescription heretofore lawfully used, had, or accustomed.

To have, hold, and enjoy to the said Wardens and Society of the Mistery or Art of the Leathersellers of the City of London aforesaid and to their successors for ever.

Yielding and paying therefor to us, our heirs and successors, so many such and the like yearly rents, sums of money, and demands, as for the same theretofore to us they had been accustomed to yield or pay, or which they ought to yield and pay.

And also granted to the foresaid Wardens and Society of the Mistery or Art of the Leathersellers of the City of London aforesaid, and to their successors, that they should and might fully have, hold, use, and enjoy for ever all liberties, free customs, privileges, authorities, and freedoms aforesaid, according to the tenor and effect of these our letters patent, without the let or hindrance of us, our heirs or successors, whatsoever; and would not that the said Wardens and Society of the Mistery or Art of the Leathersellers of the City of London, by reason of the premises, or any of them, by us, or by our heirs, justices, sheriffs, escheators, or other bailiffs or ministers of us, our heirs or successors, whatsoever theretofore, should be in anywise occasioned, molested, vexed, grieved, or troubled; willing, and by those presents, for us, our heirs and successors, commanding and charging, as well the treasurer, chancellor, and barons of the exchequer of us, our heirs and successors, and other justices of us, our heirs and successors, as also our attorney and solicitor general for the time being, and to every of them and to all other our officers and ministers whatsoever, that neither they, or any of them, any writ or summons of quo warranto or any other our writ, writs, or process whatsoever, against the said wardens and society of the mistery or art aforesaid, or any of them, for any causes or matters, offences, claims, or usurpation, or any of them, by them or any of them due, claimed, attempted, used, had, or usurped, before the day of the making of those presents, should prosecute or continue or do, or cause to be prosecuted or continued. We would also that the wardens and society of the mistery or art aforesaid, or any of them, by any justices, sheriffs, officers, or ministers aforesaid, in or for due use, claim, or abuse of other liberties, franchises, or jurisdictions, before the making of those our letters patent, should not be molested or impeached, or to the same or any of them be compelled to answer. We would also, and by those presents do grant to the foresaid wardens and society of the mistery or art aforesaid, that they might and should have those letters patent under the great seal of England in due manner made and sealed, without fine or fee, great or small, to us, in our hanaper or elsewhere, to our use therefore by any means to be rendered, paid, or done, so as express mention of the true yearly value or of any other value or certainty of the premises, or of any of them, or of any other gifts or grants by us, or by any our ancestors or progenitors, to the said wardens and society of the mistery or art aforesaid, before the time made in these presents be not made, or any statute, act, ordination, provision, proclamation, or restraint to the contrary thereafter theretofore had, made, set forth, ordained, or provided, or any other thing, cause, or matter whatsoever in any wise notwithstanding.

A.D. 1604.—An Act of Parliament was passed defining "leather," confirming the right of the London search and assay, the regulation of the leather market at Leadenhall, the recognition of the Southwark leather market and of Bartholomew Fair, the regulation of the Curriers' Company, and the further committal of "London" searches to the four Companies of "Cordwainers," "Curriers," "Girdlers," and "Saddlers" of the city of London, their masters and wardens, under the superintendence of the city.

A.D. 1634, April.—An Order in Council directed the Lord Mayor to admit and swear eight searchers for Bartholomew Fair.

11th Charles I., A.D. 1635.—Byelaws, being the ordinances now in use, which were approved and signed by

Thomas Lord Coventry, *Lord Keeper of Great Seal.*
Sir John Bramston, Sir John Finch, } *The two Chief Justices.*

A Copy of these ordinances was sent with these Returns.

[This Copy comprises 71 folio pages of manuscript.]

36 Charles II., A.D. 1685, January 29th.—Charter granted upon the surrender of the several places of master, wardens, and assistants that the King had accepted.

A.D. 1688, March 7.—The surrender under the seal of the Company at the time of the "quo warranto" of Charles II. having been delivered by the Lord Chancellor unto Mr. John Barlee, a member of the Court of the Company, to be disposed of as the Court should think fit, was presented, and in open court was cancelled and made void.

Public Statute, 2 Wm. & Mary, A.D. 1690, sess. 1. c. 8. s. 14.—By this Act for reversing the judgment in a quo warranto against the city of London, and for restoring the city of London to its ancient rights and privileges, all surrenders, charters, letters patent, and grants for new incorporating any of the said Companies, or touching or concerning any of their liberties, privileges, or franchises, made or granted since the giving of the said judgment, were declared to be null and void.

C.—There are no trust deeds founding, regulating, or affecting the Company. None of the charters above set forth create or declare any trust, expressly or by implication, affecting any of the lands, goods, or possessions of the Company.

D.—A.D. 1372. The regulations named in answer A in reference to the "supplication" of the leathersellers and pursers, granted in this year, regulate and affect the working of leather and the dyeing or colouring thereof.

A.D. 1488, April 28th, 3 Henry VII.—Act or ordinance regulating the sale of tanned leather at Leadenhall made by the Common Council of London.

A.D. 1488, April 26th, 3 Henry VII.—Ordinance made by the Court of Aldermen for the regulation of the craft of pouchmakers.

A.D. 1488, April 26th, 3 Henry VII.—Ordinances made by the Court of Aldermen for the regulation of the craft of pursers.

A.D. 1493, February 20th, 8 Henry VII.—Ordinance made by the Court of Aldermen for the further regulation of the craft of leathersellers.

A.D. 1501, October 19th, 17 Henry VII.—Ordinance made by the Court of Aldermen for the further regulation of the craft of pouchmakers.

A.D. 1502, June 7th, 17 Henry VII.—Ordinance of the Court of Aldermen for the uniting of the glovers-pursers into the Company of Leathersellers.

A.D. 1502, July 12th, 17 Henry VII.—Ordinance of the Court of Aldermen for the regulation of apprentices of the craft of leathersellers.

A.D. 1517, November 17th, 9 Henry VIII.—Ordinance of the Court of Aldermen authorising the pouchmakers to unite with or be translated into the Leathersellers' Company.

11 Charles I., A.D. 1635.—Byelaws, being the ordinances approved and signed by Thomas Lord Coventry, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, and the two Chief Justices.

I James II., A.D. 1685, May 5th.—An order of the Court of Aldermen, and a precept from the Lord Mayor, for reconstituting the livery of the Company.

George III. A.D. 1778, March 27.—An order of the Court of Common Council requiring leathersellers to be admitted to the freedom of the Company in preference to the freedom of any other Company.

There are no other decrees of Court.

E. There are no such documents.

F. A concise History of the Leathersellers' Company:—

The date and method of the first formation of the Company is enveloped in great obscurity; but, as already stated, dealers in leather are supposed to have existed as a society or fellowship long before the time at which they were first regularly incorporated.

It has been already mentioned that the Leathersellers were spoken of as a society or mistery as early as the reign of Edward III. In the charter of confirmation of King James I. they are recited to be an ancient Company, subsisting as well by immemorial prescription as by divers charters and confirmations of former Kings. The charter of Henry VI. confirms, among other privileges, their livery, and alludes to and enlarges the powers they enjoyed in (and by implication previous to) the 21st year of Richard II. It further appears by the remains of certain constitutions of that year that the Company then was of some considerable standing.

Towards the end of Charles II.'s reign a surrender of many of the Company's powers under their latest charter (but not of the charter itself) was extorted from them by the Crown, and a new charter was in 1685 granted to the Company, grounded on that surrender. The livery was partly reconstituted in the same year by King James II.; but in the early part of 1689, after the commencement of the reign of King William III., the surrender was delivered back to the Company by the Lord Chancellor to be disposed of

as the Court of Assistants should think fit and was thereupon cancelled. The new charter of King Charles II. was repudiated by the Company as being wholly grounded on an illegal surrender, and the Company has from that time proceeded, to use the words of their own minutes, "according to their antient charter and ordinances."

The objects of the original association, and of the body when at a later period duly incorporated, appear to have been the supervision and control of the leather trade, the prevention and punishment of frauds both in the manufacture of and dealing in leather, the supervision and control of those engaged in the trade and manufacture of leather, the maintenance of the exclusive right of dealing, and the prevention of encroachments, the regulation of the apprentices bound to members of the craft, the conduct of the Company's internal affairs, and also the making provision for such members as might become impoverished.

The Pouchmakers' craft, which up to that time existed as a separate society, was in the year 1517 united to and incorporated with the Leathersellers' Company, as another society or fellowship known as the "glovers-pursers" had previously done.

The powers and duties of the Company were defined at large by the charters of Henry VI. and James I., which conferred, *inter alia*, a right of search for spurious or defective leather, or, as they are called in one of the charters, "deceiptful wares," and authority to seal articles found to be genuine. These powers are known to have been exercised with more or less activity and stringency up to the year 1679, but no trace of any subsequent exercise of such power is found, nor from that time has the Company, so far as is known, acted in any way in the regulation or supervision of the trade in leather.

Their meetings for business were and are not infrequent, and at every period have usually concluded with a banquet or some gathering of a festive and social character, to certain of which the wives of the livery were to be invited.

The estates and property which the Company hold were acquired to some extent by bequests, but chiefly by purchase, and some considerable purchases have been made in later years. The means of purchase and the funds generally available for the operations of the Company were derived in the first instance from contributions from its members, who appear from a very early date to have made regular annual payments to a common fund, to a considerable extent from fines paid by offenders against honest dealing and trade regulations, but in part also from voluntary donations and bequests.

The Leathersellers' Company, in common with other guilds, were subjected, during the reigns of Elizabeth and her immediate successors, from time to time, to demands for forced loans and requisitions of other kinds from the Sovereign, and again to heavy exactions during the time of the Commonwealth, so much so as to have been reduced at one time to comparative poverty. A good deal of their valuable plate was sold during the reign of Charles I. and the Commonwealth to meet these demands, which were practically irresistible. The improved position of the Company has been the result of self-denial, care, and thrift on the part of the governing body during a century and a half, to the falling-in of building leases in recent times, and to the great increase in the value of property in the City of London and its neighbourhood.

G. The Company has a general licence in mortmain under the charter of James I.

H. Under the ordinances of 11th Charles I., the Company have the right to search for and to destroy bad leather and articles made of bad leather. This right had existed long before the grant of the charter of Henry VI. and was confirmed to them in the charter of James I., and also in the ordinances of 11th Charles I. above referred to.

The Company's right of search under the charter of Henry VI. extended beyond London to cities and towns throughout the kingdom.

Since Bartholomew Fair held in the year 1679 no search for "deceiptful wares" has been made, and the stamping of proper leather with the Company's arms has been discontinued.

PART I.—RETURN I.—CHARITIES, 1871–80.

RETURN 1.—A LIST of the CHARITIES, eleemosynary, educational, or otherwise, which are under the management of the Company, stating in each case the name of the founder, the date and nature of the benefaction, its original and its present value, as regards both capital and income, and the purposes to which the funds have been applied for each of the last preceding 10 years.

Founder's Name.	Date of Foundation.	Objects of Benefaction. See Part IV., Return C.	Endowments. Real Estate. Houses and Land Acreage.	Endowments. Real Estate. Rent.	Endowments. Real Estate. Fixed Deductions.	Endowments. Personalty. Stock.	Endowments. Personalty. Other Personalty.	Endowments. Personalty. Dividends and Interest.	Income, 1871.	Income, 1880.	Present Application of Income.	Remarks.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Robert Ferbras	1470, Nov. 14	Relief of poor of the Company and gifts to certain prisons.	-	2 0 0	-	363 6 8	-	10 18 0	16 18 0	12 18 0	Poor of the Company	66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, 3 per cent. consols transferred to Official Trustees of Charitable Funds for the future payments of 2*l.* a year.
John Scraggs	1531, June 6	Relief of poor of the Company and for superstitious uses.	-	-	-	-	-	1 6 8	1 13 4	1 6 8	Gifts to parishes in Southwark.	11*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.* consols transferred as above.
John Hasilwood	1544, Jan. 16	Almsfolk	-	12 2 8	-	-	-	-	12 2 8	12 2 8	Four beadmen and three beadwomen.	
Elizabeth Grasvenor	1555, Nov. 30	Poor of the Company, relief of prisoners, maids' portions for marriage, and repairs of highways, with discretion given to the Company to "deduct "for their pains whatever may be "thought meet."	Undivided moiety of—	220 10 0	-	744 11 3	-	22 6 9	144 13 8	244 1 9	Poor and City of London "charities for prisoners."	
Edward Taylor	1565	Relief of prisoners	-	25 4 0	-	-	-	-	25 4 0	None	City of London "charities for prisoners."	£840 3 per cent. consols transferred as above.
Hugh Offley	1594	Loans to freemen of the Company and others - Amounting to 460*l.*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
James Elliot	1597											
William Smith	1612											
George Goodwyn	1636						252 4 8			2 10 0		Lent occasionally in sums of 100*l.* and 150*l.*
Samuel Baker	1695											
Robert Rogers	1601, Sept. 11	Exhibitions for "students in divinity"	-	220 10 0	-	744 11 3	-	22 6 9	144 13 8	244 1 9	Exhibitions, as per scheme.	
Ann Elliott	1605, June 1	Exhibitions and poor 30/81 (Representing investment of 810*l.*)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	As per scheme.	
William Moseley	1617, Sept. 5	Exhibitions, &c., 40/81 (Representing investment of 810*l.*)	-	680 1 6	-	1,392 19 0	-	41 15 9	797 10 6	444 17 6	Ditto.	
John Sudbury	1620, Dec. 16	Almsfolk, 8/81 (Representing investment of 810*l.*)										
		The Company - - 3/81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ditto.	
Robert Holmden	1619, July 20	Exhibition and poor of the Company	-	200 0 0	Insurance, 12*s.*	64 10 6	-	1 18 8	201 18 8	201 18 8	Poor Exhibition, &c.	The exhibition and other gifts have been increased beyond the sums originally named.

Founder's Name.	Date of Foundation.	Objects of Benefaction. See Part IV., Return C.	Endowments.						Income, 1871.	Income, 1880.	Present Application of Income.	Remarks.
			Real Estate.			Personalty.						
			Houses and Land Acreage.	Rent.	Fixed Deductions.	Stock.	Other Personalty.	Dividends and Interest.				
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Roger Daniel	1625, April 28	Various gifts in Hertford and London	-	-	-	336 18 0	-	10 2 2	In abeyance.	10 2 2	Allhallows parish.	
James Bunce	1630, May 25	For the parish of Otterden, minister, church repairs, and poor, and to the poor and officers of the Company.	-	232 8 0	-	253 9 3	-	7 12 0	244 12 0	275 2 0	As per scheme.	
George Humble	1633, Sept. 8	Exhibitions, poor of Company, &c.	-	150 0 0	-	45 4 5	-	1 7 2	51 7 2	151 7 2	Exhibitions, poor, &c.	
Ditto	„ „	Loans	-	-	-	-	300 3 4	-	-	2 13 3		
Ditto	„ „	Relief of prisoners	-	-	-	-	200*l.* gift for 8*l.* a year to be paid for ever.	8 0 0	-	-	City prisons scheme.	
Rev. Abraham Colfe	1656, Sept. 7	School, almsfolk, &c.	-	1,003 8 0	-	477 10 10	-	14 6 8	571 17 8	872 12 1	School, almsfolk, parishes, as per scheme.	
George Gooday	1659, July 17	An almsperson appointed by the Company, under Rev. A. Colfe's will, to occupy one of his six almshouses at Lewisham, Kent.	-	0 13 4	-	-	200*l.* gift for 7*s.* a week to be paid for ever.	4 11 0	6 11 0	5 4 4	Almsperson.	MEMORANDUM. A statement, showing the receipts of each charity and the purposes to which the funds have been applied for each of the last preceding 10 years, has been annually returned to the Charity Commissioners.
Theophilus Cater	1717, Jan. 24	Poor of two parishes in the City, and poor of the Company.	-	-	-	1,400 0 0	-	42 0 0	42 0 0	42 0 0	Poor, &c.	
Jeremiah Bright	1721, Jan. 15	Poor and minister of Ruislip, Middlesex.	-	-	-	-	150*l.* gift for 6*l.* a year to be paid for ever.	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	Ruislip parish.	
Sir James Eyton	1725	Poor of Bangor Is-y-Coed, Flintshire	-	-	-	-	25*l.* gift for 1*l.* a year to be paid for ever.	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	Bangor parish.	
Bartholomew Tayer	1767, Oct. 4	Almsfolk at Lewisham, Kent	-	-	-	135 3 4	-	4 13 0	4 13 0	4 13 0	Almsfolk.	
Thomas Ewer	1799, Feb. 21	For boys of Highworth Grammar School, Wilts, and gifts to poor of same parish.	-	-	-	666 13 4	-	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	Highworth parish.	
Charles James Coverly	1825, Jan. 15	Poor of the Weavers' Company, a poor freeman of the Leathersellers' Company, and six almsfolk at Lewisham.	-	-	-	2,400 0 0	-	72 0 0	72 0 0	72 0 0	Poor.	

PART II.—RETURN A.—CONSTITUTION AND PRIVILEGES OF MEMBERSHIP.

RETURN A.—Governing body.

1.—State the present constitution of the governing body of the Company; whether such constitution is according to the charter, and if not, in what respects such constitution varies therefrom, and when and how such alteration was made.

2.—State the qualifications for membership of the governing body of the Company, the times and methods of election, and the qualifications of the voters at elections to the governing body.

3.—State the functions of the governing body, and of the different members of the same respectively, and whether the members of the governing body pay any, and what, fees or fines on admission thereto, and whether they are paid any, and what, salaries or amounts in respect of their services respectively.

4.—State the nature of the business which comes before the governing body of the Company, the method adopted in transacting it, the times at which the governing body meets for business purposes, the way in which the opinions of the members are taken, and whether the resolutions and decisions of the governing body are published, or are otherwise accessible to all or any, and which, of the members of the Company.

5.—State whether the members of the governing body are liable to suspension or removal, on any and what grounds, and by what method such suspension or removal is effected.

6.—Has the Company any byelaws sanctioned by the Courts of Law, or by the Courts of Aldermen or of Common Council, or otherwise? State the effect of such byelaws.

1.—Four wardens, of whom the master is one, and twenty-four assistants, constitute the governing body.

Such constitution is in accordance with the charter of James I.

2.—Assistants must be freemen of the Company and of the City of London, and are always liverymen.

Each liveryman, to be qualified to become an assistant or one of the governing body, must first have been elected to serve the office of steward for Lord Mayor's Day, or to pay a fine for being excused from serving such office; and he must afterwards have served for one year the office of one of the two junior wardens. Liverymen who have so served are alone eligible for election as assistants.

The master or first warden, the three other wardens, and the assistants present, are the electors of a new assistant; and the election in all cases is by ballot.

Assistants are elected after vacancies in their number have been reported.

3.—The functions of the master, wardens, and Court of Assistants are to hold their quarterly and other courts and meetings, to bind apprentices, to admit freemen, to consider and to decide upon all matters relating to the management of the Company's estates and property, and of the estates under their care vested in them upon charitable trusts, the election of almspeople, and of members of the Court of Assistants and officers of the Company, and generally to superintend and conduct its affairs.

The master presides at all meetings. The wardens support him. In his absence a past master takes the chair.

Each assistant upon his election to the Court pays a contribution of 10*l.*, and upon his election as master another sum of 10*l.*, to a fund called the Benevolent Fund, intended for the relief of any member of the Court who might become necessitous.

The Courts are summoned for an hour named by notice, stating the principal matters to be brought before them, and the chair is taken one hour afterwards.

At the meetings of the Court of the Company, each assistant who inscribes his name in the attendance book before the master takes the chair, and attends during the sitting of the Court to assist in its deliberations until the close of the business, is paid a fee. Much of the business of the Company is, however, prepared for the consideration and decision of the Court by committees, for the attendance upon which no fee is paid.

4.—Before each court the master and wardens hold a meeting for the binding of apprentices to freemen, and to admit freemen by patrimony and by servitude.

Applications for leave to purchase the freedom are first considered at a court of assistants.

At each court the minutes of the proceedings of the last court and also of meetings of committees of the whole Court are read.

Reports are received of the deaths of assistants, liverymen, officers, pensioners, and of almsfolk; and arrangements are made for the election of their successors.

Reports from committees upon estates, finance, and other subjects are received and considered.

All elections are taken by ballot. Other matters are usually decided by a show of hands.

The resolutions and decisions of the Court are entered in the minute book, and are accessible to any of its members.

5.—By the ordinances of 11th Charles I. assistants are liable to dismission by the Court "for ill governance "or ill behaviour in that behalf or for any other reasonable cause."

No expulsion has ever been known to be required.

When the oath of office is administered to a new assistant he is furnished with a printed copy of the two following resolutions:—

Court, 5th day of August, 1806. It was resolved—"That, in future, if any member of the Court of Assistants "shall absent himself from the meetings of the Company "for two successive years, without having given such a "reason for his absence as shall be satisfactory to and "allowed by the Court, his place of an assistant shall be "considered vacant, and another liveryman be chosen in "his room."

Resolved—"That the oath of an assistant be printed "and sent to each member of the Court, with a copy of "the above resolution added thereto; and also be "delivered to every new assistant upon his taking his "seat in the Court."

Court, 8th of June, 1836. It was resolved—"That in "future no liveryman be eligible for election upon the "Court who has not paid 20*s.* in the pound; and that "upon the election of assistants they be not summoned to "be sworn into office until the minutes of their election "have been confirmed."

Court, 1st of November, 1876. It was resolved—"That "no election of any liveryman to the office of an assistant "shall be confirmed until he shall have signed the "following declaration:"

I
of
having been this day conditionally elected a member of the Court of Assistants of the Leathersellers' Company, hereby declare, that if I shall at any time hereafter become bankrupt or insolvent, or declare myself unable to meet my engagements, my office or place of an assistant shall be thereupon vacated.

Dated this day of one thousand eight hundred and

6.—The earliest byelaws affecting the regulation of the trade, as before stated, have been sanctioned by the Court of Aldermen.

The byelaws and ordinances of 11th Charles I. were sanctioned by the Lord Keeper of the Great Seal and by the two Chief Justices.

A.D. 1685, May 5, 1 James II.—A byelaw as to the reinstatement of the livery who had surrendered their privileges in the previous reign was sanctioned by the Court of Aldermen.

On 27th March 1778 the Court of Common Council passed an Act requiring leathersellers to be admitted to the freedom of the Company in preference to those of other Companies.

PART II.—RETURN B.—CONSTITUTION AND PRIVILEGES OF MEMBERSHIP.

RETURN B.—Admission to Membership.

1.—State the qualifications for membership of the Company, the several grades of membership of the Company, and whether women are admitted to membership.

2.—State the several modes in which the freedom of the Company may be obtained, the circumstances entitling an applicant to admission under each mode respectively, and the fees payable in respect of admission under each mode respectively.

3.—State whether persons exercising any particular trade are required by statute or otherwise to become free of the Company. Is there any process for compelling such persons to procure admission, or any process by which such persons are enabled themselves to procure admission, and are such processes enforced respectively, and to what extent? Do persons exercising any particular trade commonly become members of the Company? If so, how many members of such trade are at present members of the Company? State also (if the Company bears the name of any existing trade) how many members of such trade are members of the Company.

4.—Are freemen liable to disfranchisement, and if so, for what reasons, and what is the mode of disfranchisement?

5.—Is the livery of the Company limited or unlimited in number? What are the qualifications for election to the livery, who are the electors thereto, and how do the elections thereto take place, and what fees are payable on election? Are liverymen liable to removal from the livery, and for what reasons?

6.—State the number of apprentices bound at the Company's hall or otherwise under the auspices of the Company during each of the last 10 years, and state how many of such apprentices have been bound to members following the trade, if any, the name of which is borne by the Company. Has the Company in any, and what, cases paid the fees or premiums of such apprentices, and what has been the amount, if any, so expended in each of the last 10 years?

7.—Is the freedom of the City of London in any way a condition, precedent or subsequent, of membership of the Company? Are there any, and how many, members of the Company who are not free of the City of London?

1.—Persons are not admitted to membership of the Company until they have completed 21 years of age.

The grades of membership are freedom and livery.

The grade of freedom is obtained by right of birth, service, or purchase.

Women are entitled to the freedom by birth, service, purchase, and by courtesy as the widows of freemen.

Freemen only may be elected to the livery.

From liverymen all subsequent rank is attained by election at the hands of the governing body.

2.—The freedom may be obtained by patrimony, i.e., by right of birth after the admission to the freedom and marriage of the father; by servitude as an apprentice, of 14 years of age, bound to a freeman of the Company for seven years at the least, and by purchase or redemption.

Parties desirous to become free of the Company, who can supply satisfactory references as to their position in life and respectability, may make application for leave to purchase such freedom. The freedom being usually sought to be purchased as a qualification for applying to the Court to be elected upon the livery at a future date, an applicant for the same is allowed by the Court to attend at their next meeting to be admitted to the freedom, and before he attends the court he is given to understand that the fact of his purchase of the freedom does not give any claim to his election upon the livery.

The fees payable for admission to the freedom are—

By servitude or patrimony, including stamp duty, 1*l.* - - - - 2*l.* 11*s.* 0*d.*

By redemption, including stamp duty 3*l.* - 24*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.*

3.—By the ordinances all "'foreigners' using any "manual act or occupation within the city of London, and "the suburbs and liberties thereof, should and ought to be "under the search and correction of the wardens of such "Company using the same, and to pay and contribute "towards their common charge as the free brethren of "the same do, and ought to do. And all persons, "'foreigners,' using whithing, staking, tawing, dressing, "washing, dyeing, painting, colouring, cutting, and "working of tawed leather, or making of gloves, vellum, "parchment, or wares thereof, within the city of London "and suburbs, and liberties thereof," are stated to "have "most commonly used to be admitted" to the freedom.

The Act of Common Council 27th March, 1778, as well as the ordinances of 1635, both previously referred to, require leathersellers to be made free of the Company.

There is no process by which a stranger or "foreigner" can compel the Company to admit him to their freedom.

About a century ago leathersellers were called upon to take up their freedom, and afterwards the "better sort" were called to be elected upon the livery.

The Company do not seek to compel "foreigners" to become free.

The trade members of the Company connected with leather are leathersellers, military contractors, harness makers, trunk makers, boot and shoe makers, and dealers in boots and shoes. There are also wholesale furriers. The present master is the head of a large firm of leathersellers in London, and of two firms in country towns.

4.—No freeman has been disfranchised.

5.—By the charter the number of the livery is not limited. The qualifications for election upon the livery are respectability and the possession of means. The Court of Assistants are the electors. The election takes place after the names of the candidates have been published in the summons to the assistants to attend the Court whereat election is appointed to be held, and it is made by ballot from a list of candidates, free of the Company and of the City of London. The livery fine is 100*l.*

Liverymen in adversity sometimes apply for the return of their livery fine; and after such fine has been repaid under an order of the Court, the recipient, though he still continues to be a freeman, ceases to be a liveryman, and his name is no longer printed in the yearly lists of the livery.

6.—Apprentices bound during the last 10 years:—

1871	5
1872	5
1873	6
1874	5
1875	7
1876	7
1877	10
1878	8
1879	5
1880	9

In all 67.

"Masters" are described in all the indentures as "citizens and leathersellers."

The Company never pay fees or premiums for apprentices or for their taking up their freedom.

7.—Every freeman of the Company is required to become free of the City of London before he exercises his privilege as a freeman of the Company by taking an apprentice or applying for election upon the livery.

One liveryman only, and that through an oversight, is known to be free of the Company and not of the City.

No information can be given as to the number of freemen not free of the City.

PART II.—RETURN C.—CONSTITUTION AND PRIVILEGES OF MEMBERSHIP.

RETURN C.—Number of members.

State (1) the present number of freemen, (2) the present number of the livery, (3) the present number of other members, (4) the number of admissions to the freedom by each mode respectively, and (5) the number of calls to the livery which have respectively taken place during each of the last preceding 10 years.

(1.) About 204 freemen are believed to be alive, including one honorary freeman. There is one freewoman.

(2.) Present number of the livery, 139.

The admissions to the freedom during 10 years ending 1880 have been as under :—

——	Patrimony.	Servitude.	Redemption.	Total.
1871	2	9	—	11
1872	6	4	2	12
1873	3	5	2	10
1874	5	5	1	11
1875	1	2	1	4
1876	1	2	1	4
1877	2	3	—	5
1878	2	5	3	10
1879	11	3	2	16
1880	3	1	2	6
	36 +	39 +	14 =	89

Freemen desirous of election to livery, so soon as the Court approve of their suit, are inscribed in a list of candidates from which names the ballot is taken at an election. There are no "calls" to the livery.

PART II.—RETURN D.—CONSTITUTION AND PRIVILEGES OF MEMBERSHIP.

RETURN D.—Profits and Privileges.

1.—State with fulness what are the advantages, pecuniary or otherwise, incident to the position of a member of the Company in each grade of membership, as (1) a freeman, (2) a liveryman, (3) master, warden, or otherwise a member of the governing body.

2.—State the sums paid on an average annually for the preceding 10 years by the Company to the members according to the grades of membership mentioned above, and of what such sums consisted, whether (1) fees, and of what nature, (2) pensions, or (3) other payments, specifying the nature of the same respectively.

3.—What circumstances are in practice held to constitute a claim to a pension or donation? State the number of present pensioners and donees respectively, and the amounts paid to them as such respectively, and the number of present pensioners and donees respectively who are members of the trade, if any, the name of which is borne by the Company.

4.—(1) What is the average standing of a member of the Company when he is made a member of the governing body? and (2) for what number of years on an average does a member remain on the governing body?

5.—Does the Company carry on any, and what, trade or manufacture with which its title is directly or indirectly connected? In such case state out of what funds the capital is raised, the amount of capital, the profits, if any, for each of the last 10 years, and how such profits, if any, have been divided or otherwise dealt with during each of the last 10 years.

1. A freeman, being a freeman of the City of London, has the privilege to take from one to three apprentices at one time to be bound to him for seven years; to become an inmate of the city almshouses; and his children may be elected after his death to the Freemen's Orphan School for the City of London.

He is also eligible for the livery.

Young freemen commencing business may have sums of money advanced to them, under charitable foundations, upon loan at 1 and 2½ per cent. interest, under bond with sufficient securities.

Also, in case of adversity, a freeman of the Company is eligible for the gifts of Charles James Coverly, Theophilus Cater, and of other benefactors.

He is also eligible for the almshouses of the Company.

(2.) A liveryman free of the City of London is entitled to the above privileges, and also to vote in common hall for the election of Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, and if living within 25 miles of the Guildhall is entitled to vote for members of Parliament for the City of London.

He is also eligible for the following offices in the Company, viz :—

(1.) Steward.
(2.) Third warden and fourth or renter warden.
(3.) Assistant.
(4.) Second warden.
(5.) First warden or master.

2. The sums paid on an average annually for the 10 years ending 1880, by the Company to the members are :—

(1.) Fees to the members of the Court, 2,319*l.* 10*s.*
(2.) Pensions to widows of freemen, 177*l.* 12*s.*
(3.) Eleven almsmen and 10 almswomen, including sums received under wills of various benefactors, 837*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*
(4.) Donations to other members, 324*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.*

3. Loss of business, failure of health, and general misfortune, not induced by extravagance, are deemed to constitute a claim for the Court's consideration of each case as it arises.

At Lady-day, 1881, the number of widows free by courtesy, who are pensioners, was 13, viz., 11 at ages ranging from 50 to 70, receiving 8*l.* a year each, amount 88*l.* a year; and two over 70 years of age, receiving 10*l.* a year each, amount 20*l.* a year; making together 108*l.* a year.

To all whom, as well as to other recipients of donations, sums of money are further given on the 30th January in every year.

The almspeople, 21 in number, each occupy separate residences.

The almsmen are poor freemen of the Company admitted by patrimony or servitude. Freemen who have been allowed to purchase their freedom, have sometimes been elected.

The recipients of donations, 30 in number, are either poor freemen, the widows, daughters, or grandchildren of freemen of the Company.

4. The average standing of a member when he is made one of the governing body is 30 years from the date of his election upon the livery, and each assistant, unless for special reasons, continues a member of the Court during his natural life. The average tenure of office by those who have died during the past 10 years is 18½ years.

5. The Company does not carry on any trade or manufacture whatever, and consequently no profits are made.

PART III.—OFFICERS AND SERVANTS.

RETURN A.—A list of the officers of the Company, with a statement of the duties of each, the amount of his salary and other emoluments, and whether or not he is a member of the Company.

RETURN B.—A list of the servants of the Company, with a statement of the duties of each, and of the amounts of their wages and other emoluments.

RETURN C.—A statement as to the mode in which the officers and servants of the Company are respectively appointed.

A. The officers of the Company are:

Clerk, surveyor, and beadle. The duties of the clerk.—The clerk attends to the business of the Company, and of the trust estates, under the direction of the master and wardens and Court of Assistants; attends all meetings; records the proceedings of the Court and committees; keeps the accounts and other books; has the custody of the books and muniments; collects all the rents; issues the summonses for the various meetings, and attends generally to the affairs of the Company.

Appointed 1848; present salary, 750*l.*

Receiver's present commission and gifts under trusts, and estimated profits of leases, &c., 285*l.*

The clerk is not a member of the Company.

The duties of the surveyor.—To report upon the state, condition, and value of the Company's corporate and trust estates. To see that repairs are carried out by tenants in accordance with the notices to repair. To report the progress of repairs, and of all building operations. To lay out all land suitable for building purposes, and to report upon its value and terms of letting. To obtain estimates for new roads and sewers, and generally to attend to the state and condition of the Company's property, whether trust or corporate.

He is a citizen of London, and a liveryman of the Company.

Appointed 1872; salary, 200*l.*

Fees estimated at 40*l.*

The duties of the beadle.—To attend all meetings of the Company, either at the hall or elsewhere. To prepare, issue, and deliver all summonses for meetings and livery dinners after having received form of such summonses from the clerk. He also pays all almsfolk at their houses and pensioners on their attendance at the hall, and has to be present at all elections by the livery in the Guildhall. He resides at the hall.

Appointed 1881; salary, 150*l.*

Fees, 15*l.*

He is not a member of the Company.

B.—The servant of the Company is:

The hall keeper. The duties of the hall keeper.—To keep the hall, and all rooms therein, clean, and well aired. To daily open and shut the hall before and after office hours. To have the rooms occupied by the Court for their meetings properly prepared and all furniture cleaned and dusted. To prepare tea and coffee, with refreshment, for all meetings of the Court, and of the committees. She resides at the Hall.

Appointed 1861; present salary, 130*l.*

Fees 2*l.* 10*s.*

Gratuity to assistant, 52*l.* 10*s.*

C.—The officers of the Company, viz., clerk, surveyor, and beadle, as well as the hall keeper, are appointed by the Court annually.

PART IV.—RETURN A.—LANDED PROPERTY.

RETURN A 2.—List of Estates let at Rack-rent belonging to the Leathersellers' Company.

County.	Parish, or if in Ireland, Barony.	Acreage.	Description of Buildings, if any.	Name of Tenant, and whether a Member.	Rent.	Fixed Deductions, if any.	How and when Land acquired.	Conditions.	Remarks.
		A. R. P.			£ s. d.				
Middlesex -	South Mimms.	4 3 0	Cricket field -	Ishmael Fisher.		Landlord's property tax only.	Acquired in the corporate right.	None.	No member of the Company is a lessee or original tenant.
		2 0 14½	Pasture land -	Joseph Emm. (?)		Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	
			Cottage - -	George Gosling.		Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	
			Cottage - -	Ann Jones -		Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	
Hertford-shire.	Barnet -	23 0 11	Pasture land, part of Underhill Farm.	George Walter Smith.		Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	
Kent -	Lewisham (Sydenham.)	6 0 24	Private dwelling-house, stables, coach-house, garden, and land, Fir Hill Lodge, Southern Lane, Bell Green.	E. S. Hicks		Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	
Kent -	Bell Green, Sydenham.	12 0 12	Plots of land -	Thomas Tilling.		Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	
		0 2 0	Field by river Ravensbourne.	George W. Sykes.		Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	
Kent -	Perry Hill, Sydenham.	- -	Small strip of garden by side of a house called Perry Hill Cottage.	William Francis Patient.		Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	
			Total of gross rents - -		332 0 0				

LEATHERSELLERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

RETURN A 3.—List of Houses let on Beneficial Leases belonging to the Leathersellers' Company.

Place where situated.	Name of Street and Number of House.	Description of House.	Name of Lessee, and whether a Member.	Amount of reserved Rent.	How many Years of previous Lease then unexpired	Fixed Deductions, if any, and by whom paid.	How and when Land acquired.	Conditions.	Remarks.
				£ s. d.					
London -	Late Nos. 47 and 48, now No. 27, St. Mary Axe.	Offices and warehouse.	Henry Horne.		None.	Landlord's property tax only.	Acquired in the corporate right.	None.	No member of the Company is a lessee or original tenant.
London -	Late Nos. 49 and 50, now No. 25, St. Mary Axe.	Cooper's shop, warehouse, and offices.	John Cox		Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	
Ground rents, including charges for redeemed land tax -				199 4 0					

RETURN A 4.—List of Houses let at Rack-rent belonging to the Leathersellers' Company.

Place where situated.	Name of Street and Number of House.	Description of House.	Name of Tenant, and whether a Member.	Rent.	Fixed Deductions, if any, and by whom paid.	Poor-rate Valuation.		How and when acquired.	Remarks.
						Gross estimated Rental.	Rateable Value.		
				£		£	£		
London -	1, Saint Helen's Place.	Offices - -	Messrs. Morgan & Co.	—	Insurance by lessors.			Acquired in the Corporate right.	No member of the Company is a lessee or original tenant.
	2, „ „	„ - -	Messrs. Alexander & Co.						
	3, „ „	„ - -	Messrs. Judah Hart & Co.						
	4, „ „	„ - -	Mr. John Adams.						
	5, „ „	Private house -	Dr. Ramskill.						
	6, „ „	Offices - -	Messrs. Atkins & Co.						
	7, „ „	„ - -	Mr. A. L. Elder.						
	8, „ „	„ - -	Messrs. Hodgson & Co.						
	9, „ „	„ - -	Messrs. Boddington & Co.						
	10, „ „	„ - -	Messrs. Bischoff & Borth.						
	11, „ „	„ - -	Messrs. J. & H. Rankine.						
	12, „ „	„ - -	Messrs. Richardson & Co.						
	13, „ „	„ - -	Bank of Rio de Janerio.						
	14, „ „	„ - -	Messrs. Fry & Co.						
	15, „ „	„ - -	East London Waterworks Company.						
	16, „ „	„ - -	East London Waterworks Company.						
	17, „ „	„ - -	Messrs. J. & R. Hamilton.						
	18, „ „	„ - -	Samuel Solly -						
	19, „ „	„ - -	Messrs. Coles & Andrews. Messrs. Tagart, Boyson, & Shee.						
	20, „ „	„ - -	Messrs. Jno. Collinson & Co.						
	33, Great Saint Helen's.	„ - -	Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co.	—	Insurance by lessors.	—	—	Acquired in the Corporate right.	
	24, Bishopgate Street Within.	Shop and offices	Frederick Sharpe.	—	Insurance by lessors.	-	—	Acquired in the Corporate right.	
	47, „ „	„ „	Edward Benjamin.						
	48, „ „	„ „	I. P. J. Baus.						
	50, „ „	„ „	Eliza Barnett.						
	50, London Wall -	Private house -	James Wright -	—	Insurance by lessors.	—	—	Acquired in the Corporate right.	
	51, „ „	Shop and offices	Edward Loudon.						
	52, „ „	Shop - -	James Gowland.						
	53, „ „	Shop and offices	C. C. Page.						
	54, „ „	„ „	Joshua Barnes.						
	55, „ „	Private house -	Geo. Lowen.						
	56, „ „	Contractor's yard	Commissione of Sewers.						
			Total -	11,570	- -	12,225	10,199	- - -	

LEATHERSELLERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

Place where situated.	Name of Street and Number of House.	Description of House.	Name of Tenant, and whether a Member.	Rent.	Fixed Deductions, if any, and by whom paid.	Poor-rate Valuation.		How and when acquired.	Remarks.
						Gross estimated Rental.	Rateable Value.		
				£		£	£		
London -	1, Leathersellers' Buildings.	Shop - -	Thomas Lawrence.		Insurance by lessors.	—	—	Acquired in the Corporate right.	No member of the Company is a lessee or original tenant.
	2, „ „	„ - -	Percy Matthias Grove.						
	3, „ „	„ - -	Thomas Lawrence.						
	4, „ „	„ - -	Christian Bechtel.						
	5, „ „	„ - -	Everett & Baldock.						
	5½, „ „	„ - -	Lydia Scotford.						
	6, „ „	„ - -	Thomas Paramon.						
	7, „ „	„ - -	Thomas Paramon.						
	8, „ „	„ - -	Edward Davey.						
	9, „ „	„ -	Catherine Bottomley.						
	10, „ „	„ - -	William Brinkhurst.						
	11, „ „	„ - -	Matthew T. C. Nash.						
	12, „ „	„ - -	John Kent.						
	13, „ „	„ - -	Amelia M. Brookman.						
	1, Holmes's Buildings.	„ - -	George W. Knight.	—	Insurance by lessors.	—	—	Acquired in the Corporate right.	
	2, „ „	„ - -	Albert Burrell.						
	"Three Bucks," Old Jewry.	Publichouse -	W. R. Swainston	—	Insurance by lessors.	—	—	Acquired in the Corporate right.	
	20, Old Jewry, counting house in rear thereof.	Counting house	Paine & Simpson.	—	Insurance by lessors.	—	—	Acquired in the Corporate right.	
	62, Gresham Street	Shop - -	John Davenport	—	Insurance by lessors.	—	—	Acquired in the Corporate right.	
	64, „ „	„ - -	T. F. Todhunter.						
			Total of rents -	1,690	- - -	1,885	1,576		
Country.									
Kent -	Lewisham Parish, Sydenham, Perry Hill.	House and garden, called Hawtree Cottage.	F. W. Phillis -	—	Insurance by lessors.	—	—	Acquired in the Corporate right.	
	Coach house and stable.	- - -	W. F. Patient.	—	Insurance by lessors.	—	—	Acquired in the Corporate right.	
		Radcliffe Cottage.	Arthur Billycald.						
			Total of country rents.	71					

RETURN A 8.—List of Leaseholds held by the Leathersellers' Company in England and Wales and in Ireland, under Leases for Lives renewable for ever and Fee-farm Grants.

County.	Description of Estate in lease and of Buildings, if any.	Name of Lessor.	Commencement of existing Lease.	Term of Years of Lease.	Rent.	Fixed Deductions, if any.	Poor-rate Valuation.		Dates of Documents of Title, and Parties.
							Gross estimated Rental.	Rateable Value.	
City of London.	Strip of ground 55 feet by 8 feet 6 inches, say 467½ square feet, in the rear of three houses in Leathersellers' Buildings, and being part of their back yards.	The mayor and commonalty and citizens of the City of London.	Michaelmas 1845.	99 years	7*l.*	Property tax -	No buildings thereon		Lease dated 29th October 1846, from the mayor, &c. of the City of London to the Leathersellers' Company.

LEATHERSELLERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

RETURN A 9.—List of Tithe Rentcharges belonging to the Leathersellers' Company.

County.	Parish or Place.	Gross awarded Rentcharge.	Average on seven Years of Rates.	Net annual Value.	If let on Lease, state to whom and Term of Lease.	How and when acquired.	Dates of Documents of Title, and Parties.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			
City of London	Saint Helen's Parish				Not let	By purchase A.D. 1871 from the impropriators out of the corporate funds of the Company.	21st April 1871 conveyance for I. MacDougal, A. MacDougal, and James MacDougal to Trustees for Wardens, &c. of the Leathersellers.
	1, Saint Helen's Place.						
	2, " "						
	3, " "						
	4, " "						
	5, " "						
	6, " "						
	7, " "						
	8, " "						
	9, " "						
	10, " "						
	11, " "						
	12, " "						
	13, " "						
	14, " "						
	15, " "						
	16, " "						
	17, " "						
	18, " "						
	19, " "						
	20, " "						
	Site of No. 15a						
	Site of St. Helen's House						
	Site of Levant warehouse						
	44, Bishopsgate Street Within.						
	47, " "						
	48, " "						
	50, " "						
	33, Great Saint Helen's.						
	Back parts of houses, 25, Saint Mary Axe.						
	27, " "						
		1,218 16 0					
	Proposed commuted value at time of purchase	554 0 0					
	Rentcharge actually received	267 4 6	22 0 4	245 4 2			

RETURN A 13.—List of Rentcharges, Quit-rents, Fee-farm Rents, Pensions, and other fixed Payments belonging to the Leathersellers' Company.

Nature of Charge.	Estate or Buildings on which charged.			Amount.	Remarks.
	County.	Parish or Place.	Name of Owner.		
Yearly annuity or rentcharge, being the gift of Robert Ferbras, for the relief of prisoners in six prisons.	City of London	Leg and Ball Alley Allhallows-on-the-Wall, formerly 12 old messuages sold 1713, and now the site of the Broad Street Ward schools.	Trustees of Broad Street Ward schools.	2*l.*	Applied to the poor's use in lieu of dividends on 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* stock in consols transferred to the Official Trustees of Charities.
Annual rentcharge, the bequest of George Gooday, for the augmentation of the pay of the Company's almsperson in the Rev. A. Colfe's Almshouses, Lewisham.			The Mercers' Company.	13*s.* 4*d.*	

LEATHERSELLERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

PART IV.—RETURN B.

RETURN B 1.—List of Moneys belonging to the Leathersellers' Company invested in Government or other Stocks, Shares, Funds, or Securities.

Amount of Stock, &c.	Description of Stock.	Source from whence arising, *e.g.*, Gift with Name of Donor, Bequest with Name of Testator, Sale of Lands, and which, &c.	In what name standing, *e.g.*, Company, Chancery Division of High Court of Justice, &c.	To what Account belonging, *e.g.*, any particular Fund or Trust Account.	Net annual Receipt.	Remarks.
£ s. d.					£ s. d.	
20,000 0 0	3 per cents reduced.	Purchased with the moneys of the Company, being their corporate property.	Standing in the Corporate name of the Company at the Bank of England.	Corporate property -	586 5 0	
4,478 1 9	New 3 per cents -	Formed by an original vote of 2,000*l.* stock from the Company's fund; and the subsequent contributions of members upon their appointment to different offices in the Company, and by the accumulation of dividends.	Standing in the Corporate name of the Company at the Bank of England.	Corporate property -	125 6 6	This is called the Benevolent Fund, and is intended for the relief of any member of the Court who might become necessitous.
5,079 7 2	Principal - -	Under sanction of the Charity Commissioners the Company have advanced moneys for the formation of roads and sewers upon a building estate held upon charitable trusts. Arrears of				
2,179 2 5	- - -	interest at 4 per cent.	- - -	Annual interest -	203 3 5	
		For the development of the same building estate the Company have advanced to builders on the security of their building contracts from their corporate funds sums of money at 5 per cent, viz.:—				
4,000 0 0	- - -	To one firm.	- - -	Corporate property -	200 0 0	
3,000 0 0	- - -	To another firm.	- - -	Corporate property -	150 0 0	

B 2.—A return of the balance of moneys in the hands of the Company unappropriated in their accounts on the 31st December in each of the last preceding 10 years.

B 3.—A return of the estimated value of the plate, pictures, furniture, and other property at present on the premises of the Company or in their possession elsewhere.

B 2.—Bankers' balance on the 31st December in each year:—

	£	s.	d.
31st December 1871 - -	1,706	18	1
„ 1872 - -	1,772	3	10
„ 1873 - -	2,017	0	8
„ 1874 - -	1,362	7	7
„ 1875 - -	2,150	14	2
31st December 1876 - -	1,375	6	0
„ 1877 - -	1,520	15	3
„ 1878 - -	2,318	17	6
„ 1879 - -	3,105	18	10
„ 1880 - -	847	5	0

B 3.—The Company's plate is of the estimated value of 533*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.*

PART IV.—RETURN A.—APPENDIX.

TRUST ESTATES OF ANN ELLIOTT, WILLIAM MOSELEY, AND JOHN SUDBURY, AND COMPANY'S ESTATE.

County.	Parish.	Acreage.	Description of Buildings, (if any).	Tenant.	Commencement of Lease.	Term.	Rent.
		A. R. P.					£ s. d.
Kent -	Lewisham.	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ -	Sydenham.	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ -	Kirkdale, Sydenham High Street.	0 3 20	No. 4, Kirkdale (part of garden).	Charles Pawley -	Midsummer, 1859	63 years -	—
			No. 5, „ „ -	„ - -	„ „ -	„ -	4 0 0
			No. 6, „ „ -	„ - -	„ „ -	„ -	8 0 0
			No. 7, „ „ -	„ - -	„ „ -	„ -	2 0 0
			No. 8, „ „ -	„ - -	„ „ -	„ -	1 0 0
			Window rent - - -	„ - -	- - -	- - -	0 1 0
	Sydenham, Perry Vale, late Gull's Grove.	5 2 10	House, Perry Vale - -	Stephen Cooper, per Mrs. Barnes.	Christmas, 1841 -	71 years -	15 0 0
			„ „ - -	„ „ -	„ „ -	„ -	15 0 0
			„ „ - -	„ „ -	„ „ -	„ -	8 0 0
			Land behind above - -	George Selby, per Mrs. Barnes.	„ „ -	„ -	2 0 0

LEATHERSELLERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

County.	Parish.	Acreage.	Description of Buildings (if any).	Tenant.	Commencement of Lease.	Term.	Rent.
		A. R. P.					£ s. d.
Kent -	Sydenham, Perry Hill, late Beech Croft.	1 3 24	Nos. 1 and 2, Verey's Cottages	Joseph Verey's widow	Lady Day, 1843 -	70 years -	8 0 0
			Nos. 3 and 4, „ -	J. Verey, per F. H. Wilcox.	Christmas, 1844 -	61½ years -	8 0 0
			Nos. 5 and 6, „ -	J. Verey, per D. Powell	Michaelmas, 1845	59½ years -	4 0 0
			Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 „ -	J. Verey's widow -	Lady Day, 1868 -	38 years -	4 0 0
			Nos. 13 and 14, „ -	„ „ -	„ 1843 -	63 years -	2 0 0
			Nos. 15 and 16, „ -	„ „ -	„ „ -	„ -	2 0 0
			Nos. 17 and 18, „ -	„ „ -	„ „ -	„ -	2 0 0
„ -	„	11 2 3	Hawkes, Upper and Lower -	E. J. Beale and W. H. Dunnett.	Christmas, 1875 -	14 years -	93 0 0
			Hedge and ditch by above -	„ „ -	- -	- - -	5 0 0
„ -	„	0 2 16	Hawkes' field, part used as a kitchen garden.	Arthur Billycald -	Lady Day, 1881 -	Yearly -	10 0 0
„ -	„	0 0 17 1 2 3	Perry Hill, cottage, garden, small field.	W. F. Patient - -	Michaelmas, 1876	21 years -	57 18 0
„ -	„	3 0 27 1 2 38	Two fields, Annable's and Tanner's.	Thomas Letts, per Mrs. Holland.	Lady Day, 1862 -	„ -	30 0 0
„ -	„	2 2 19	Tomlin's Croft -	Thomas Tilling -			
„ -	„	2 3 29	Brongers - - -	„ - -			
„ -	„	4 3 4 2 0 1 6 1 29 0 1 21	Swallands - - -	„ - -	Michaelmas, 1878	11 years -	100 0 0
„ -	„	2 2 29 3 1 30	Priests' fields - - -	„ - -			
„ -	Sydenham, Southend Lane.	6 0 24	Moiety lands, the whole of such land on the south-east side of the Mid-Kent Railway.	Edward Samuel Hicks	Lady Day, 1879 -	7 years -	30 0 0
„ -	„	0 2 14	Pool Hill Pightle (unlet).	—	—	—	—
„ -	Peak Hill -	5 1 0	Building land (unlet) - -	- - - -	Estimated at, per annum -	-	500 0 0
„ -	Stanstead Road.	2 3 20	St. Helen's Park, building land (late R. J. Chaplin).	- - - -	„ „ -	-	138 5 0

TRUST ESTATE OF ROBERT ROGERS AND ELIZABETH GRASVENOR.

Place where situate.	Name of House, &c.	Description.	Acreage.	Tenant.	Commencement of Lease.	Term of Years.	Rent.
			A. R. P.				£ s. d.
Barnet, Herts	Underhill Farm - -	House and land -	71 2 27 6 1 6*	G. W. Smith, per James Forsyth.	Michaelmas, 1877 -	7	236 0 0
			65 1 21				
	Two cottages used as one and stables.		*Less taken by G.N.R. Co.	Thomas Bullock -	Lady Day, 1863 -	21	25 0 0
	The Grange, Underhill -	House and garden -		Charles S. Carter -	Christmas, 1879 -	7	60 0 0
	Underhill House - -	House and garden -	—	Alexander McKenzie -	Michaelmas, 1879 -	7	70 0 0
Barnet, Middlesex -	High Street - -	House, blacksmith's shop, and garden.	—	Samuel Jackson -	Michaelmas, 1870 -	14	30 0 0
	High Street - - -	House - -					
		House - - -	2 0 23	John Sherley, per Peter Buckea.	Michaelmas, 1824 -	61	20 0 0
		House and land behind.					

TRUST ESTATE OF ALDERMAN JAMES BUNCE.

Place where situate.	Street.	Description.	Acreage.	Tenant.	Commencement of Lease.	Term.	Rent.
			A. R. P.				£ s. d.
Parish of Lewisham, county of Kent.	Clare Lodge, Perry Hill -	House, coach house, stables, yards, lawn, and gardens.	—	Thomas Letts, per W. Holland's widow.	Lady Day, 1862 -	21	130 0 0
	Perry Hill - - -	Farmhouse and land -	—	Thomas Tilling -	Michaelmas, 1878 -	11	31 0 0
	Swanley Cottage, Perry Hill -	House and garden -	—	Thomas Tilling -	Michaelmas, 1880 -	9	40 0 0
	The Retreat, Peak Hill -	Houses and land -	—	Robert Harrild, per Mrs. Baxter's executrix.	Lady Day, 1842 -	57	31 10 0

LEATHERSELLERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

TRUST ESTATE OF ROBERT HOLMDEN.

Place where situate.	Street.	Description.	Acreage.	Tenant.	Commencement of Lease.	Term.	Rent.
			A. R. P.				£ s. d.
City of London -	63, King William Street -	House and shop -	—	Marratt and Short, per G. E. Ellis.	Michaelmas, 1865 -	21	200 0 0

TRUST ESTATE OF GEORGE HUMBLE.

Place where situate.	Street.	Description.	Acreage.	Tenant.	Commencement of Lease.	Term.	Rent.
			A. R. P.				£ s. d.
City of London -	59, Gracechurch Street -	House and shop -	—	E. A. Holroyd -	Yearly tenancy -		150 0 0

PART IV.—RETURN A 2.—APPENDIX.

REV. A. COLFE'S TRUST.

County.	Parish.	Acreage.	Description of Buildings, if any.	Lessee or Tenant.	Commencement of existing Lease, if any.	Term of Years of Lease.	Rent.
		A. R. P.					£ s. d.
Kent -	Lewisham	—	1, St. Helen's Villas - -	J. Henry - -	Michaelmas, 1877 -	99 years - -	8 10 0
			2, „ - -	„ - - -	„ „ -	„ - -	8 10 0
			3, „ - -	G. and A. Smith, per J. Haycraft.	„ „ -	„ - -	1 0 0
			4, „ - -	Dr. Bell - - -	„ „ -	„ - -	8 10 0
			5, „ - -	G. and A. Smith, per T. W. E. Galloway.	„ „ -	„ - -	1 0 0
			6, „ - -	T. Ashton - -	„ „ -	„ - -	8 10 0
			7, „ - -	G. and A. Smith, per J. Haycraft.	„ „ -	„ - -	8 10 0
			8, „ - -	G. and A. Smith, per F. Lowe.	„ „ -	„ - -	8 10 0
			9, „ - -	W. Moffatt - -	„ „ -	„ - -	8 10 0
			10, „ - -	G. F. Butfield - -	„ „ -	„ - -	8 10 0
			11, „ - -	M. Henry - - -	„ „ -	„ - -	8 10 0
			12, „ - -	„ - -	„ „ -	„ - -	8 10 0
			13, „ - -	Elizabeth Graham -	„ „ -	„ - -	5 0 0
			14, „ - -	G. and A. Smith, per T. Housdon.	„ „ -	„ - -	8 10 0
			1, Cranston Road - -	Henry Weeden -	„ „ -	„ - -	6 10 0
			2, „ - -	„ - -	„ „ -	„ - -	5 10 0
			3, „ - -	„ - -	„ „ -	„ - -	5 10 0
			4, „ - -	„ - -	„ „ -	„ - -	5 10 0
			5, „ - -	„ -	„ „ -	„ - -	5 10 0
			6, „ - -	„ - -	„ „ -	„ - -	6 10 0
			7, „ - -	G. and A. Smith -	„ „ -	„ - -	6 10 0
			8 and 9, „ - -	„ - -	„ „ -	„ - -	11 0 0
			10, „ - -	- - -	„ „ -	„ - -	—
			11, „ - -	- - -	„ „ -	„ - -	—
			12, „ - -	- - -	„ „ -	„ - -	—
			13, „ - -	G. and A. Smith -	„ „ -	„ - -	1 0 0
			14, „ - -	„ - -	„ „ -	„ - -	1 0 0
			15, „ - -	„ - -	„ „ -	„ - -	1 0 0
			16, „ - -	„ - -	„ „ -	„ - -	1 0 0
			17, „ - -	„ - -	„ „ -	„ - -	1 0 0
			18, „ - -	„ - -	„ „ -	„ - -	1 0 0
			19, „ - -	- - -	„ „ -	„ - -	—
			20, „ - -	William Goold -	„ „ -	„ - -	5 10 0
			21, „ - -	- - -	„ „ -	„ - -	—
			22, „ - -	- - -	„ „ -	„ - -	—
			23, „ - -	- - -	„ „ -	„ - -	—

LEATHERSELLERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

County.	Parish.	Acreage.	Description of Buildings, if any.	Lessee or Tenant.	Commencement of existing Lease, if any.	Term of Years of Lease.	Rent.
		A. R. P.					£ s. d.
Kent	Lewisham		24, Cranston Road	—	Michaelmas, 1877	99 years	—
			Devon Lo. and Belmont House.	J. E. Guest, per Nicholls & Clark.	„ „	„	12 0 0
			Maida Vale and Rougemont House.	J. E. Guest, per G. J. Clivers.	„ „	„	13 0 0
			Beechlands and Linford House.	J. E. Guest	„ „	„	12 0 0
			Limes	Major Milne	„ „	„	6 0 0
			Cedars	John Tafft	„ „	„	6 0 0
			Oak Lawn and Combe Villa	J. E. Guest	„ „	„	10 0 0
			1 and 2, Plevna Villas	James Martin	„ „	„	10 0 0
			3 and 4, „	„	„ „	„	10 0 0
			5 and 6, „	„	„ „	„	10 0 0
			7 and 8, „	„	„ „	„	4 0 0
			9 and 10, „	„	„ „	„	4 0 0
			11 and 12, „	„	„ „	„	4 0 0
			2, Kemble Road	G. Harms	„ „	„	5 0 0
			4, „	„	„ „	„	5 0 0
			6, „	J. Martin	„ „	„	1 0 0
			8, „	H. Austin	„ „	„	5 10 0
			10, „	—	„ „	„	—
			12, „	—	„ „	„	—
			14, „	—	„ „	„	—
			16, „	—	„ „	„	—
			18, „	—	„ „	„	—
			20, „	—	„ „	„	—
			22, „	—	„ „	„	—
			24, „	—	„ „	„	—
			2, Colfe Road	—	„ „	„	—
			4, „	—	„ „	„	—
			6, „	—	„ „	„	—
			8, „	—	„ „	„	—
			10, „	—	„ „	„	—
			12, „	—	„ „	„	—
	Sydenham	2 13 16	Two houses and land, Kirkdale, Sydenham High Street.	Robert Harrild, per C. W. Baxter.	Lady Day, 1842	57 years	31 10 0
			House, No. 1, Kirkdale	C. Pawley	Midsummer, 1859	63 „	1 0 0
			2, „	„	„ „	„	1 0 0
			3, „	„	„ „	„	2 0 0
			4, „	„	„ „	„	6 0 0
			5, „	„	„ „	„	4 0 0
			Land 6, „	„	„ „	„	—
			House 8, „	„	„ „	„	1 0 0
	Lewisham Hill.	—	The Grammar School, founded by the Rev. A. Colfe.	—	—	—	—
			House, No. 1, Colfe Villas	Charles Pullan	Midsummer, 1861	80 years	12 0 0
			2, „	W. C. Penny	„ „	„	12 0 0
			3, „	„	„ „	„	12 0 0
			4, „	„	„ „	„	12 0 0
			5, „	„	„ „	„	6 0 0
			6, „	„	„ „	„	6 0 0
			7, „	„	Michaelmas, 1861	99 years	10 0 0
			8, „	Edward Bodle	Midsummer, 1870	90½ „	10 0 0
			9, „	W. C. Penny	Michaelmas, 1861	99 „	10 0 0
			10, „	„	„ „	„	2 10 0
			House, No. 1, Grove Place	William Granville	Lady Day, 1867	80 years	7 0 0
			2, „	„	„ „	„	7 0 0
			3, „	„	„ „	„	7 0 0
			4, „	„	„ „	„	7 0 0
			No. 2, „	R. J. Browning, per Thomas Hockley.	Midsummer, 1874	21 years	60 0 0
			Ground behind almshouses	Thomas Hockley	„ 1877	Yearly tenant	7 0 0
			Site of the almshouses	Six inmates	—	—	—
			Site of the late English School with garden, strip of land by the side of above occupied by tenants on side.	Representatives of Rev. W. W. Peete.	—	Yearly from 1737	0 2 6

LEATHERSELLERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

County.	Parish.	Acreage.	Description of Buildings, if any.	Lessee or Tenant.	Commencement of existing Lease, if any.	Term of Years of Lease.	Rent.
		A. R. P.					£ s. d.
Kent	Bell Green, Sydenham.	17 2 2	Riddlesdown	Thomas Tilling	Michaelmas, 1878	11 years	64 0 0
		10 3 4	Long meadows	Edwyn Evans Leach	„ 1869	Yearly tenant	45 0 0
			Garden ground adjoining	J. S. Northcott, per Mrs. Monnery.		„	2 0 0
			Garden ground adjoining	William Nye, per Mr. Rhodes.		„	4 0 0
		12 0 0	Ozey land, now St. Helen's Park.	Robert Batt	Lady Day, 1873	„	42 0 0
Middlesex	Edmonton	—	Ayr Cottage and a small cottage in front.	Thomas Shore	Midsummer, 1876	21 years	35 0 0
		0 0 36	The Limes adjoining in Lower Fore Street.	Charles Jeffreys Church.	Michaelmas, 1862	„	30 0 0
		3 2 38	Barrow Field, in Edmonton Marsh.	George E. Wicks	„ 1871	14 years	20 0 0
		1 0 26	Enfield Chase, two houses upon an allotment of common land enclosed.	Thomas Reynolds, per W. L. Nutter.	„ 1839	61 „	14 0 0

PART IV.—RETURN C.

RETURN C (1).—A list of any properties of which the Company is trustee, with the names of the *cestui que trust* in each instance, the nature of the trust, the nature and description of the property, and a statement of the sums received by the Company in respect of the same, and of the manner in which such sums have been expended or disposed of during each of the last 10 years.

RETURN C (2).—A list of any properties of which the Company is *cestui que trust*, with the names of the trustees in each instance, the nature of the trust, the nature and description of the property, and a statement of the sums received by the Company in respect of the same during each of the preceding 10 years.

C (1).—The Company's trusts are set out in Part I. Return 1, page 6, and the objects of such trusts in schemes for their management in the Appendix.

C (2). Nil.

PART IV.—RETURN C.—APPENDIX.

C 1.—A.D. 1470, November 14.—Robert Ferbras, by his will of this date, gave to the Company two tenements in Allhallows-on-the-Wall, to pay to poor prisoners in London 40*s.*; to the wardens 3*s.* 4*d*; and for sustaining the poor of the Company the residue of the rents.

This property adjoined the land whereon was the first hall of the Company.

A.D. 1713.—By counterpart deed of this date it appears that the estate bequeathed by Ferbras was conveyed to the trustees of the Broad Street Ward schools in consideration of 450*l.* and of a rentcharge of 2*l.* a year to be paid to the Company.

In 1833 an information was filed by the Attorney-General against the Company.

And in 1836 a notice in the Company's minute book gives the result of the suit (which was probably effected by a compromise), viz. :—

That the defendants were to be charged with interest at 4 per cent. per annum upon the 450*l.* from November 1833, and out of such 450*l.* and interest the relator's costs were to be paid.

The payment of relator's costs reduced the capital of the fund to the sum of 430*l.* 3 per cent. consols, lately standing in the corporate name of the Company. Up to 1878 the sum of 12*l.* 18*s.*, the dividend, was annually distributed in January. The rentcharge of 2*l.* a year is still received of the school trustees. Since 1878, under a scheme administered at Mercers' Hall, the amount of 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, part of the 430*l.* stock, was transferred to the Public Trustees of Charities, to satisfy the charge of 2*l.* a year for the relief of discharged prisoners.

A.D. 1531, June 6.—John Scraggs, by his will of this date, reciting a feoffment of lands in Southwark to the Company and another feoffment of lands in Redcross Street to be let, and the rents to be applied to the use of his will, directed the wardens to perform certain superstitious services, and to retain out of the rents yearly 3*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* for certain purposes, and the residue to the use of the Company.

1 Edward VI., A.D. 1546.—By a certificate under an inquisition for superstitious uses, it appears that the lands charged with the uses in question, and with the above payments, were sold before the time of the inquisition. The Company annually paid up to 1878, 1*l.* 15*s.* The gifts now payable amount to 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, viz. :—

	£	s.	d.
To St. Olave Parish	0	6	8
St. Saviour do.	0	6	8
St. Mary Magdalene, Bermondsey	0	6	8
St. Thomas	0	3	4
St. George	0	3	4
	1	6	8

In 1878 stock to produce 6*s.* 8*d.* a year has been transferred to the Official Trustees of Charities for the administration of the prisons scheme at Mercers' Hall. *See* Charity Commissioners' certificate.

35 Henry VIII., A.D. 1544, January 16th.—John Hasilwood, by his will of this date, bequeathed to the master and wardens of the Leathersellers 300*l.* sterling, a basin and ewer of silver of the value of 20 marks, a standing cup with a cover gilt of the value of 6*l.*, and a sow of lead weighing 11 cwt. 3 qrs. to purchase the estate of the then late monastery of St. Helen's, in London, to make therein a common hall, and "to the intent and purpose that they "and their successors for ever should be bound to me and "my executors by a sufficient writing obligatory, to be "advised by mine executors, to purchase as much land and "tenements or yearly profits for the yearly living and pay-

"ments to be paid for ever to four bedemen and three "bedewomen or almswomen, that is to say to each of them, "eightpence weekly, and to every one of them two sacks "of coals, every sack containing a quarter, to be delivered to "each of them between Hallowmas and Christmas, over "and besides their dwelling-houses to be provided for "them by the masters and wardens for the said bedemen "and bedewomen, rent free, within the site of the said late "monastery of St. Helen's," and those seven bedemen and bedewomen to be appointed and chosen from time to time, after the founder's decease, by the master and wardens of the said craft of the Leathersellers.

A.D. 1866.—The approaches to the almshouses in Clark's Place being very narrow, and through wooden partitions which, in the absence of any other outlet, would have rendered these dwellings very dangerous to life in case of fire, the Court, shortly after the above danger had been brought to the notice of Mr. Hare, inspector of charities, when he inquired at Leathersellers' Hall, in July 1864, into the charities administered by the Company, resolved to remove the seven almsfolk to new buildings adjoining other almshouses previously erected by the Company at Barnet.

A.D. 1865, Nov.—New almshouses having been erected at Barnet for the reception of the seven inmates of Mr. Hasilwood's almshouses in Clark's Place, the said inmates were removed accordingly.

Notice of the erection of the new almshouses, and of the removal of Clark's Place inmates, was given to the Charity Commissioners, together with a reference to their inspector's report; and the same was duly acknowledged by them.

The annual amounts expended in payment to the seven bedemen and bedewomen of 15*s.* a week each, of coals, and of repairs to their houses, including, in each year, the prescribed 12*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* supplemented by the Company, have been as under:—

	£	s.	d.
1871	281	16	0
1872	297	0	6
1873	302	9	0
1874	298	15	3
1875	291	5	0
1876	328	16	11
1877	283	11	0
1878	310	9	0
1879	360	8	3
1880	356	5	2

A.D. 1555, November 30.—Elizabeth Grasvenor, by her will of this date "gave certain lands at Shabcombe, "Devonshire, on failure of estates tail, to the Company on "trust to sell the same, and the money thereof coming to "distribute and give away in alms as well towards the "reparation of highways as also for and towards the marriage of certain poor maids, and relieving of the prisoners "and other poor people which shall be in and about the "City of London or elsewhere, as by the discretion of the "said wardens or the more part of the same Company for "the time being, shall be thought meet and convenient, "the said wardens deducting for their pains therein to be "taken so much of the money coming of the said manor "as by the discretion of the same Company or the more "part of them shall be thought meet."

A.D. 1601, September 11.—Robert Rogers, a Leatherseller and Merchant Adventurer, by his will of this date, "gave "400*l.* to the Company to be employed in lands, the best "pennyworth that they can get, and that the house should "have 40*s.* a year for ever, and the rest go to two poor "scholars, students of divinity at Cambridge, and two at "Oxford, to be maintained with the overplus of the same "revenue, to be equally divided betwixt the said scholars; "and he gave 200*l.* to the Company to be lent to four "young men at 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* interest, to be paid and to be "thus employed, viz.:

	£	s.	d.
Poor prisoners of the City, in bread -	4	0	0
For coal for almspeople - - -	2	0	0
To the master and wardens, for to make them drink that give the alms -	0	10	0
To the clerk and beadle, 20*d.* a piece -	0	3	4

And he further gave 100*l.* to be lent to five young men, 20*l.* a-piece each, to pay half a 1,000 of good Kentish billets or 7*s.* in money yearly, in August, to the poor almspeople.

A.D. 1565, March 10.—Edward Taylor, formerly a master of this Company, by his will of this date, gave to the Company two messuages in St. Olave Jewry, to distribute amongst the poorest people in the Poultry Compter a kilderkin of beer and 12 pennyworth of bread, and the same to Wood Street Compter, Newgate, the Fleet, King's Bench, and the Marshalsea.

A.D. 1878.—All arrears of these payments, at one guinea per quarter, viz., for a kilderkin of beer 20*s.* and for bread 1*s.*, having been paid to this date, and the full payment to the six prisons being 25*l.* 4*s.* a year, the Company transferred to the Official Trustees of Charities an amount of stock to produce 25*l.* 4*s.* a year, to be administered by the prisons' trustees, at Mercers' Hall. *See* Charity Commissioners' certificate.

A.D. 1594, May 14.—Hugh Offley, twice master, by his will of this date gave to the Company money to be lent to:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Two young freemen, at	3	6	8	100	0	0
Two other young freemen, at	0	13	4	20	0	0
Six young freemen of Bowyers' Company - -	0	15	0	30	0	0
Four young freemen of Fletchers' Company - -	0	10	0	20	0	0
In all	5	5	0 (a year interest on)	170	0	0

A.D. 1597, July 22nd.—John Elliott, master of the Company, by his will of this date, gave to the Company to be lent to a young freeman of the Company, also free of the Merchant Adventurers, interest gratis, 50*l.*, and to a poor young or old freeman, a handicraftsman, interest gratis, 10*l.*

A.D. 1612, Aug. 29th.—William Smyth, by his will of this date, gave to this Company, to be lent to two honest poor freemen, interest gratis, each 10*l.*=20*l.*

A.D. 1636, July 27th.—George Goodwynn, by his will of this date gave to the Company, to be lent amongst three young men using the trade of making gloves, interest gratis, to each 20 nobles=20*l.*

A.D. 1695, June 20th.—Samuel Baker, master of the Company, by his will of this date, gave to the Company, to be lent to five honest and industrious freemen of the Company in sums of three 50*l.* and two 25*l.*, at 1*l.* per cent., in all 2*l.* on 200*l.*

The above-named sums, omitting John Elliott's 10*l.*, amount to 460*l.*, and were the subject of one of Daniel Whittle Harvey's informations. Upon its settlement in 1835 a scheme was granted whereby all costs were ordered to be paid out of the 460*l.*, and a sum of 252*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* is therefore now available to be advanced in certain proportions at interest of 2*l.* 10*s.* per cent. per annum.

A.D. 1605, June 1st.—Ann Elliott, the widow of a Leatherseller, by her will, gave to the Company 200*l.* to purchase lands of 10*l.* a year for the almspeople of the Company; and she also gave 100*l.* to the Company for an exhibition of 5*l.* a year to a poor scholar of Oxford or Cambridge.

A.D. 1617, September 5th.—William Moseley, a Leatherseller and a member of the Court, by his will gave to the Company 200*l.* to purchase lands and tenements, and to deduct from the rents thereof 1*l.* a year for the use of the Company, and to pay:—

Two thirds of the residue for a weekly sermon at Kinver;

One third to the free school at Kinver;

He also gave 100*l.* to purchase lands, and to deduct from the rents 10*s.* a year for the use of the Company, and to pay:—

The residue for some poor scholar at Oxford or Cambridge.

And further gave to the Company a legacy of 100*l.* in trust for Richard Moseley for his life, with remainder to his children, with proviso that in case the said Richard Moseley should die without children living at his decease, or they should die under 21, then he gave the 100*l.* to the Company, that out of the benefit and profit which should arise therefrom they should distribute 5*l.* yearly amongst the most needing and poorest of the Company for ever.

A.D. 1620, December 16th.—John Sudbury, a Leatherseller and a member of the Court, gave to the Company 80*l.*, to purchase land for the relief of poor people of the Company.

A.D. 1627.—An estate at Sydenham, in the parish of Lewisham, in the county of Kent, was purchased with 810*l.*, received as under, viz.:—

	£
Ann Elliott	300
William Moseley	300
John Sudbury	80
The Company	130
	810

The Company received the gift over of the third legacy of William Moseley, on the death without issue of Richard Moseley, the *cestui que trust* of that legacy, and they retained the 100*l.* in part payment of their advance of 130*l.* made for the above purchase.

A.D. 1630, May 25th.—James Bunce, a Leatherseller, by his will of this date, gave 350*l.* to be invested by the Company in land, to make the following payments, viz.:—

	£	s.	d.
To the church of Otterden, to be paid every 10 years, per annum	1	0	0
To the minister of Otterden	8	0	0
To the poor of Otterden	1	0	0
To the poor of the Company	1	0	0
To the renter warden	1	0	0
To the clerk	0	13	4
To the beadle	0	6	8
	13	0	0

A.D. 1634.—The sum of 110*l.*, part of the 350*l.*, was laid out by the Company in the purchase of lands at Sydenham, contiguous to the lands bought in 1627, and belonging to the charities of Elliott, Moseley, and Sudbury.

A.D. 1619, July 20th.—Robert Holmden, a member of the Court of Assistants, by his will of this date, gave to the Company a messuage, called the "George on Horseback," in Great Eastcheap, now No. 63, King William Street, upon conditions that they paid out of the said messuage yearly for ever 12*l.*, to be applied as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
For scholar at Cambridge or Oxford from Seven Oaks or Tunbridge schools	4	0	0
To six aged poor men or women free of the Company and not married into any other Company	6	0	0
To the renter warden for his pains	1	0	0
To the clerk	0	13	4
To the beadle	0	6	8
	12	0	0

A.D. 1625, April 28th.—Roger Daniell, formerly a master and King's printer, gave by his will of this date certain messuages and hereditaments in St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, to trustees, to pay 20*l.* a year to the Company, as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
For certain payments at Hertford	10	0	0
And for a lawful minister at Little All-hallows, London, for 12 sermons	5	0	0
Fifteen of the poorest people of that parish	3	0	0
Master and wardens of the Company	1	0	0
Clerk and beadle, each 5*s.*	0	10	0
Poor prisoners	0	10	0

For many years up to Midsummer 1868 the Grocers' Company paid to the Leathersellers' Company 10*l.* less 2*l.* King's tax, net 8*l.*, and the Company paid to Allhallows parish 8*l.* less 1*l.* 12*s.* King's tax, net 6*l.* 8*s.*

The sum of 336*l.* 18*s.* stock in consols, in the Accountant General's now Paymaster General's office, in the High Court of Chancery, ex parte Great Eastern Railway Company and the Leathersellers' Company, "the account of Roger Daniell's gift," now represents the property of this trust.

To satisfy the gifts of 10*s.* a year in respect of prisoners in the Poultry and Wood Street Compters, the Company transferred to the Official Trustees of Charities stock to produce 10*s.* a year. *See* Charity Commissioners' certificate.

A.D. 1638, September 28.—George Humble, by his will of this date, gave to the Company a messuage in Gracechurch Street, let at 9*l.* a year, to the intent that they should pay out of the rents for two poor scholars, one at Oxford and the other at Cambridge, 4*l.* a year each. George Humble also bequeathed 500*l.* to be lent out to five young freemen at 1*l.* per cent. interest on sums of 100*l.* each. George Humble also gave 200*l.* to be laid out and bestowed with what convenient speed may be in the purchasing some freehold land and tenements for the release out of Ludgate Prison of three, four, or five poor men debtors, those of the Leathersellers' Company to be preferred before others.

This charity was the subject of one of D. W. Harvey's informations, and in the year 1835 a decree was made by the Master of the Rolls, and in 1836 a scheme was settled whereby the costs of the suit were directed to be paid out of the sum of 500*l.*, and the balance to be lent at 1 per cent. per annum to young freemen upon certain conditions.

The rent of the house in Gracechurch Street was directed to be charged with 8*l.* a year for two exhibitions; the balance of rent, after payment of necessary outgoings, to be paid to poor freemen of the Company.

The sum of 200*l.* never having been invested in freehold property or laid out in any way, the Company were charged with interest at 4*l.* per cent. per annum from the 29th September, 1835.

Such yearly sum of 8*l.* was ordered to be applied in and towards the release of poor men debtors in the Ludgate side of the Whitecross Street Prison, freemen of the Company to be preferred.

In the year 1878 the sum of 266*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* stock was transferred to the Official Trustees of Charities, the dividends on such stock producing 8*l.* a year.

A.D. 1652.—The Rev. A. Colfe's will, dated 1656, prescribes certain trusts and payments that are fully described in the undermentioned scheme, granted in 1857.

[This scheme is set out in a small book sent with this Return, and occupies 20 pages of print.]

A.D. 1699, July 17th.—George Gooday, master 1695–6, by his will of this date, directed that 200*l.* should be paid to the Leathersellers' Company; and an annual rentcharge purchased of the trustees for the sale of fee-farm rents, paid by the Mercers' Company, and amounting to 13*s.* 4*d.* a year, was also bequeathed to the intent that the sixth almsperson in the Rev. A. Colfe's Almshouses, who is appointed by the Leathersellers' Company, should receive 21*d.* per week and every two years a gown.

The Company charges itself with the annual payment, viz., 1*s.* 9*d.* a week for 52 weeks=4*l.* 11*s.*

A.D. 1717, January 24th.—Theophilus Cater, by his will of this date, gave to the Company 1,200*l.* on condition that they should make the following payments:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
For a sermon in Saint Andrew-by-the Wardrobe				1	10	0
To the reader				0	5	0
Clerk and sexton, 2*s.* 6*d.* each				0	5	0
Forty poor men, viz.:—	£	s.	d.			
Ten freemen of the Company	10	0	0			
Twenty-five poor men of Saint Ann, Blackfriars	25	0	0			
Five poor men of Saint Andrew by the Wardrobe	5	0	0			
				40	0	0
				42	0	0

1,400*l.* stock in consols, producing 42*l.* a year dividends, is set apart for this trust.

A.D. 1721, January 15th.—Jeremiah Bright, by indenture of this date, gave to the Company the sum of 150*l.* that they should pay to the poor of Ruislip, Middlesex, 5*l.* 10*s.*, and to the vicar, who sees to the distribution thereof, 10*s.* = 6*l.*

The Company charges itself with this annual payment.

A.D. 1725, January 15th.—Sir James Eyton, a master, gave to the Company the sum of 25*l.*, on condition that they should pay to the poor of the parish at Bangor Is-y-Coed, Flintshire, the sum of 1*l.* annually. The Company charges itself with this annual payment.

A.D. 1767, October 4th.—Bartholomew Tayer, by his will of this date, directed the Company to receive the dividends of his money in the stocks, and to pay the interest of 100*l.* stock to six widows in the Lewisham almshouses, the interest of 100*l.* stock to the meeting at Sydenham, the interest of 300*l.* stock to Magdalen Hospital, and the interest of 600*l.* stock to the Foundling Hospital for Boys and Girls.

After a suit in Chancery in 1792 the Company's proportion of 200*l.* stock appears to have been reduced to

155*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* 3 per cent. consols, of the dividends upon which 2*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* is annually paid to the almspeople at Lewisham.

A.D. 1799, Feb 21.—Thomas Ewer, a liveryman of the Company, by his will of this date, directed the sum of 1,000*l.* consols to be transferred by his executors unto the corporation of the Company, to the intent to pay out of the dividends thereof:—

	£	s.	d.
To the church officers of the parish of Highworth, Wilts, on the 10th February, to be distributed, on the 21st February yearly, to 10 poor men or women of the said parish, who shall not receive alms from the parish, and who shall be thought most deserving, the sum of 20*s.* each -	10	0	0
To the schoolmaster for the time being of the charity school there, on the said 21st February in every year, upon his transmitting the names of 10 boys then instructed by him in such school -	10	0	0
To the trustees for their use, in such manner as they shall think right, as a reward for their trouble which they may have in executing the trusts in his said will in them reposed - - - -	10	0	0

The sum of 20*l.* is annually paid to the parish upon the certificate of the vicar, churchwardens, and schoolmaster.

A.D. 1836, Jan. 15.—Charles James Coverly, a member of the Court of the Weavers' Company and a tenant of the Leathersellers' Company, by his will made several bequests to the Leathersellers' Company. His will was administered in Chancery.

There now stands in the corporate name of the Company for this trust, in three per cent. consols, the sum of 2,400*l.* stock, from the dividends upon which, 72*l.* a year, the following payments are made, viz.:—

	£	s.	d.
Twelve almswomen of the Weavers' Company, 4*l.* a year each - - -	48	0	0
A freeman of the Leathersellers', annually chosen for a single gift - - -	12	0	0
The six almsfolk, inmates of the Lewisham almshouses, 2*l.* a year each - -	12	0	0

[NOTE.—The Company also sent a small printed book containing schemes, as settled by the Court of Chancery, for the future administration of—

1. Mr. Offley's and other gifts, 1835.
2. Mr. Humble's gift, 1836.
3. Mr. Rogers' gift, 1845.
4. Mrs. Grasvenor's gift, 1845.
5. Mrs. Elliott's and other gifts, 1846.]

PART IV.—RETURN E.

RETURN E.—Internal sources of Income.

A list of the annual amounts received in each of the last 10 years in respect of (1) fees paid on admission to the freedom of the Company, specifying the amounts paid in respect of each mode of admission thereto; (2) fines or fees paid on admission to the livery of the Company; (3) fines or fees paid by members on coming on the Court of the Company; (4) fines or fees paid on promotion to the offices of warden, &c.; (5) any other internal sources of income, specifying the same.

—	FREEDOMS.			
	Patrimony.	Servitude.	Redemption.	Livery.
	Company 7*s.* } 12*s.* Poor Box 5*s.* }	Company 7*s.* } 12*s.* Poor Box 5*s.* }	Company 15*l.* } 16*l.* Poor Box 1*l.* }	Fees 1*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* Company 98*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*
1871 to 1880	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1871 - - - -	(2) 1 4 0	(9) 5 8 0	——	(4) 392 14 0
1872 - - - -	(6) 3 12 0	(4) 2 8 0	(2) 32 0 0	(3) 294 10 6
1873 - - - -	(3) 1 16 0	(5) 3 0 0	(2) 32 0 0	(8) 785 8 0
1874 - - - -	(5) 3 0 0	(5) 3 0 0	(1) 16 0 0	(6) 589 1 0
1875 - - -	(1) 0 12 0	(2) 1 4 0	(1) 16 0 0	(2) 196 7 0
1876 - - -	(1) 0 12 0	(2) 1 4 0	(1) 16 0 0	(4) 392 14 0
1877 - - - -	(2) 1 4 0	(3) 1 16 0	(0) ——	(2) 196 7 0
1878 - - -	(2) 1 4 0	(5) 3 0 0	(3) 48 0 0	(9) 883 11 6
1879 - - -	(11) 6 12 0	(3) 1 16 0	(2) 32 0 0	(5) 490 17 6
1880 - - -	(3) 1 16 0	(1) 0 12 0	(2) 32 0 0	(4) 392 14 0

(3.) Each assistant pays a contribution of 10 pounds to the Benevolent Fund upon his election to the Court, but no fine.

(4.) Each liveryman elected to the office of steward pays the ordinance fine of 12 pounds for a dinner on Lord Mayor's Day, and the further sum of eight pounds as a contribution to the Benevolent Fund.

Each assistant elected to the office of master pays a contribution of 10 pounds to the Benevolent Fund.

Wardens not willing to serve when elected, or wardens elected to the office of master, and not being willing to serve that office, have paid each a fine of 25*l.* for non-service under the ordinances.

During the last 10 years the fines so received have amounted to 125*l.*

(5.) Other sources of income are:—

—	Quarterage at 1*s.* 8*d* per Annum for Liverymen, and 1*s.* 4*d.* per Annum for Freemen.	Apprentice Fees.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1871 -	5 7 10	(5) 1 15 0
1872 -	5 11 8	(5) 1 15 0
1873 -	3 11 6	(6) 2 2 0
1874 -	19 0 9	(5) 1 15 0
1875 -	3 5 4	(7) 2 9 0
1876 -	14 9 3	(7) 2 9 0
1877 -	8 7 9	(10) 3 10 0
1878 -	7 16 10	(8) 2 16 0
1879 -	7 3 0	(5) 1 15 0
1880 -	9 14 0	(9) 3 3 0

PART IV.—RETURN F.

RETURN F 1.—The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them what has been the increase or decrease, from year to year, of the Company's income during the last 10 years, and whether there is reason to expect any, and what, increase or decrease during the next 10 years, together with a statement of the reasons for such expectation.

RETURN F 2.—The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them whether there is reason to expect any permanent increase or decrease in value in any of the estates or properties of the Company, and if so, to what extent, together with a statement of the reasons for such expectation.

1, 2. The variations of the Company's income during the last 10 years have been inconsiderable, and there is no expectation of any significant increase or decrease in the income or value of their corporate estates during the next 10 years, except such possible increase as may arise from the letting upon building leases of the property in and near London Wall, known as Leathersellers' Buildings.

PART IV.—RETURN G.

RETURN G.— The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them—

1. What is the system of management of the Company's estates and property?
2. In what way, and by whom, the several receipts and payments are taken and made, and under what control?
3. In what way the Company's accounts are audited?
4. Whether the Company's accounts are published, or are accessible to all or any, and which, of the members of the Company.

1. The system of the management of the Company's estates is that the property should be let to responsible tenants at the highest rents to be obtained by tender or after advertisement. The lessee covenants to pay rent quarterly at the hall, to insure, to pay rates and taxes, to repair, and not to assign or demise without licence from the lessors. The surveyor reports from time to time upon the state of the several estates.

2. The rents are received by the clerk. The payments are made by him under order of the Court.

3. The accounts of the Company, and of their trust estates, are closed at the end of every year, and are audited by the whole Court of Assistants in the month of February.

4. The accounts are not published, but they are accessible to the master, wardens, and all members of the Court of Assistants.

PART IV.—RETURN H.

RETURN H.—A detailed statement of the income from all sources of the Company during each of the preceding 10 years, a detailed statement of the Company's expenditure during each of such 10 years, and a detailed statement of the assets and liabilities of the Company at the end of each of such 10 years.

H.— Receipts for 10 years, ending 31st December each year, 1871 to 1880.

Whence arising.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879	1880.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Fees on admissions to freedom &c., *i.e.*, livery and apprentice fees, stewards' and wardens' fines and quarterage.	463 13 10	375 7 2	934 10 6	710 13 9	235 15 4	456 0 3	238 19 9	993 13 4	578 13 6	470 19 0
Rents, full	12,381 6 0	12,025 0 0	13,536 7 11	13,323 8 5	12,603 7 10	13,646 18 10	13,085 8 6	11,907 18 8	12,360 17 10	13,795 9 7
Dividends and interest	776 6 2	742 10 0	960 0 0	1,170 0 0	1,320 0 0	1,500 0 0	1,695 0 0	1,476 16 3	851 9 0	1,523 6 10
Gross tithe	334 19 9	261 1 6	237 6 6	240 10 6	236 6 6	240 10 6	227 1 0	218 16 6	210 1 0	223 2 0
Miscellaneous, viz., gifts, allowances, balances, poor box, premiums, &c.	402 11 6	1,388 10 5	600 9 2	502 5 6	584 11 9	709 10 2	574 19 3	840 19 11	1,061 17 1	382 5 7
	14,358 17 3	14,792 9 1	15,268 14 1	15,952 18 2	14,980 1 5	16,552 19 9	15,821 8 6	15,438 4 8	15,062 13 5	16,395 3 0
BENEVOLENT FUND.										
Dividends	87 18 9	91 13 6	96 2 8	100 13 4	105 2 2	109 2 8	114 5 2	114 5 2	124 18 6	128 5 4
Contributions	56 0 0	46 0 0	42 0 0	36 0 0	28 0 0	46 0 0	36 0 0	74 0 0	36 0 0	36 0 0
Total receipts from income of Company's property.	14,502 16 0	14,930 2 7	15,406 16 9	16,089 11 6	15,113 3 7	16,708 2 5	15,971 13 8	15,626 9 10	15,223 16 5	16,559 8 4
TRUST INCOME.										
Rents	2,295 3 0	3,056 13 5	2,682 18 11	2,453 14 10	2,204 2 4	2,218 3 10	2,066 3 7	2,588 18 4	1,897 6 2	2,340 4 2
Dividends and interest	232 9 4	232 9 4	247 12 7	654 14 0	411 15 6	413 12 6	330 1 0	575 10 3	270 12 4	274 15 2
Miscellaneous	97 1 1	1,038 0 1	24 9 2	90 12 6	219 3 9	294 18 10	22 1 3	65 7 2	—	6 15 6
Total receipts from income of trust property.	2,624 13 5	4,327 2 10	2,955 0 8	3,199 1 4	2,925 1 7	2,926 15 2	2,418 5 10	3,229 15 9	2,167 18 6	2,621 14 10
Grand totals of receipts	17,127 9 5	19,257 5 5	18,361 17 5	19,288 12 10	18,038 5 2	19,634 17 7	18,389 19 6	18,856 5 7	17,391 14 11	19,181 3 2

LEATHERSELLERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

Expenditure for 10 years, ending 31st December each year, 1871 to 1880.

Corporate Expenditure.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Annual charges	55 19 1	63 5 6	59 4 0	56 15 0	60 14 2	66 6 3	59 3 8	325 11 4	67 15 7	95 13 7
Freedom stamps	—	—	100 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	52 0 0
Property tax, Schedule A.	219 12 1	261 2 6	186 6 6	142 19 8	105 13 0	118 15 7	161 10 0	168 17 7	246 17 10	262 2 10
Estate repairs, rates, and outgoings.	997 9 2	547 12 7	1,106 14 4	719 15 6	697 2 2	485 6 4	944 0 7	505 10 8	555 3 9	890 1 6
Law charges	128 2 6	40 10 10	—	70 6 8	—	22 15 —	—	82 13 10	116 8 2	—
Salaries and superannuations	950 0 0	966 5 0	975 0 0	1,125 0 0	1,125 0 0	1,131 5 0	1,150 0 0	1,165 0 0	1,070 0 0	1,070 0 0
Office expenses, including petty cash, printing, and stationery.	136 7 9	161 6 1	138 11 0	180 12 10	182 6 5	178 1 9	261 1 6	314 13 3	229 18 4	262 8 9
Master, wardens, and assistants	2,300 0 0	2,190 0 0	2,440 0 0	2,560 0 0	2,480 0 0	2,310 0 0	2,330 0 0	2,255 0 0	2,255 0 0	2,200 0 0
Entertainments, viz., livery, Court, and visitation.	2,190 15 8	1,839 7 9	1,659 15 7	2,000 1 6	1,692 16 6	2,443 12 0	1,599 5 9	2,423 15 4	2,288 16 2	1,871 8 3
Wines purchased	671 15 1	33 2 6	80 2 0	62 14 4	400 5 8	170 1 0	26 11 6	825 1 11	195 2 1	795 2 1
Livery hall, building, fittings, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,480 0 0	13,280 0 0	4,540 8 6	6,622 7 0
„ gas, insurance, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	275 12 6	—
Old hall, rates, repairs, gas, &c., hallkeeper's salary and assistant's gratuity, and household expenses.	1,076 7 1	673 4 9	727 18 0	825 3 7	892 14 2	825 5 8	711 18 11	1,034 10 7	773 1 1	968 4 10
Payments supplemental to charity trusts.	261 15 0	285 0 6	290 9 0	286 15 3	279 5 0	497 9 2	445 15 3	1,454 14 6	493 1 9	493 18 9
Donations to decayed liverymen, freemen, widows, &c. Also payments to almsfolk and maintenance of almshouses, Less amounts contributed by various benefactors, and included in trust expenditure.	893 1 8	537 10 11	751 13 8	463 12 8	687 14 1	719 16 3	777 5 5	732 18 8	914 1 5	977 12 8
Voluntary exhibitions	—	79 4 7	47 15 2	34 1 7	—	—	—	37 10 0	50 0 0	12 10 0
Technical education	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	500 0 0	500 0 0
Donations to police courts and charitable institutions.	611 17 0	468 2 0	155 2 0	634 19 0	762 17 0	732 12 0	999 17 0	1,081 10 0	787 15 0	722 2 0
Return of livery fines	35 0 0	35 0 0	—	47 0 0	—	—	—	35 0 0	72 0 0	—
Miscellaneous expenditure	552 5 0	604 12 7	136 10 0	367 19 6	347 7 0	564 3 6	—	310 8 6	222 7 6	—
Totals	11,080 7 1	8,785 8 1	8,855 1 4	9,577 17 1	9,713 15 2	10,265 10 0	12,946 9 7	26,032 16 2	15,563 9 8	17,795 12 3
BENEVOLENT FUND.										
Income tax	1 16 8	1 18 2	1 8 0	1 0 11	0 17 6	1 2 8	1 8 6	1 18 0	2 12 0	2 18 10
Contributions returned	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 0 0	—
Totals	11,082 3 9	8,787 6 3	8,856 9 4	9,578 18 0	9,714 12 8	10,266 12 8	12,947 18 1	26,034 14 2	15,576 1 8	17,798 11 1
TRUST EXPENDITURE.										
Payments on account of charity trusts, eleemosynary, educational, or otherwise, as rendered to the Charity Commissioners.	2,614 4 2	3,887 10 7	2,684 6 7	3,530 10 6	3,495 1 3	3,020 18 9	2,960 17 2	3,141 10 1	2,495 11 11	2,333 3 5
Totals	13,696 7 11	12,674 16 10	11,540 15 11	13,109 8 6	13,209 13 11	13,287 11 5	15,908 15 3	29,176 4 3	18,071 13 7	20,131 14 6
Excess, or deficit (*italics*), of income.	3,431 1 6	6,582 8 7	6,821 1 6	6,179 4 4	4,828 11 3	6,347 6 2	2,481 4 3	*10,319 18 8*	*679 18 8*	*950 11 4*
	17,127 9 5	19,257 5 5	18,361 17 5	19,288 12 10	18,038 5 2	19,634 17 7	18,389 19 6	18,856 5 7	17,391 14 11	19,181 3 2

Assets, 31st December 1871 to 1880.

Company's Assets.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Old hall, including furniture										
Livery hall										
20 houses, St. Helen's Place										
3 „ „ „										
1 „ Great St. Helen's										
4 „ Bishopsgate Street										
2 „ St. Mary Axe										
6 „ and yard, London Wall.										
13 houses, Leathersellers' Buildings.										
2 „ Holmes Buildings										
Lands and 2 cottages, Perry Hill										
2 fields and 2 cottages, Barnet										
Land (late Fitzgerald's), Barnet										
Tithes, St. Helen's parish										
House and land at Bell Green										
2 houses, Gresham Street										
Balance at bankers', less trust balances, and loan money in hand.	811 9 9	634 8 0	729 4 9	202 8 3	1,353 5 0	620 18 5	825 15 8	1,503 6 1	2,452 10 11	214 3 1
Arrears of rent	3,134 0 6	3,341 0 6	3,669 7 7	3,440 11 8	4,048 16 6	3,617 11 2	3,007 12 6	3,231 12 7	3,529 18 8	3,242 6 1
„ tithes	23 13 0	—	2 2 0	—	2 2 0	—	—	—	7 17 6	—
Balance due from Benevolent Fund.	—	—	917 10 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Balance due from trusts	2,274 17 6	2,077 12 9	1,956 18 9	2,411 11 4	2,799 0 10	3,190 4 11	3,422 14 9	3,172 12 7	3,330 12 6	3,137 18 4
Cash advanced, Colfe's Trust	5,079 7 2	5,079 7 2	5,079 7 2	5,079 7 2	5,079 7 2	5,079 7 2	5,079 7 2	5,079 7 2	5,079 7 2	5,079 7 2
Arrears of interest on Colfe's Trust.	750 11 8	953 15 1	1,156 18 6	1,360 1 11	1,563 5 4	1,766 8 9	1,969 12 2	2,172 15 7	2,375 19 0	2,179 2 5
Cash advanced, Elliott's Trust	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	302 9 4	270 9 4
Cash advanced on mortgage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,600 0 0	6,525 0 0
Totals	12,073 19 7	12,086 3 6	13,511 8 9	12,494 0 4	14,845 16 10	14,274 7 8	14,305 5 0	15,159 14 0	22,678 15 1	20,648 6 5
Stock, 3 per cents. reduced	23,000 0 0	30,000 0 0	36,000 0 0	44,000 0 0	48,000 0 0	55,000 0 0	53,000 0 0	36,000 0 0	20,000 0 0	20,000 0 0
Totals	35,073 19 7	42,086 3 6	49,511 8 9	56,494 0 4	62,845 16 10	69,274 7 8	67,305 5 0	51,159 14 0	42,678 15 1	40,648 6 5
BENEVOLENT FUND.										
Stock	3,055 17 2	3,204 11 0	4,355 12 9	3,503 15 8	3,637 16 4	3,808 15 1	3,808 15 1	4,163 9 2	4,163 9 2	4,478 1 0
Receipts not invested	—	—	—	—	8 0 0	—	148 16 8	—	148 6 0	—
Totals	38,129 16 9	45,290 14 6	53,867 1 6	59,997 16 0	66,491 13 2	73,083 2 9	71,262 16 9	55,323 3 2	46,990 10 3	45,126 8 2
TRUST ASSETS.										
Balances at bankers'	343 0 4	585 7 10	735 7 11	857 11 4	645 1 2	602 2 4	542 8 10	663 3 5	450 19 11	280 13 11
Arrears of rent	1,032 7 7	978 2 2	836 15 1	905 5 1	799 8 2	766 4 2	870 18 4	580 15 2	960 11 9	943 14 5
„ dividends	—	87 5 6	246 13 6	—	—	—	20 13 1	—	—	—
Investments in stock (at par)	7,308 7 9	12.790 1 5	13,126 19 5	13,126 19 5	13,126 19 5	13,126 19 5	9,022 7 11	8,832 18 2	8,832 18 2	9,044 17 10
Cash advanced on or available for loans.	552 8 0	552 8 0	552 8 0	552 8 0	552 8 0	552 8 0	552 8 0	552 8 0	552 8 0	552 8 0
Grand totals	47,366 0 5	60,283 19 5	69,365 5 5	75,439 19 10	81,615 9 11	88,130 16 8	82,271 12 11	65,952 7 11	57,787 8 1	55,948 2 4

PART IV.—RETURN K.

RETURN K. (*Position in relation to Universities.*)—Has the Company any relation with the Universities, or with any of the colleges in them? State the nature and extent of such relations. Has the Company any scholarships or exhibitions tenable at any of the Universities in its gift? Give a list of such scholarships or exhibitions, with their respective values and the periods for which they are respectively tenable; and state how the same are awarded, whether the competition is limited to relations of members, or whether persons so related have any preference.

The Company, as trustees, elect to exhibitions at Oxford and Cambridge in respect of the following trusts:—

Mrs. Ann Elliott's, one tenable at either.

Mr. Wm. Mosley's, one tenable at either.

Mr. Robert Rogers's, two students in divinity, Oxford, two ditto Cambridge.

Mr. George Humble, 2, one at each.

Mr. Robert Holmden, one at either.

The elections to exhibitions are held at a court of assistants, after full notice given to the candidates, and to the Vice-chancellors of Oxford and Cambridge.

The candidates are chosen by a majority of votes at a ballot.

From the year 1861 to 1873 an examination was, upon the application of the Court of Assistants, held at each University of the candidates upon each list for the approaching elections.

The position in the examination, and a consideration of the means of the candidates, guided the choice of the electors of those days.

Founders' kin can claim a preference for Mrs. Elliott's and Mr. Moseley's Trust exhibitions.

PART IV.—RETURN L.

RETURN L 1. (*Church Patronage.*)—Are there any ecclesiastical benefices in the gift of the Company?

2.—Give a list of such benefices, stating—

a. The county where situated.

b. The name of the parish or place.

c. The net annual value of such benefice, so near as it can be given, together with any other particulars affecting the value, present or prospective, of such benefice.

3.—Has the Company granted any augumentations of income to the incumbents of such benefices and if so, to what extent, and out of what funds?

4.—Has the Company during the last 10 years built or contributed, and to what extent, to the building of any churches or chapels, and when and out of what funds in each case respectively?

Under William Moseley's Trust the Company have the appointment of a preacher in the parish church of Kinver, Staffordshire. The Rev. John Hodgson, M.A., the vicar of Kinver, was elected by the Court of the Leathersellers' Company to the preachership in 1867.

Under the same trust the Company pay an annual amount of half the preacher's stipend to the governing body of Kinver grammar school, in aid of the master of the same grammar school.

Under the Rev. A. Colfe's scheme the Company have to elect the head master of the Lewisham grammar school from three masters of arts chosen by the head masters of Westminster School, St. Paul's School, and Merchant Taylors' School for their selection.

Under Alderman James Bunce's Trust the Company appoint a sufficient learned minister of God's word to catechise the children in the parish church of Otterden, Kent, whereof the Rev. W. A. Paxton is the present rector. In the year 1850 Mr. Paxton was chosen to be catechiser, and he employs the annual stipend (over 120*l.* a year) in maintaining the national school of his parish.

3. The Company have made no extra payments to the incumbents above named.

4. The Company has, during the last 10 years, paid sums of money, amounting to 110*l.* 10*s.*, in aid of the restoration and of new stained glass windows in the parish church of Saint Helen, Bishopsgate Within.

The Company has also given a donation of twenty guineas towards a new organ in the church of Saint Andrew-by-the-Wardrobe, where they attend on the 30th January every year to distribute a charitable bequest.

PART IV.—RETURN M.

RETURN M. (*General and Technical Education*).—A statement as to whether the Company does anything to subsidise or encourage education, whether general or technical, and a return of the means (if any) so employed, and of the amount expended on such objects, during each of the last preceding 10 years.

The Company have out of their corporate funds from time to time made advances for the benefit, and the carrying on, of the Rev. A. Colfe's grammar school at Lewisham, and made advances for the benefit of an English school of the same foundation until its close about three years ago. At the end of 1880 the advances made to the Rev. A. Colfe's Trust amounted to 3,100*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*

The Company have, under the sanction of the Charity Commissioners, also advanced by way of loan, for roads and sewers on a building estate belonging to the Rev. A. Colfe's Trust, sums amounting with interest to 7,258*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*, the particulars of which are given Part IV., Return B 1.

To the City and Guilds of London Institute the Company have made donations of 500*l.* in each of the years 1879, 1880, and 1881.

A member of the Court of Assistants represents the Company at the general council of the institute.

PART V.—REFORM AND PROTEST.

The Court of the Company have anxiously considered what answers it is their duty to make to the Commissioners' interrogatories, having regard, on the one hand, to the respect which is due to Her Majesty's Commission, and, on the other hand, to their duties to the society which they represent, and whose rights and interests they are bound to protect. They are advised that, from a legal point of view, the Commissioners have no power to compel the required returns to be made, and that the Companies would be acting within their clear constitutional and legal rights if they declined to submit to any examination. The Court of the Company, however, do not wish to stand upon the ground of mere legal right; they have furnished the required information, reserving only such privileged matters relating to the title to their own private and corporate property as every public or private body or person is universally held entitled, if not bound, to withhold for its protection. The Company further wish to place on record that, in furnishing the foregoing replies, they do so without admitting any jurisdiction on the part of the Crown, or the right of any power in the State, to inquire or examine into the Company's private affairs and property, or to deal therewith in disregard of the rights and interests of its members. In respect to their own property, however acquired, they claim the rights which every individual, as well as every corporate body, according to English law, possesses for its protection and preservation—none the less, and indeed *à fortiori*—because their rights and privileges have existed for centuries past, and have been handed down to the present members of the Company from a long line of predecessors; and they therefore formally claim that the returns hereby made shall be deemed to be, as they are, made without prejudice to the rights, privileges, and franchises of the Company and its members, as absolute owners of all property vested in them, and not subjected by a donor or founder to any specific trust for the benefit of others.

The Company maintain that their corporate estates and property are as fully and unquestionably private property, and as little liable to interference in its management, as the funds of the numerous commercial companies or associations established, which have been incorporated by various methods, possessing a capital provided by the contributions of their constituent members, past or present; and they further claim and insist that if the private and beneficial rights, interests, and privileges which they so maintain and assert, and which for centuries they have exercised without any question or disputes, are now or hereafter to be disputed, the question shall be referred to the decision of the ordinary tribunals of the country in due process of law.

The Company have no measure of "reform" to suggest, feeling quite competent to conduct their own affairs under their present constitution.

APPENDIX A.

The Company gave considerable information to the Municipal Commission appointed in 1834. The following is an extract from the Report:—

"No particulars were given of the property of the Company; but the clerk stated to the Commissioners that, including the charities and every source of income, the funds of the Company are below 4,000*l.* per annum; of this sum, 1,500*l.* per annum is applied in charities, &c., and in specific bequests or trusts, of which particulars are given in the Reports of the Charity Commissioners."

LORINERS' COMPANY.

The company made their returns subject to the following protest :—

This company begs to state that it claims its corporate property as its own absolutely, and not subject to any trust whatever. This company makes this return so far as regards such corporate property voluntarily, and contends that the Crown has no right illegally to interfere with the way in which the company chooses to dispose of it. Lastly, this company claims to have all questions having reference to its right to its corporate property tried and decided by the courts of law as established in this country and by no other authority whatsoever.

PART I.—Foundation and Object.

A. to H.

Return A.—A statement of the date, ascertained or probable, of the foundation of the company, and of the circumstances, so far as they can be discovered from its documents of foundation or archives, in which the company had its origin.

Return B.—A list of the charters, charters of inspeximus, and other instruments of a similar nature, whether originals or copies, which have been at any time in the possession of the company, together with an abstract of the purport of each, regard being specially had to any evidence which it may contain as to the object of the foundation of the company.

Return C.—A list of any trust deeds "founding, regulating, or affecting" the company, with the date of each, the names of the parties thereto, and an abstract of the purport of each.

Return D.—A list with dates of any "decrees of court," whether of the Courts of Common Law or of Chancery, or of any Acts of the Court of Aldermen or of the Court of Common Council, "regulating or affecting" the company, with a statement of the effect of each decision.

Return E.—A list of any other documents, not included in the descriptions in the preceding returns, which "found, regulate, or affect" the company, with dates and an abstract of the effect of each.

Return F.—A concise history of the company, from the time of its foundation to the present day, with special reference to the inquiry contained in the Commission as to "the objects for which the company was founded," and "how far those objects are now being carried into effect."

Return G.—Has the company a licence in mortmain? When was such licence granted (referring to the document by description)? What is its extent, and to what extent is it now unexhausted?

Return H.—Is there vested in the company, and how, whether by charter, statute, order of the Court of Aldermen, Act of Common Council, or otherwise, any right of exercising superintendence over, or any duty or discretion to encourage in any way, any and what art, trade, or business? State the nature and local limits of such control. In what manner and to what extent is such control now exercised? If such control is not now exercised, state the circumstances under which its exercise has fallen into desuetude.

A.—The Loriners of London appear first to have recorded their ordinances as a mystery in 1245, and from that date can easily trace their proceedings in regard to the regulation of the trade.

B.—The only charter of the company was granted by Queen Anne, 1711, for the purpose of regulating the internal government of the body.

C., D., and E.—None.

F.—The members of the trade formed themselves originally into an association and governed and regulated the trade in the City of London to a great extent. By the earliest ordinances approved in 1245, the craft were authorised to regulate and govern the trade within the City and liberties, which powers were confirmed from time to time by subsequent ordinances in accordance with the custom of the City. Since becoming a chartered company in 1711, they seem only to have been a municipal association carrying on their proceedings in pursuance of the Charter granted to them.

G.—Under the charter the company has power to become possessors of lands, &c. of the clear yearly value of five hundred pounds beyond holding a house or common hall.

H.—No power whatever, either by charter, orders of Court of Aldermen or Common Council, to exercise any control over or regulate the trade.

Part I.—I. Charities.

The company has no charities.

PART II.—Constitution and Privileges of Membership.

A.

Return A.—Governing Body.

1. State the present constitution of the governing body of the company, whether such constitution is according to the charter, and, if not, in what respects such constitution varies therefrom, and when and how such alteration was made.
2. State the qualifications for membership of the governing body of the company, the time and periods of election, and the qualifications of the voters at elections to the governing body.
3. State the functions of the governing body, and of the different members of the same respectively, and whether the members of the governing body pay any and what fees or fines on admission thereto, and whether they are paid any and what salaries or amounts in respect of their services respectively.

4. State the nature of the business which comes before the governing body of the company, the method adopted in transacting it, the times at which the governing body meets for business purposes, the way in which the opinions of the members are taken, and whether the resolutions and decisions of the governing body are published, or are otherwise accessible to any or all, and which of, the members of the company.

5. State whether the members of the governing body are liable to suspension or removal on any and what grounds, and by what method such suspension or removal is effected.

6. Has the company any byelaws sanctioned by the Courts of Law or Chancery, or by the Courts of Aldermen or of Common Council, or otherwise? State the effect of such byelaws.

1. The governing body is in strict accordance with the charter which says there shall be—

A master,
Two wardens,
24 assistants,

of which the master and wardens are always to be three.

2. The qualifications for becoming a member of the governing body are—

1st. Freedom of the company.
2nd. Admission on the livery of the company.
3rd. Paying the fine or serving the office of steward.

On vacancies arising, the court proceed to elect as follows, viz.:—

Every vacancy is officially announced in writing to each member of the court. A list of 24 liverymen is taken according to seniority, and laid on the table for inspection, at the court next after the official announcement of every vacancy. At the then succeeding court the same list is read twice, and on the second reading the master or presiding warden puts each name to the vote, reducing the list to two by show of hands, or by a poll if demanded; the election then takes place by the same process from the two candidates so elected. Every member of the court is at liberty to propose at the first of these two courts the addition to the list of any name or names from among the livery, in which case the addition is read and put to the vote at the second court as part of the list.

3. The governing body manage the affairs of the company.

The master and wardens are chosen annually, and some matters of detail are left to them to carry out. In the absence of the master the senior warden presides at all meetings of the company.

The assistants' duties are to attend all courts and consider the various affairs of the company brought before them. Fines for non-attendances were abolished some 10 years since.

The fees, &c. are as under:—

	£
Payable on election as assistant -	50
,, ,, junior warden -	6
,, ,, senior warden -	6
,, ,, master -	12
Total -	74

Each member receives 1*l.* 1*s.* for punctual attendance at quarterly courts, if present until adjournment.

4. There are four fixed courts, besides courts held for special purposes when business requires it during the year.

The ruling body regulate every matter in connection with the company.

All matters are decided by show of hands; no resolution of the court can be suspended or rescinded without previous notice, of which every member must be warned.

Minutes of all proceedings are entered in the minute book, and read, confirmed (if correct), and signed by the chairman at a subsequent meeting.

Only members of the court can inspect the minute books of the company, except by order of the master of the company.

5. By the charter the court with a quorum of seven have power to remove, deprive, or disfranchise any warden or member of the corporation that shall "demean himself" in his or their office or offices, or as a member of the said company, and with a quorum of eleven can remove a master for misbehaviour.

6. The byelaws were approved in accordance with statute 19, Henry 7th, by the Lord Chancellor, and the Lord Chief Justices of the King's Bench and Common Pleas to give effect in detail to the provisions of the charter.

Part II.—B.

Return B.—Admission to Membership.

1. State the qualifications for membership of the company, the several grades of membership of the company, and whether women are admitted to membership.

2. State the several modes in which the freedom of the company may be obtained, the circumstances entitling an applicant to admission under each mode respectively, and the fees payable in respect of admission under each mode respectively.

3. State whether persons exercising any particular trade are required by statute or otherwise to become free of the company. Is there any process by which members of such trade can become members of the company, and is there any process for compelling such persons to procure admission, and are such processes enforced, and to what extent? Is the freedom of the City of London in any and what way a condition precedent or subsequent to membership? Are there any members who are not free of the City of London? Do persons exercising any particular trade commonly become members of the company? If so, how many members of such trade are at present members of the company? What is the number of the members of the trade (if any) the name of which is borne by the company, who are members of the Company?

4. Are freemen liable to disfranchisement, and, if so, for what reasons, and what is the mode of disfranchisement?

5. Is the livery of the company limited or unlimited in number? What are the qualifications for election to the livery, who are the electors thereto, and how do the elections thereto take place, and what fees are payable on election? Are liverymen liable to removal from the livery, and for what reasons?

1. The qualifications for admission are patrimonial right, seven years servitude with a freeman of the company, and redemption; in the latter case the nomination of some member of the company is necessary. Females are admissible to freedom.

The grades of membership are:—

Freeman or freewoman.
Liveryman.
Assistant.
Warden.
Master.

2. The mode and circumstances of admission have been given in reply, Return B. 1.

The fees payable are:—

	£	s.	d.
Freedom by patrimony -	1	7	4
,, service -	1	7	4
,, redemption -	3	7	6

Mem.—The above includes Government stamp duty.

N.B.—There are certain official fees in addition to above.

3. There is no obligation of any kind for any person in the trade to become a member, but some join voluntarily.

Every freeman of the company is expected to and usually does become a freeman of London; not more than six have omitted to do so; no conditions are, however, laid down either by charter or otherwise.

4. Under the charter any member of the corporation can be disfranchised by a court with a quorum of seven composing it.

5. The numbers of the livery are unlimited. Freemen of the company are eligible, and in every case with the consent or by special election of the court, who have also power to remove a liveryman. The fine on admission is 12*l.*

N.B.—A further payment of 6*l.* for steward's fine is demanded of every liveryman of two years standing.

PART II.—C.

RETURN C.—Number of Members.

State (1) the present number of freemen, (2) the present number of the livery, (3) the present number of other members, (4) the number of admissions to the freedom by each mode respectively, and (5) the number of calls to the livery which have respectively taken place during each of the last preceding 10 years.

(1.) Freemen - - - - (about) 1391.
(2.) Livery - - - - „ 438.
(3.) None.

PART II.—D.

RETURN D.—(1) State the number of apprentices bound at the Company's Hall, or otherwise under the auspices of the company, during each of the last 10 years. (2.) State how many have been bound during each of the last 10 years to members following the trade (if any) the name of which is borne by the company. (3) In what cases and to what extent have the fees or premiums of such apprentice been paid by the company?

(1.)	1870	12
	1871	4
	1872	9
	1873	14
	1874	11
	1875	3
	1876	16
	1877	9
	1878	9
	1879	7
		94

(2.) Probably not more than six apprentices were bound to masters following the trade of the company.

(3.) The company has never paid any premiums in respect to above.

PART II.—E.

RETURN E.—Profits and Privileges.

1. State, with fullness, what are the advantages, pecuniary or otherwise, incident to the position of a member of the company in each grade of membership, as (1) a freeman, (2) a liveryman, (3) master, warden, or otherwise a member of the governing body.

2. State the sums paid on an average annually for the preceding 10 years by the company to the members according to the grades of membership mentioned above, and of what such sums consisted, whether (1) fees, and of what nature, (2) pensions, or (3) other payments, specifying the nature of the same respectively.

3. What circumstances are in practice held to constitute a claim to a pension or donation? State the number of present pensioners and donees respectively, and the amounts paid to them as such respectively. How many pensioners and donees are connected with the trade (if any) the name of which is borne by the company?

4. (1) What is the average standing of a member when he becomes a member of the governing body, and (2) what is the average time for which a member continues on the governing body?

5 Does the company carry on any and what trade or manufacture with which its title is directly or indirectly connected? If so, what is the capital, and from what sources is it derived, and how are the profits (if any) divided or dealt with?

1. The advantages are social, charitable, municipal, and parliamentary to each grade except that of freeman.

2.—

Date.	(1.) Fees to Court.	(2.) Pensions.	(3.) Donations to Poor Widows and to Poor Members.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1870	Nil.	85 0 0	43 0 0
1871	Nil.	90 0 0	51 0 0
1872	Nil.	96 0 0	54 0 0
1873	Nil.	81 0 0	61 0 0
1874	Nil.	86 0 0	*70 3 0
1875	12 0 0	88 0 0	83 0 0
1876	48 0 0	83 0 0	63 0 0
1877	48 0 0	99 0 0	†106 0 0
1878	48 0 0	78 0 0	‡79 0 0
1879	48 0 0	88 0 0	68 0 0
Totals -	204 0 0	874 0 0	678 3 0

Pensions - -	874 0 0
Donations, &c. -	678 3 0
Total for 10 years -	1,552 3 0

* Includes 3*l.* 3*s.* voted by court.
† Includes 5*l.* voted to Mrs. Sterne.
‡ Includes 1*l.* voted to R. Etherington.

3. Distressed circumstances either in the case of the member of the company or widow, and occasionally to the orphan child or children.

6 pensioners.
19 donees.
None of the above are members of the trade.

4. Average about 15 years a member of the company before election on the court, and each member is elected for life.

5. None.

PART III.—OFFICERS AND SERVANTS.

RETURN A.—A list of the officers of the company, with a statement of the duties of each, the amount of his salary and emoluments, and whether or not he is a member of the company.

RETURN B.—A list of the servants of the company, with a statement of the duties of each, and of the amounts of their wages and other emoluments.

RETURN C.—A statement as to the mode in which the officers and servants of the company are respectively appointed.

A.—Thomas Davies Sewell, clerk of the company.

	£
Salary - - -	100
Emoluments - - -	78
	178

The clerk is a freeman and liveryman of the company.

Clerk's Duties.

To be ready at all times to admit freemen and liverymen, bind apprentices, &c., and to prepare the respective documents.

To fill up and direct summonses for freemen to become liverymen to take upon themselves the office of steward.

To fill up and direct summonses for all quarterly and other courts or meetings.

To attend all quarterly and other courts, to prepare agenda papers, to enter fair minutes of the proceedings, and to conduct all correspondence.

To prepare accounts for auditors and pay all bills.

To post up list of freemen and liverymen in the respective books, to enter up freemen in stamp book, to debit and credit every member of the company with the amount of quarterage due or paid.

To prepare annually a list of liverymen for revising barrister, and to attend him on the revision of the list.

To compile for the printer a complete list of freemen and liverymen of the company when required by direction of the master and wardens.

To give notice by advertisement of common halls.

To assist the master and wardens in carrying out the arrangements for the dinners, prepare lists of toasts, &c.

To direct notices to liverymen (about 450), informing them of the annual entertainment, and the amount they owe for quarterage, &c., furnish tickets to applicants, and attend on the occasion at the door of the room to see that no one is admitted without an invitation card.

To do all such other things as shall be necessary for the efficient performance of the office of clerk.

B.—Thomas Lovell, acting beadle and messenger.

Total emoluments 30*l.*

Is not a member of the company.

Beadle's Duties.

To deliver summonses for and attend all quarterly and other courts, meetings, and dinners.

To take to and fetch from the place of meeting the books, loving cups, &c.

To attend all common halls.

To take stamp book and indentures of apprenticeship to Somerset House whenever required.

To deliver summonses for freemen to become liverymen, and liverymen to take upon themselves the office of steward.

To deliver notices of livery dinner and attend the same.

To make a personal application to all the freemen and liverymen of the company within visiting distance for the amount of quarterage due from them.

C.—The clerk is elected by the court, and the acting beadle appointed (with the approval of the court) by the clerk.

LORINERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

PART IV.—B.

RETURN B 1.—List of Moneys belonging to the Loriners' Company, invested in Government or other Stocks, Shares, Funds, or Securities.

Amount of Stock, &c.	Description of Stock.	Source from whence arising—*e.g.*, Gift with Name of Donor, Bequest with Name of Testator, Sale of Lands, and which, &c.	In what Name standing—*e.g.*, Company, Chancery Division of High Court of Justice, &c.	To what Account belonging—*e.g.*, any particular Fund or Trust Account.	Net Annual Receipt.	Remarks.
£ s. d.						
763 13 9	Three per Cent. Consols.	All this stock has been purchased with the corporate moneys of the company.	The whole of the investments stand in the name of the master and wardens for the time being.	About 51*l.*, less income tax.		
6,250 0 0	East Indian Railway Stock.					
1,500 0 0	Great Western Railway Debenture Stock.					
1,500 0 0	North Western Railway Debenture Stock.					
1,500 0 0	North Eastern Railway Debenture Stock.					
1,500 0 0	Great Northern Railway Debenture Stock.					

B 2.—A return of the balance of moneys in the hands of the company unappropriated in their accounts on the 31st December in each of the last preceding 10 years.

B 3.—A return of the estimated value of the plate, pictures, furniture, and other property at present on the premises of the company, or in their possession elsewhere.

B 2.—In hand in respect of the year ending—

	£	s.	d.
31st December 1870	134	19	10
Do. 1871	132	17	1
Do. 1872	129	19	1
Do. 1873	115	8	9
Do. 1874	138	5	2
Do. 1875	132	4	3
Do. 1876	182	0	0
Do. 1877	6	7	8
Do. 1878	125	19	11
Do. 1879	89	1	5

N.B.—The above several balances have been carried forward from year to year into the succeeding year's account.

B 3.—About 670*l.*

PART IV.—E.

RETURN E.—Internal sources of Income.

A list of the annual amounts received in each of the last 10 years in respect of (1) fees paid on admission to the freedom of the company, specifying the amounts paid in respect of each mode of admission thereto; (2) fines or fees paid on admission to the livery of the company; (3) fines or fees paid by members on coming on the court of the company; (4) fines or fees paid on promotion to the offices of warden, &c.; (5) any other internal sources of income, specifying the same.

The company considers an answer to the above as of no possible utility to the Commissioners.

PART IV.—G.

RETURN G.—The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them—

1. What is the system of management of the company's estates and property?
2. In what way, and by whom, the several receipts and payments are taken and made, and under what control?
3. In what way the company's accounts are audited?
4. Whether the company's accounts are published, or are accessible to all or any, and which of the members of the company?

1. None.
2. The receipts and payments are taken and made by the clerk under the control and direction of the court.
3. By three members of the livery selected by ballot annually, together with the master, two past masters, and three assistants of the court.
4. The company's accounts are not published, but they are accessible to any liveryman, besides which, three members of the livery are appointed annually to audit the accounts in detail.

Part IV.—H.

Return H.—A detailed statement of the income from all sources of the company during each of the preceding 10 years, a detailed statement of the company's expenditure during each of such 10 years, and a detailed statement of the assets and liabilities of the company at the end of each of the last 10 years.

This company declines to set out in detail the manner in which its own income has been expended during each of the last 10 years, or to give any detailed statement of its assets and liabilities at the end of each such 10 years, but the gross expenditure for that period is as follows, viz :—

	£	s.	d.
1870	736	7	3
1871	662	8	4
1872	759	4	11
1873	806	15	3
1874	1,167	19	6
1875	1,168	8	6
1876	1,045	0	5
1877	1,267	15	7
1878	1,031	19	6
1879	1,127	9	6

PART V.—Reform.

Part V.—Reform.

The Commissioners, being bound to report to Her Majesty "what measures (if any) are, in their "judgment, expedient and necessary for improving or altering the constitution of the companies, or the "appropriation or administration of the property or revenues thereof," respectfully invite the attention of the officers of the companies to this part of the Commission.

The Commissioners will be very glad to receive and consider any suggestions respecting this part of the Commission with which the officers of the companies may do the Commissioners the honour of favouring them.

The company have no suggestions to make.

APPENDIX A.

The company gave full information to the Municipal Commissioners appointed in 1834. Their income was then about 412*l.* a year, and arose from dividends and fees, the company having no real estate.

APPENDIX B.

City of London Livery Companies' Commission,
2, Victoria Street, S.W.,
February 15th, 1882.

Sir,

The Commissioners desire me to thank, on their behalf, the Court of the Worshipful Company of Loriners for the information which they have supplied to the Commissioners; but at the same time to state that that information is not, in their judgment, quite sufficient. I am, therefore, to draw attention to some points in the returns of the Loriners' Company, with regard to which the Commissioners must respectfully ask for further information. The points are mentioned in the Schedule hereto, and the Commissioners will be much obliged to the Court if they will let them have the additional particulars as soon as possible.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
H. D. Warr,
Secretary.

The Clerk of the
Worshipful Company of Loriners.

Schedule.

The Commissioners respectfully request further information in regard to the following point:—

Part IV. Circular, 14th August 1880.

The return does not contain a detailed statement of the Company's expenditure during the last 10 years.

Worshipful Company of Loriners,
Guildhall, E.C.,
4th April, 1882.

Sir,

Your communication of the 15th February was laid before a quarterly court held yesterday.

In reply, I am desired to inform you that it has been decided not to vary the answers forwarded to the Commissioners.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
T. Davies Sewell,
Clerk.

H. D. Warr, Esq.,
Secretary, City of London
Livery Companies' Commission.

MASONS' COMPANY.

The returns were accompanied by a letter from which the following is an extract:

"In these answers the company have furnished full particulars of the only trust for charitable purposes of which they have any knowledge. With respect to such of their property as is not subject to any trust, the company are advised that they might properly as well as legally decline to furnish any information. They are not, however, disposed to insist upon their strict right.

"They think it indeed their duty to claim before the Commissioners the right which they would be entitled to assert even in legal proceedings before courts having power to enforce discovery, of protecting from disclosure their titles to the private property of which they are in possession, but with this exception they have given such information as they hope will be found sufficient for the purposes of Her Majesty's Commission.

"But in giving this information the company desire in the most formal manner to state that their readiness to assist the Commission is not to be taken now or hereafter as any admission on their part of any right in the Crown or any other jurisdiction to inquire into their private property, or to deal with it in disregard of their rights.

"They desire also to record their claim, that if any question be made whether any particular property is subject to any trust, or is the private property of the company, every such question must be determined only by the courts of law."

PART I.—FOUNDATION AND OBJECT.

A. TO H.

RETURN A.—A statement of the date, ascertained or probable, of the foundation of the company, and of the circumstances, so far as they can be discovered from its documents of foundation or archives, in which the company had its origin.

RETURN B.—A list of the charters, charters of inspeximus, and other instruments of a similar nature, whether originals or copies, which have been at any time in the possession of the company, together with an abstract of the purport of each, regard being specially had to any evidence which it may contain as to the object of the foundation of the company.

RETURN C.—A list of any trust deeds "founding, regulating, or affecting" the company, with the date of each, the names of the parties thereto, and an abstract of the purport of each.

RETURN D.—A list with dates of any "decrees of Court," whether of the Courts of Common Law or of Chancery, or of any acts of the Court of Aldermen or of the Court of Common Council, "regulating or affecting," the Company, with a statement of the effect of each decision.

RETURN E.—A list of any other documents, not included in the descriptions in the preceding returns, which "found, regulate, or affect" the company, with dates and an abstract of the effect of each.

RETURN F.—A concise history of the company, from the time of its foundation to the present day, with special reference to the inquiry contained in the commission as to "the objects for which the company was founded," and "how far those objects are now being carried into effect."

RETURN G.—Has the Company a licence in mortmain?—When was such licence granted (referring to the document by description)? What is its extent, and to what extent is it now unexhausted?

RETURN H.—Is there vested in the company and how, whether by charter, statute, order of the court of Aldermen, act of Common Council, or otherwise, any right of exercising superintendence over, or any duty or discretion to encourage in any way, any and what art, trade, or business? State the nature and local limits of such control. In what manner and to what extent is such control now exercised? If such control is not now exercised, state the circumstances under which its exercise has fallen into desuetude.

A.—Nearly the whole of the Records of the Worshipful Company of Masons prior to the year 1666, appear to have been destroyed when the Hall of the Company was burned in the Fire of London. The only documents in existence of an earlier date are the Grant of Arms dated the 12th Edward 4th, by which Clarencieux granted to the Craft and Fellowship of Masons a Coat of Arms, which is the same as now used by the company, and a volume of accounts, the earliest of which is dated 1620, being the accounts of the "Master and Wardens of the Company of Free Masons within the City of London." In the heading of the accounts the company is so styled until the year 1655–6, from which date to the present time the accounts are headed as the accounts of "The Master and Wardens "of the Worshipful Company of Masons of the City of "London." The earliest charter now in their possession is the 29th Charles 2nd, A.D. 1677, granted on a petition by the master, wardens, and assistants of the Company of Masons in London, but there is nothing to show whether or not any earlier charter had been granted to them.

B.—The company have the charter of the 29th Charles 2nd above-mentioned, and a charter of the second year of James 2nd, which commences by reciting that the master, wardens, assistants, and commonalty of the company had surrendered all their powers. The charter of Charles 2nd was afterwards inspected and approved in the first year of the reign of Queen Anne. By the charter of 29th Charles 2nd, after reciting that "by an Act of the 5th Queen "Elizabeth the art or occupation of a mason is reckoned "as a distinct art or occupation, and that all persons "exercising the said art were enabled and might be com-"pelled to take apprentices to be instructed in the occupa-"tion;" And reciting that the master, wardens, and assistants of the company of masons had prayed that the King would by letters patent incorporate them a body politic, to have perpetual succession, and to grant them such privileges as should seem requisite, and that the King willing and intending the support and continuance of the company, and the improvement of the art and mystery of masons, and to the end that they might be empowered to suppress and reform all abuses practised by persons who took upon them, without sufficient skill and knowledge, to work at a mason's trade, and that the art and mystery of masons within the City o London might from thenceforth be artificially and truly exercised, His Majesty ordained and granted that all and singular masons, freemen of the City of London, and all other subjects that should thereafter use the art in London or Westminster, or within seven miles' compass of the same on either side, should be one body incorporated politic by the name of master wardens, assistants, and commonalty of the art and mystery of masons of the City of London, and by the now-stating charter His Majesty did constitute and declare them to be one body corporate, so that they and their successors should

have perpetual succession with power to hold lands notwithstanding the statute of mortmain, and that the company should have a common seal. The charter further ordained that there should be one master, two wardens, and 24 or more assistants of the company, with power to make and alter from time to time laws, ordinances, and constitutions which to them or any eight of them should seem necessary or expedient touching or concerning the improvement or trade of the mystery of masons, and the order, rule, and good government of the company, and for defraying the public and necessary charge of the company and corporation. The charter provided that the election of master and wardens should take place annually on the 14th June, that the assistants should be chosen for life unless removed for evil government or misbehaviour or other awful or reasonable cause, and the charter granted power to the master, wardens, assistants, and commonalty of the company in lawful manner at all convenient times at any place within seven miles of the City of London or Westminster, where any stones to be used in the art or trade of masonry should be brought or laid, to search and see whether the same be of proper length and measure, and whether the same be well and sufficiently wrought, and if any should be found and adjudged to be illwrought and not amended at the charges of the owner before the same should be put to sell, or that any of them which should be so faulty that they cannot be made good, then they should be disposed of according to law, and that the company should have power to depute any fit persons to make and execute such views and searches. The charter further ordained that no person should exercise the art or mystery of a mason, unless he served seven years' apprenticeship to a freeman of the company, or to some other person lawfully exercising the art. The charter provided that nothing in it should be considered to extend to the prejudice, obstruction, or hindrance of the erecting, building, and finishing of the Cathedral Church of St. Paul in the City of London or any other church in the same city, which was formerly burnt down by the late dreadful fire which happened in London. The charter further provided that the master, wardens, and assistants of the company, and all other persons admitted into or employed by the company, should before execution of their offices take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy. The charter of the 9th February in the second year of King James, after reciting that the master, wardens, and commonalty of the company of masons had surrendered all their powers, franchise, privileges, and authorities of or concerning the electing, nominating, constituting, being or appointing of any persons into the several offices of master, wardens, assistants, and clerk, which surrender His Majesty had accepted: The charter constituted, declared, and granted that all and singular masons freemen of our said city of London, and all other subjects that then did or thereafter should use the same trade within the cities of London and Westminster or seven miles' compass of the same, and all other persons that then were or should thereafter be free of the company, should be one body incorporate politic, by the name of master, wardens, or commonalty of the art or mystery of the masons of the City of London, and the charter ordained and constituted them one body corporate and politic accordingly. The charter granted to the same company power to hold any manor, lands, tenements, liberties, jurisdictions, franchise, rents, reversions, privileges, and other hereditaments in fee and perpetuity or for years, the statute of mortmain or any other statute notwithstanding, and the same lands to sell again, lease, and grant, and to sue and be sued as a corporate body, with similar directions as to the officers of the company to those contained in the charter granted by Charles 2nd.

C.—There are no trust deeds founding, regulating, or affecting the company.

D.—There are no decrees of court, either of the Courts of Common Law or Chancery, or any Court of Aldermen, or Court of Common Council, regulating or affecting the company, except the byelaws herein-after referred to.

E.—There are no other documents which found, regulate, or affect the company other than the charters and the byelaws in pursuance thereof.

G.—The company has the licence in mortmain contained in the charter. The licence is unlimited.

H.—By the charter, the company are authorised at any place within seven miles of the City of London or Westminster, where any stones to be used in the art or trade of masonry should be brought or laid, to search and see whether the same be of proper length and measure, and whether the same be well and sufficiently wrought, and if any shall be found and adjudged to be ill-wrought and not amended at the charges of the owner before the same be put to sell, and that any of them that are so faulty that they cannot be amended and made good in size, thickness, and goodness, the same should be then disposed of according to law and the Company was to be at liberty to appoint deputies or agents to make such searches.

The byelaws provide the mode of carrying out this search, authorise the appointment of deputies for the purpose, direct that no person of the company shall buy any stone to use or to sell again until the same has been viewed, and that the company shall have for their pains in viewing and searching 4*d.* per 100 of purbeck stone, and 4*d.* per ton of other stone. It also provides that if His Majesty or his successors should have occasion for the masons to erect, build, repair, or finish any structure, fort, tower, castle, or fortification, it should be lawful for the master, wardens, and assistants of the company to provide so many masons members of the company as should be from time to time ordered by the master mason of England for the time being.

It appears by the accounts of the company that this privilege of searching stone was exercised down to the year . No entry appears in the accounts of the company of any receipts from this source after the year , and the right has not been exercised within the memory of any living member of the company.

PART I.

Return I.—A list of the charities, eleemosynary, educational or otherwise, which are under the management of the Company, stating in each case the name of the founder, the date and nature of the benefaction, its original and its present value, and the purposes to which the funds have been applied for each of the last preceding ten years:

The only charity under the management of the company is one under the will of Mr. Joshua Marshall, a former master of the company, who died in the year 1678, and under an agreement entered into in that year between the company and the executors of Joshua Marshall, whereby after reciting that the company of Masons, whereof he was a member, were indebted to the testator in the sum of 200*l.*; the testator remitted and bequeathed unto the same company the debt which they owed him, upon condition that they in consideration thereof should yearly for ever pay about the day of his death to poor widows of members of the company, the yearly sum of 10*l.* amongst them. By the agreement, the company covenanted with the executors that they would yearly pay, distribute, and give away amongst poor widows of members of the company the yearly sum of 10*l.* in lawful money of England, in manner and form as by the will is directed.

On the 3rd April 1719, the court of the company passed the following resolution: "Whereas the charity money of "Mr. Joshua Marshall has quarterly been paid, but no "mention that the same was by the bequest of Mr. Marshall: It is now ordered that upon every quarterly court "in time to come an entry be inserted in these words, "'the charity money paid pursuant to the will of "'Mr. Joshua Marshall to the persons following.'" This entry is still made at each quarterly court of the company.

The amount paid in pensions to the members of the company and their widows is set out below:

	£
Charles Henry Storey	20
Philip Norris Page	15
Widow, Jane Robertson	25
Widow, Anne Maria Page	15
Widow, Eliza Kaye	10
Emma Barlow	10
Ann Mower Evelyn	10
Emily Wilson Richards	10
Mary Smith	10
Annually	£125

PART II.—Constitution and Privileges of Membership.

A.

Return A.—Governing Body.

1. State the present constitution of the governing body of the company, whether such constitution is according to the charter, and if not, in what respects such constitution varies therefrom, and when and how such alteration was made.

2. State the qualifications for membership of the governing body of the company, the time and periods of election, and the qualifications of the voters at elections to the governing body.

3. State the functions of the governing body, and of the different members of the same respectively, and whether the members of the governing body pay any, and what fees or fines on admission thereto, and whether they are paid any, and what salaries or amounts in respect of their services respectively.

4. State the nature of the business which comes before the governing body of the company, the method adopted in transacting it, the times at which the governing body meets for business purposes, the way in which the opinions of the members are taken, and whether the resolutions and decisions of the governing body are published, or are otherwise accessible to any or all, and which of, the members of the company.

5. State whether the members of the governing body are liable to suspension or removal, on any and what grounds, and by what method such suspension or removal is effected.

6. Has the company any byelaws sanctioned by the courts of law or chancery, or by the courts of aldermen or of common council, or otherwise? State the effect of such byelaws.

1. The present constitution of the governing body (three having recently died, and no opportunity of filling up their office having yet occurred) of the company is a master, a warden, a renter warden, and seven assistants. This constitution is in accordance with the charter, except that the charter prescribes that there should be 24 assistants. The number has fluctuated from time to time, and as the charter prescribes that eight members of the court should be a quorum, the number of assistants has been allowed to diminish.

2. The only qualification for membership of the governing body of the company is that the person elected should be a freeman and liveryman of the company. The master is annually elected on the 14th June, the day named in the charter as the election day by the members of the court of assistants present at the court. The warden and renter warden are elected annually on the 14th June by the members of the court of assistants present at the court. The members of the court of assistants are elected from time to time as vacancies occur, or as it becomes necessary in the opinion of the court to add numbers to it by the then existing members of the court of assistants, it being necessary to give notice at one court of the intention to propose a new assistant at a following court.

3. The master, wardens, and court of assistants of the company have the free, exclusive, and uncontrolled management of the affairs of the company. Each member of the court of assistants on his election to the court pays a fine of 5*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* Each member of the court of assistants when elected renter warden pays a fine of 4*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* The upper warden when elected pays a fine of 4*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, and the master when elected pays a fine of 4*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* There is no salary paid to the members of the governing body, but each member receives a fee of 2*l.* 2*s.* at each court at which he attends.

4. The business which comes before the governing body of the company is the management of the affairs of the company, and the receipt and distribution of its income, and the election from time to time of new members. The members of the governing body meet at four quarterly courts held on the Thursday after the feast of Epiphany, the Thursday after Lady day, the Thursday after Midsummer day, and the Thursday after Michaelmas day in every year. On election day, the 14th June in every year, at a court held for the audit of the company's accounts on the first Friday in the month of August in every year, and at a court held on the 9th November, being Lord Mayor's day in every year. The opinions of the members of the court are taken by show of hands. The resolutions and decisions of the governing body of the company are recorded in the minute book of the company, and are accessible as a right to every member of the court of assistants.

5. The master is elected annually and serves for one year. The upper warden and renter warden are elected annually and serve one year. They are always members of the court of assistants. The court of assistants under the charter are nominated to the office during their natural lives, unless they or any of them shall misbehave themselves in their said offices, or for some other lawful or reasonable cause shall be removed. The charter authorises the master, wardens, and assistants of the company for the time being, the master and warden to be always two, to remove any one of the assistants of the company for evil government and misbehaviour, or for any other lawful or reasonable cause. By a resolution of the court of assistants passed on the 22nd day of October 1873, and which has been signed by every person then a member of the court, and every one since elected, it was resolved that any member of the court becoming bankrupt or making any arrangement with his creditors to procure a release from his liabilities or paying less than 20*s.* in the £ should cease to be a member of the court. There are at present members of the company formerly members of the court of assistants who have resigned their office of assistant but no member has been removed against his will within the memory of any one now in the company.

6. The byelaws of the company were made by the master, wardens, and assistants of the company, were approved of by the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen and the City of London and were ratified and approved by Heneage Lord Finch Baron of Daventry, Lord High Chancellor of England, Sir William Scroggs, Knight, Lord Chief Justice of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and Sir Francis North, Knight, Lord Chief Justice of His Majesty's Court of Common Pleas in the year 1678. The byelaws prescribe regulations for admission and register of apprentices, regulations for the search of stone used, brought, or laid in any place within 7 miles of the City of London or Westminster, and certain fees for such search namely, 4*d.* for every 100 of purbeck stone, and 4*d.* a ton for every other stone; prescribes the dimensions of paving stone, hard stone, ashler's purbeck stone, and steps. Fines to be paid by persons refusing to serve the office of master and wardens. Prescribe the fees to be paid by the persons to serve the office of master and wardens and accepting it. The fees to be paid by persons accepting or refusing to accept the office of assistant of the company. Give directions as to the security to be given by the renter warden. The fees to be paid by persons elected to the livery or clothing of the company. Provide for the custody of the company's property. Direct that 4 quarterly courts shall be held at the following times, viz., the Thursday after the Feast of Epiphany, the Thursday after the Enunciation of the Blessed Mary, the Thursday after the Feast of St. John the Baptist, and the Thursday after the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel. Prescribe the quarterage to be paid by members and officers of the company on attending the Court. Impose penalty for reviling the master wardens or assistants. Ordain that all persons using the art or mystery of a mason within the Cities of London and Westminster and 7 miles compass thereof, then, or thereafter to be made free of and admitted into the company shall contribute his or their equal sum or proportion of

money towards paying or defraying the charges and expenses to be disbursed about the common affairs of the company. Authorise the master to appoint a deputy. Authorise the summoning of private courts. Prohibit the freemen of the company from employing any foreigner or journeyman coming out of the country either alien or English not being free of the company unless he be first presented to the master and wardens of the company and bring a certificate with him of his lawful service, behaviour, and former place of abode. Order that for the relief of all such members of the company, journeymen, and others as shall by age, impotency, extremity, and sickness, or other casualties be brought to want, the master and wardens according to their discretion might give relief out of such moneys as shall or may arise to the company, and the said moneys so distributed reasonably for the said charitable use should be allowed and approved of in all audits, reckonings, and accounts by the whole court of assistants. Direct that all persons using the art or mystery of a mason free of the company should be subject to the government of the company if they lived without the limits of the charter. Prescribe that certain forfeitures should go to the use of the poor.

PART II.—B.

RETURN B.—Admission to Membership.

1. State the qualifications for membership of the company, the several grades of membership of the company, and whether women are admitted to membership.
2. State the several modes in which the freedom of the company may be obtained, the circumstances entitling an applicant to admission under each mode respectively, and the fees payable in respect of admission under each mode respectively.
3. State whether persons exercising any particular trade are required by statute or otherwise to become free of the company. Is there any process by which members of such trade can become members of the company, and is there any process for compelling such persons to procure admission, and are such processes enforced, and to what extent? Is the freedom of the City of London in any and what way a condition precedent or subsequent to membership? Are there any members who are not free of the City of the London? Do persons exercising any particular trade commonly become members of the company? If so, how many members of such trade are at present members of the company? What is the number of the members of the trade (if any) the name of which is borne by the company, who are members of the company?
4. Are freemen liable to disfranchisement, and if so, for what reasons, and what is the mode of disfranchisement?
5. Is the livery of the company limited or unlimited in number? What are the qualifications for election to the livery, who are the electors thereto, and how do the elections thereto take place, and what fees are payable on election? Are liverymen liable to removal from the livery, and for what reason?

1. The members of the company consist of freemen and liverymen, women are not admitted to membership of the company. The qualification for membership of the company is that the applicant shall be a male of full age and a subject of Her Majesty.

2. The freedom of the company may be obtained,—
(1.) By patrimony if at the time of the applicant's birth his father was free of the company.
(2.) By servitude, serving an apprenticeship of 7 years to a member of the company.
(3.) By redemption.
The fees payable in respect of the admission are 5*l.* 5*s.* by patrimony, 5*l.* 5*s.* by servitude, 7*l.* 7*s.* by redemption.

3. The Charter of 29th Charles II. prescribes that no person shall exercise the art or mystery of a mason within the Cities of London or Westminster or within a compass of 7 miles thereof except the freemen of this company. There is no process for compelling such persons to procure admission. The freedom of the City of London is not in any way a condition precedent or subsequent to membership. There are members who are not free of the City of London. A considerable proportion of the members of the company are connected with the building trade, being either architects, engineers, surveyors, builders, masons or stone merchants. The numbers of persons following these occupations who are now members of the company are 22.

4. Freemen are not liable to disfranchisement.

5. The livery of the company is unlimited in number. The qualifications for election to the livery are that the applicant should be free of the company and have taken up his freedom. The electors to the livery are the Master Wardens and Court of Assistants. The fees payable on election to the livery are 15*l.* No liveryman has been removed from the livery after his election thereto within the memory of anyone connected with the company.

PART II.—C.

RETURN C.—Number of Members.

State (1) the present number of freemen, (2) the present number of the livery, (3) the present number of other members, (4) the number of admissions to the freedom by each mode respectively, and (5) the number of calls to the livery which have respectively taken place during each of the last preceding ten years.

The present number of freemen of the company is 41. All the freemen are liverymen of the company. There are no other members. The number of admissions to the freedom of the company and calls to the livery which have taken place during the year 1871 was two, both by redemption. In the year 1872, there were two by redemption, and one by patrimony, In the year 1873, one by redemption. In the year 1874, one by redemption. In the year 1875, two by redemption. In the year 1876, one by redemption. In the year 1877, one by redemption. In the year 1878, none. In the year 1879, one by redemption. In the year 1880, two by redemption. Each person admitted to the freedom of the company during the last 10 years has been called to the livery of the company forthwith.

PART II.—D.

RETURN D.—(1) State the number of apprentices bound at the Company's Hall, or otherwise under the auspices of the company during each of the last ten years. (2) State how many have been bound during each of the last ten years to members following the trade (if any) the name of which is borne by the Company. (3) In what cases and to what extent have the fees or premiums of such apprentice been paid by the company.

No apprentices have been bound under the auspices of the company during the last 10 years.

PART II.—E.

Return E.—Profits and privileges.

1. State with fulness what are the advantages, pecuniary or otherwise, incident to the position of a member of the company in each grade of membership, as (1) a freeman, (2) a liveryman, (3) Master, warden, or otherwise a member of the governing body.
2. State the sums paid on an average annually for the preceding ten years by the company to the members according to the grades of membership mentioned above, and of what such sums consisted, whether (1) fees and of what nature, (2) pensions, or (3) other payments, specifying the nature of the same respectively.
3. What circumstances are in practice held to constitute a claim to a pension or donation? State the number of present pensioners and donees respectively, and the amounts paid to them as such respectively? How many pensioners and donees are connected with the trade (if any) the name of which is borne by the company?
4. (1) What is the average standing of a member when he becomes a member of the governing body, and (2) what is the average time for which a member continues on the governing body?
5. Does the company carry on any and what trade or manufacture with which its title is directly or indirectly connected? If so, what is the capital and from what sources is it derived, and how are the profits (if any) divided or dealt with?

1. There are no pecuniary advantages incident to the position of a member of the company as freeman, liveryman, or member of the governing body, except as stated in next paragraph. A freeman of this company is entitled to become a freeman of the city of London. There are no other advantages.

2. The sum paid on an average annually for the last 10 years by the company to the master of the company has been a fee of two guineas for his attendance at each court, averaging 12*l.* 12*s.* per annum. To each warden a fee of two guineas for attending each court, averaging 12*l.* 12*s.* per annum. To each renter warden a fee of 2*l.* 2*s.* for attending each court, averaging 12*l.* 12*s.* per annum. There are at this date only 10 members of the court of assistants, including master and wardens, but there are usually 12. Each member attending the court punctually is entitled to a fee of 2*l.* 2*s.* The average amount paid to the members of the court annually during the last 10 years, including the amount paid to the master and wardens, has been 115*l.* The amount paid annually in pensions to persons, members of the company, during the last 10 years, has averaged the sum of 132*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*

3. There are no other payments to any member of the company. The circumstances which in practice are held to constitute a claim to a pension or donation from the funds of the company are that the applicant should himself have been a freeman of the company, or if a woman, that her husband or father should have been free. The number of pensioners at present receiving annually pensions from the company are nine. The pensions paid are one of 25*l.*, one of 20*l.*, two of 15*l.*, and five of 10*l.* All but one of the pensioners are connected with the trade of masons or the architects' profession.

4. The average standing of a member of the company when he becomes a member of the governing body is from eight to ten years. Any member elected to the court of assistants continues a member for the remainder of his life. The two last senior members of the court who have died in office had been members of the company for over 50 years and over 60 years respectively.

5. The company does not carry on any trade or manufacture.

PART III.—OFFICERS AND SERVANTS.

Return A.—A list of the officers of the company, with a statement of the duties of each, the amount of his salary and emoluments, and whether or not he is a member of the company.

Return B.—A list of the servants of the company, with a statement of the duties of each, and of the amounts of their wages and other emoluments.

Return C.—A statement as to the mode in which the officers and servants of the company are respectively appointed.

The officers of the company are—

1. Mr. Alfred Gwilt of Norbiton, Surrey, architect, surveyor to the company. Mr. Gwilt is a member of the company, and has no salary, but has fees for any work done on behalf of the company.
2. Mr. John Hunter, clerk to the company, has a salary of 31*l.* 10*s.* He has recently become a member of the company, this year, having been clerk to the company for several years previously.

The only servant of the company is Mr. Davis, the beadle of the company; his salary is 12*l.* per annum. The surveyor, clerk, and beadle of the company are appointed by the governing body and hold their office during their good behaviour.

MASONS' COMPANY—*continued.*

PART IV.—A.

RETURN A. 3.—List of Houses let on Beneficial Leases belonging to the Masons' Company.

Place where situated.	Name of Street and Number of House.	Description of House.	Name of Lessee, and whether a Member.	Commencement of existing Lease.	Term of existing Lease.	Amount of reserved Rent.
						£ s.
Stoke Newington - -	Kearsley Street, 2 -	Dwelling-house - -	Wm. Hicklin - -	1875 -	99 years -	7 0
	„ „ 4 -	„ - -	„ -	„ -	„ -	6 0
	„ „ 6 -	„ - -	R. A. Lewcock - -	„ -	„ -	6 0
	„ „ 8 -	„ - -	W. L. Komlosy - -	„ -	„ -	6 0
	„ „ 10 -	„ - -	R. A. Lewcock - -	„ -	„ -	6 0
	„ „ 12 -	„ - -	Wm. Hicklin - -	„ -	„ -	6 0
	„ „ 14 -	„ - -	Edwd. Jones - -	„ -	„ -	6 0
	„ „ 16 -	„ - -	Wm. Macro - -	„ -	„ -	6 0
	„ „ 18 -	„ - -	Hy. Cato - - -	„ -	„ -	6 0
	„ „ 20 -	„ - -	Hy. Cato - -	„ -	„ -	6 0
	„ „ 22,24&26	„ - -	W. H. F. Harborne -	„ -	„ -	18 18
	„ „ 28 & 30 -	„ - -	H. S. Middleton - -	„ -	„ -	12 0
	„ „ 32 -	„ - -	Wm. Morley - -	„ -	„ -	6 6
„ - -	Kynaston Road, 44 -	„ - -	H. Bayley - - -	„ -	„ -	6 0
	„ „ 46 -	„ - -	„ - - -	„ -	„ -	6 0
	„ „ 48 -	„ - -	Laurence Major - -	„ -	„ -	6 0
	„ „ 50 -	„ - -	H. T. Goode - -	„ -	„ -	6 0
	„ „ 52 -	„ - -	„ - - -	„ -	„ -	6 0
	„ „ 54 -	„ - -	T. Casey - - -	„ -	„ -	6 6
	„ „ 56 -	„ - -	„ - - -	„ -	„ -	6 6
	„ „ 58 -	„ - -	„ - - -	„ -	„ -	6 6
	„ „ 60 -	„ - -	„ - - -	„ -	„ -	6 6
	„ „ 62 -	„ - -	Joseph May - -	„ -	„ -	7 7
						Ground Rents.

None of the lessees are members of the company.

RETURN A. 4.—List of Houses let at Rackrent, belonging to the Masons' Company.

Masons' Court, Bishopsgate Street, City, 6 cottages let to Mr. Lynes, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, and 10, at 40*l.* per annum.

PART IV.—B.

RETURN B. 1.—List of Moneys belonging to the Masons' Company, invested in Government or other Stocks, Shares, Funds, or Securities.

Amount of Stock, &c.	Description of Stock.	Source from whence arising, *e.g.*, gift with name of donor, bequest with name of testator, sale of lands, and which, &c.	In what Name standing—*e.g.*, Company, Chancery Division of High Court of Justice, &c.	To what Account belonging—*e.g.*, any particular fund or trust account.	Net Annual Receipt.
£					£
800	Consols - -	Purchased out of savings from income -	William Piper, Alfred Gwilt, Edward Condor, John Hunter.		24
4,700	Invested on mortgage.	Part of proceeds of sale of Company's freehold property.	The mortgage is in the name of the Company.		188

B 2. A return of the balance of moneys in the hands of the company unappropriated in their accounts on the 31st December in each of the last preceding ten years.

B 3. A return of the estimated value of the plate, pictures, furniture and other property, at present on the premises of the company, or in their possession elsewhere.

B 2. The accounts are made up by this company to 1st August annually.

On that date in the year 1871 there was a balance in the hands of the company unappropriated of—

	£	s.	d.	
	223	11	7	
In 1872 - - -	216	8	4	
1873 - - -	133	14	4	
1874 - - -	4	10	1	
1875 Balance against Renter Warden	31	18	7	
1876 - - -	95	6	1	in hand.
1877 - - -	131	17	6	„
1878 - - -	125	14	10	„
1879 - - -	29	13	9	
1880 - - -	184	4	2	

B 3. The company's plate was presented to it by members within the last 10 years, except a small quantity of which the intrinsic value is not more than 5*l.*

PART IV.—D.

RETURN D.—A list of properties of any other description than those included in the preceding classes, together with a statement of the incomes derived therefrom by the company during each of the preceding ten years.

(150) Parts of the Irish Estates held by the Mercers' Company which produced to the Masons' Company during the year ending—

	£	s.	d.
1st November 1871	199	3	6
„ 1872	199	16	8
„ 1873	186	15	5
1st November 1874	206	16	11
„ 1875	172	18	8
„ 1876	121	9	8
„ 1877	128	10	2
„ 1878	136	11	0
„ 1879	144	2	1
„ 1880	123	8	9

PART IV.—E.

RETURN E.—Internal sources of income.

A list of the annual amounts received in each of the last 10 years in respect of (1) fees paid on admission to the freedom of the company, specifying the amounts paid in respect of each mode of admission thereto; (2) fines or fees paid on admission to the livery of the company; (3) fines or fees paid by members on coming on the court of the company; (4) fines or fees paid on promotion to the offices of warden, &c.; (5) any other internal sources of income, specifying the same.

The accounts copied in answer to inquiry Part IV. H. answer this inquiry.

PART IV.—F.

RETURN F.—(1.) The commissioners will be obliged by your informing them what has been the amount of the increase or decrease, from year to year, of the company's income during the last ten years, and whether there is reason to expect any increase or decrease during the next 10 years, together with a statement of the reasons for such expectation.

RETURN F.—(2.) The commissioners will be obliged by your informing them whether there is reason to expect any permanent increase or decrease in value in any of the estates or properties of the company, and if so, to what extent, together with a statement for the reasons for such expectation.

F. (1.)—There will be no material change in the income of the Masons' Company until the leases of the property purchased by them in Stoke Newington fall in in the next century.

F. (2.)—The income has not varied materially for the last 10 years.

PART IV.—G.

RETURN G.—The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them—

1. What is the system of management of the company's estates and property?
2. In what way, and by whom, the several receipts and payments are taken and made, and under what control?
3. In what way the company's accounts are audited?
4. Whether the company's accounts are published, or are accessible to all or any, and which of the members of the company.

The company's property is managed by the master, wardens, and court of assistants, who at their courts decide from time to time on any application for leases, sales, purchases, change of investments. The rents of the company's house property are collected by the surveyor to the company, and are by him handed from time to time to the clerk to the company. The remaining income of the company is collected by the clerk on behalf of the renter warden. An account is made up annually, and is audited by the members of the court at the annual court held for that purpose. The accounts are after being audited annually entered in the company's account book, and are accessible to any member of the governing body.

PART IV.—H.

RETURN H.—A detailed statement of the income from all sources of the company during each of the preceding 10 years, a detailed statement of the company's expenditure during each of such 10 years, and a detailed statement of the assets and liabilities of the company at the end of each of the last 10 years.

The annual accounts for 10 years are copied here*; these and the return Part IV. B. answer this inquiry.

PART IV.—M.

General and Technical Education.

RETURN M.—A statement as to whether the company does anything to subsidize or encourage education, whether general or technical, and a return of the means (if any) so employed, and of the amount expended on such objects during each of the last preceding ten years.

Several discussions have taken place at the courts of the company for some years past with a view of doing something to promote technical education in the trade, but the resources of the company are so small in comparison with the magnitude of the trade, that no scheme has yet been suggested which the company has been able to carry out.

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* The company omitted to send any copies of their annual accounts.

PART V.—REFORM.

The Commissioners, being bound to report to Her Majesty "what measures (if any) are, in their "judgment, expedient and necessary for improving or altering the constitution of the companies, or the "appropriation or administration of the property or revenues thereof," respectfully invite the attention of the officers of the companies to this part of the commission.

The Commissioners will be very glad to receive and consider any suggestions respecting this part of the commission with which the officers of the companies may do the Commissioners the honour of favouring them.

The company have no suggestions to offer on this subject.

APPENDIX A.

The Company gave full information to the Municipal Commissioners appointed in 1834. They stated that their income was then about 300*l.* a year.

APPENDIX B.

City of London Livery Companies' Commission,
2, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W., 18th July 1882.

Sir,

Referring to the circular of the Commissioners dated the 15th of February last, I am directed to point out to the Court of the Worshipful Company of Masons that the returns with which they have favoured the Commission do not, as stated therein, contain the Company's accounts from 1870–1879. Apparently the mistake has arisen through inadvertence. The Commissioners will be very much obliged to you if you will kindly mention this to the Court at their next meeting.

I am, &c.
H. D. Warr, Secretary.

J. Hunter, Esq.,
Clerk to the Masons' Company.

9, New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C., 17th October 1882.

Sir,

Referring to your letter of the 18th July 1882, addressed to the Clerk to the Masons' Company, we have now the pleasure to send you a copy of that Company's accounts for the years 1870 to 1880.

I am, &c.
A. J. C. Gwatkin, Clerk.

The Secretary,
City of London Livery Companies' Commission,
2, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

Edward Bull, Esq., in Account with The Masons Company.

1870.		£	s.	d.
Aug. 5	Received balance due from Mr. Joseph Freeman the late renter warden, on account audited this day	262	3	3
Oct. 23	Received of Mr. Gyll half a year's interest at four and a half per cent. on security for 8,500*l.* due this day £191 5 0 Less income tax at 4*d.* 3 3 9	188	1	3
1871.				
Jan.	Received dividend on 600*l.* consols, less 3*s.* income tax	8	17	0
Feb. 24	Received of the Mercers' Company, proportion of Irish rents to Nov. 1870	174	19	1
April 23	Received of Mr. Gyll half a year's interest at 4½ per cent. on security for 8,500*l.* due this day 191 5 0 Less income tax, at 4*d.* 3 3 9	188	1	3
June 30	Received of Mr. Edward Bull for master's supper	4	0	0
,,	Received of Mr. G. Richard Wales for upper warden's supper	4	0	0
,,	Received of Mr. John Russell Freeman for renter warden's supper	4	0	0
,,	Received of Mr. Arthur John Baker for freedom by redemption	1	16	0
		£835	17	10

1870.		£	s.	d.
Aug. 5	Paid audit dinner for Court and livery at the "Castle Hotel" Richmond (paid Oct. 22)	44	13	6
,,	Paid the members of the Court for attendance	18	18	0
Sept. 14	Paid for 100*l.* consols in the names of Wilson Thomas Piper, William Piper, Alfred Gwilt, and Frederick Gwatkin, making the stock in their names 600*l.*	92	7	6
Oct. 6	Court dinner at the "City Terminus Hotel" (paid Oct. 19)	20	11	6
,,	Paid the members of the Court for attendance	18	18	0
,,	Paid the beadle one quarter's salary	3	0	0
,,	Paid 11 pensioners as noted in the minutes	27	10	0
Oct. 7	Paid Mr. West for original grant of arms to this Company under resolution of Oct. 6 instant	7	7	0
Oct. 8	Paid printing 500 Court notices	1	1	0
,,	Paid printing 200 dinner cards	0	17	0
Nov. 9	Paid the "City Terminus Hotel" Company for dinner for Court and livery (paid Nov. 14)	59	19	6
,,	Paid the members of Court for attendance	18	18	0
,,	Paid Mr. Forbes for music and vocalists	12	12	0
		£326	13	0

MASONS' COMPANY—*continued.*

1871.		£	s.	d.
	Carried forward	835	17	10
June 30	- Received of the same for livery and office of steward - -	15	0	0
July	- Received dividend on 600*l.* Consols, less 4*s.* 6*d.* income tax -	8	15	6
„ 30	- Received of Mr. Gwilt one year's rent of tenements in Mason's Court, Bishopsgate, to Lady Day 1871 - £ 40 0 0			
	For insurance repaid by the tenant - 1 15 0			
	On account of fines for visitors - - 12 10 0			
	54 5 0			
	Less— £ s. d.			
	Income-tax - 0 13 4			
	Insurance - 1 15 0			
	Commission and postages - 2 1 1			
	4 9 5			
		49	15	7
		£909	8	11

1870.		£	s.	d.
	Carried forward -	326	13	0
Dec. 5	Paid, through Mr. Robertson, subscription to the relief fund of H.M. ship "Captain" -	10	10	0
1871.				
Jan. 12	- Paid Court dinner at the "Albion" - - -	27	9	0
„	- Paid the members of the Court for attendance - -	16	16	0
„	- Paid the beadle one quarter's salary to Christmas 1870 -	3	0	0
„	- Paid 11 pensioners as noted on the minutes - - -	27	10	0
„	- Paid 11 pensioners a Christmas box of 1*l.* each - -	11	0	0
„ 18	- Paid donation to the poor-box at the Mansion House -	5	5	0
„	- Paid Mr. Forbes for music (12th January) - -	2	2	0
March 30	- Paid Court dinner at the "Albion" - - -	29	17	0
„	- Paid Mr. Forbes for music -	2	2	0
„	- Paid the beadle one quarter's salary to Lady Day 1871 -	3	0	0
„	- Paid the members of the Court for attendance - -	18	18	0
„	- Paid 11 pensioners as noted on the minutes - - -	27	10	0
May 1	- Paid beadle for the hire of two gowns on the occasion of the opening of the International Exhibition - - -	0	10	0
June 14	- Paid election dinner at Greenwich (paid 12th July) - -	37	11	0
„	- Paid the members of the Court for attendance - -	18	18	0
„ 29	- Paid Court dinner at the "Castle Hotel," Richmond (paid Aug.) - - -	30	5	0
„	- Paid the members of the Court for attendance - -	18	18	0
„	- Paid the beadle one quarter's salary to Midsummer - -	3	0	0
„	- Paid 11 pensioners as noted on the minutes - - -	27	10	0
July	- Paid the clerk 1 year's salary -	31	10	0
„	- Paid Messrs. Hunter, Gwatkin, and Hunter for preparing, returning, and supporting the Livery List for 1870 - -	5	5	0
Aug. 2	- Paid printing Livery List -	0	9	6
„	- Sundry porterage and postage -	1	15	10
„	- Stamps and stationery - -	0	15	0
		685	17	4
„ 4	- Balance in favor of the Company - - - -	223	11	7
		£909	8	11

JOHN RUSSELL FREEMAN, Esq., in Account with THE MASONS' COMPANY.

1871.		£	s.	d.
Aug. 4	- Received balance due from Mr. Edward Bull, the late renter warden, on account audited this day - - -	223	11	7
„	- Received of Mr. Henry Sarson for freedom by redemption -	1	16	0
„	- Received of the same for livery and office of steward - -	15	0	0
Oct. 23	- Received of Mr. Gyll half a year's interest at 4½ per cent. on security for 8,500*l.* due this day - £ 191 5 0			
	Less income tax. at 6*d.* - - 4 15 8			
		186	9	4
1872.				
Jan. 5	- Received dividend on 700*l.* Consols, less 5/3 income tax -	10	4	9
„ 12	- Received of the Mercer's Company proportion of Irish rents to Nov. 1871 - - -	199	3	6
Feb. 5	- Received of Captain John Heron Maxwell, R.N., for freedom by redemption - -	1	16	0
„	- Received of the same for livery and office of steward - -	15	0	0
		£653	1	2

1871.		£	s.	d.
Aug. 4	- Paid audit dinner for Court and Livery at the "Castle Hotel," Richmond (paid 12th Sept.) -	66	18	6
„	- Paid the members of the Court for attendance - -	18	18	0
„	- Paid Ede & Co. for the hire of a gown - - - -	0	5	0
Oct. 5	- Paid for 100*l.* Consols at 93 in the names of Wilson Thomas Piper, William Piper, Alfred Guilt, and Frederick Gwatkin, making the stock in their names 700*l.* - - -	93	5	0
„	- Paid for envelopes - -	0	2	6
„	- Paid Court dinner at the "Ship and Turtle" (paid 14th Nov. 1871) - - - -	41	10	0
„	- Paid the members of Court for attendance - - -	18	18	0
„	- Paid the beadle one quarter's salary - - - -	3	0	0
„	- Paid 11 pensioners, as noted on the minutes - - -	27	10	0
Nov. 9	- Paid Preedy for a new hat for beadle - - - -	2	5	0
„	- Paid Ede & Co. for a new gown	7	7	0
		£279	19	0

1872.		£	s.	d.
	Carried forward -	653	1	2
April 23	- Received of Mr. Gyll half a year's interest at 4½ per cent. on security for 8,500*l.* £ 191 5 0 Less income tax at 6*d.* - - 4 15 8	186	9	4
June 14	- Received of Mr. Frederick Gwatkin assistant's fine -	5	0	0
,,	- Received of Mr. John Greenwood assistant's fine - -	5	0	0
,,	- Received of Mr. Charles Frederick Evans for freedom by redemption - -	1	16	0
,,	- Received of the same for livery and office of steward - -	15	0	0
,, 27	- Received of Mr. George Richard Wales for master's supper -	4	0	0
,,	- Received of Mr. John Russell Freeman for upper warden's supper - - -	4	0	0
,,	- Received of Mr. Henry Robertson for renter warden's supper - - -	4	0	0
July 5	- Received dividend on 700*l.* Consols, less 3*s.* 6*d.* income tax - - - -	10	6	6
,, 31	- Received of Mr. Gwilt £ *s.* *d.* one year's rent of tenements in Mason's Court, Bishopsgate, to Lady Day 1872 - 40 0 0			
	For insurance repaid by the tenant - 1 15 0			
	On account of fines for visitors - - 12 10 0			
		54	5	0
	Less— £ *s.* *d.*			
	Income tax 0 15 10			
	Insurance 1 15 0			
	Music and vocalists, Aug. 4, Oct. 18, and Nov. 9 - 15 0 0			
	One dozen wine check books - 2 10 0			
	Commission, receipts, postages, &c. - 2 1 1			
	Repairs - 0 6 8			
		22	8	7
		31	16	5
		£920	9	5

1871.		£	s.	d.
	Carried forward -	279	19	0
Nov. 9	- Paid the City Terminus Hotel Company for dinner for Court and livery (paid 20th Nov. 1871)	57	19	0
,,	- Paid the members of the Court for attendance - -	14	14	0
,,	- Paid for the hire of a gown -	0	5	0
1872.				
Jan. 11	- Paid Court dinner at the "Albion" (paid 30th Jan. 1872) - - - -	20	7	0
,,	- Paid the members of the Court for attendance (fees declined)	0	0	0
,,	- Paid the beadle one quarter's salary - - - -	3	0	0
,,	- Paid 11 pensioners, as noted on the minutes - - -	27	10	0
,,	- Paid 11 pensioners a Christmas box of 1*l.* each - -	11	0	0
,,	- Paid Ede & Co. for the hire of a gown - - - -	0	5	0
Feb. 1	- Paid Court dinner (special) at the "Albion" (paid March 15, 1872) - - -	19	16	0
,,	- Paid the members of the Court for attendance - -	18	18	0
,,	- Paid for the hire of a gown -	0	5	0
March 28	Paid Court dinner at the "Albion" (paid 26th June, 1872) - - - -	22	15	6
,,	- Paid Mr. Forbes, for Music -	2	2	0
,,	- Paid the members of the Court for attendance - -	14	14	0
,,	- Paid the beadle one quarter's salary - - -	3	0	0
,,	- Paid 11 pensioners, as noted on the minutes - - -	27	10	0
May 4	- Paid for a bag to hold beadle's gown and hat, and to carry books to Court meetings -	1	17	0
,,	- Paid printing and binding 25 copies, grant of arms -	7	11	0
June 14	- Paid election dinner at the "Talbot Hotel," Richmond (paid 24th June) - -	26	0	6
,,	- Paid for the hire of a gown -	0	5	0
,,	- Paid the members of the Court for attendance - -	23	2	0
,, 27	- Paid Court dinner at the "Ship" (Greenwich) (paid 3rd July) -	29	9	0
,,	- Paid the members of the Court for attendance - -	23	2	0
,,	- Paid the beadle one quarter's salary - - - -	3	0	0
,,	- Paid 10 pensioners, as noted on the minutes - - -	25	0	0
,,	- Paid for the hire of a gown -	0	5	0
July 3rd	- Paid for 200 dinner cards -	0	15	0
,,	- Paid printing Livery List -	0	10	6
,,	- Paid the clerk one year's salary	31	10	0
,,	- Paid Messrs. Hunter, Gwatkin, and Hunter for preparing, returning, and supporting the Livery List for 1871 - -	5	5	0
,,	- Sundry porterage and postage	1	14	7
,,	- Stamps and stationery - -	0	15	0
		£704	1	1
Aug. 2	- Balance in favour of the Company - - - -	216	8	4
		£920	9	5

HENRY ROBERTSON, Esq., in Account with THE MASONS' COMPANY.

1872.		£	s.	d.
Aug. 2.	- Received balance due from Mr. John Russell Freeman, the late renter warden, on account audited this day - -	216	8	4
Oct. 23	- Received of Mr. Gyll £ *s.* *d.* half a year's interest at 4½ per cent. on 8,500*l.*, due this day - - 191 5 0 Less income tax at 4*d.* - - 3 3 9	188	1	3
Nov. 11	- Received of Mr. John Greenwood, for freedom by patrimony - - - -	1	16	0
		£406	5	7

1872.		£	s.	d.
Aug. 2	- Paid audit dinner for the Court and livery at the "Ship," Greenwich (paid 20th Sept.) - - -	62	0	0
,, 2	- Paid the members of the Court for attendance -	16	16	0
,, 2	- Paid Mr. Forbes for music -	4	4	0
,, 3	- Printing cards, showing dates of Court meetings - -	0	6	0
,, 7	- Paid for 100*l.* Consols at 92⅞ in the names of Wilson Thomas Piper, William Piper, Alfred Gwilt, and Frederick Gwatkin, making the stock in their names 800*l.* - - -	92	10	0
		£175	16	0

1872.		£	s.	d.
	Carried forward -	406	5	7
Nov. 11	- Received of Mr. John Greenwood, for livery, and office of steward - -	15	0	0
1873.				
Jan.	- Received dividend on 800*l.* Consols, less 4*s.* income tax -	1	16	0
Jan. 11	- Received of Mr. John Cressy Hall for freedom by redemption - - - -	1	16	0
,,	- Received of Mr. John Cressy Hall for livery and office of steward - - -	15	0	0
Feb. 6	- Received of the Mercers' Company proportion of Irish rents to November 1872 - -	199	16	8
April 23	- Received of Mr. Gyll £ *s.* *d.* half a year's interest on 8,500*l.* at the reduced rate of 4 per cent. due this day 174 0 0 Less income tax at 4*d.* - - 2 16 8	167	3	4
July	- Received of Mr. John Russell Freeman for master's supper	4	0	0
,,	- Received of Mr. Henry Robertson for upper warden's supper - - -	4	0	0
,,	- Received of Mr. Frederick Gwatkin for renter warden's supper - - -	4	0	0
,,	- Received dividend on 800*l.* Consols less 3*s.* income tax -	11	17	0
,, 23	- Received of Mr. Gwilt 1 year's rent of tenements in Mason's Court, Bishopsgate, to Lady Day 1873 - - 40 0 0			
,,	- Received for insurance £ *s.* *d.* repaid by tenants - 1 15 0			
,,	- Received on account of fines for visitors 16 0 0			
		57	15	0
	Less— £ *s.* *d.*			
	Income-tax 0 13 0			
	Insurance - 1 15 0			
	Cab - hire and man to Court with plate 0 3 6			
	Commission - 2 0 0			
	Receipt stamps and postages 0 1 7			
		4	13	1
		53	1	11
		£893	16	6

1872.		£	s.	d.
	Carried forward -	175	16	0
Oct. 3	- Paid Court dinner at the "City Terminus Hotel" (paid 8th November 1872) - -	20	5	0
,,	- Paid the members of the Court for attendance - -	23	2	0
,,	- Paid the beadle one quarter's money - - - -	3	0	0
,,	- Paid 10 pensioners as noted on the minutes at 2*l.* 10*s.* each -	25	0	0
,, 9	- Paid Mr. Philip Norris Page one quarter's pension under resolution of Court - -	3	15	0
Nov. 9	- Dinner for Court and livery at the "City Terminus Hotel" (paid 29th November) -	49	5	0
,,	- Paid the members of the Court for attendance - -	21	0	0
,,	- Paid Ede & Co. for the hire of a gown - - -	0	5	0
,,	- Paid Mr. Forbes for music and vocalists - - -	9	9	0
1873.				
Jan. 6	- Paid Mr. Price for armorial bearings - - -	10	10	0
,, 9	- Paid Court dinner at the "Ship and Turtle" (paid 18th Jan.)	29	3	0
,,	- Paid the beadle one quarter's salary - - -	3	0	0
,,	- Paid for the hire of a gown -	0	5	0
,, 9	- Paid the members of the Court for attendance - -	21	0	0
,,	- Paid 11 pensioners as noted on on the minutes - -	28	15	0
,,	- Paid 11 pensioners a Christmas-box of 1*l.* each - -	11	0	0
,, 11	- Paid donation to the Guildhall poor-box as directed by the Court - - - -	5	5	0
,,	- Paid donation to the Mansion House poor-box - -	5	5	0
,,	- Paid donation to the Philanthropic Society - -	5	5	0
,, 13	- Paid 11 pensioners a new year's gift of 1*l.* each as directed by the Court - - - -	11	0	0
,,	- Paid 11 pensioners for coach hire on a second summons -	0	5	0
Feb. 12	- Paid Mr. Duncombe for new plate box and engraving -	4	15	0
March 27	Paid Court dinner at the "London Tavern" (paid 6th May) -	26	4	6
,,	- Paid the members of Court for attendance - - -	23	2	0
,,	- Paid the beadle one quarter's salary - - - -	3	0	0
,,	- Paid for the hire of a gown -	0	5	0
,,	- Paid 11 pensioners as noted on the minutes - - -	28	15	0
June 14	- Paid Court dinner at the "Ship" (Greenwich) (paid 20th June)	38	8	0
,,	- Paid the members of Court for attendance - - -	18	18	0
,, 19	- Paid subscriptions to Mansion House Fund for Hospital Sunday - - - -	5	5	0
,, 26	- Paid dinner for Court and livery at the "Ship" (Greenwich); paid 1st July 1873 -	58	12	6
,,	- Paid Mr. Forbes for music -	4	4	0
,,	- Paid the members of Court for attendance - - -	14	14	0
,,	- Paid the beadle one quarter's salary - - - -	3	0	0
,,	- Paid the beadle for cab hire -	0	7	6
,,	- Paid 11 pensioners as noted on the minutes - - -	28	15	0
,,	- Paid for large envelopes, 3*s.* 9*d.* and 4*s.* 6*d.* - - -	0	8	3
July 7	- Paid printing certificates -	0	5	6
,,	- Paid Hepburn repairing iron safe	0	18	6
,,	- Paid the clerk one year's salary	31	10	0
,,	- Paid Messrs. Hunter, Gwatkin, & Co. for preparing, returning, and supporting Livery List for 1872 - - -	5	5	0
,,	- Sundry porterage and postage -	1	4	5
,,	- Stamps and stationery - -	0	15	0
		760	2	2
	Balance in favor of the Company - - -	133	14	4
		£893	16	6

FREDERICK GWATKIN Esq., and SIR JOHN HAWKSHAW in Account with THE MASONS' COMPANY.

1873.		£	s.	d.
Aug. 1	Received balance due from Mr. Henry Robertson the late renter warden on account audited this day	133	14	4
Oct. 3	Received of Mr. Edward Conder for assistant's fine	5	0	0
,, 23	Received of Mr. Gyll half a year's interest at 4*l.* per cent. on 8,500*l.* due this day £170 0 0			
	Less income tax at 3*d.* 2 2 6			
		167	17	6
1874.				
Jan	Received dividend on 800*l.* Consols, less 3*s.* income tax	11	17	0
Feb. 11	Received of the Mercers Company, proportion of Irish rents to Nov. 1873	186	15	5
Mar. 26	Received of Sir John Hawkshaw for renter warden's supper elected on the death of Mr. Gwatkin	4	0	0
	£ s. d.			
April 23	Received of Mr. Gyll half a year's interest at 4 per cent. on 8,500*l.* due this day £170 0 0			
	Less income tax- 2 2 6			
		167	17	6
June 16	Received of Mr. Charles Henry Storey for assistant's fine	5	0	0
,, 25	Received of Mr. Henry Robertson for master's supper	4	0	0
,,	Received of Sir John Hawkshaw for upper warden's supper	4	0	0
,,	Received of Mr. John Greenwood for renter warden's supper	4	0	0
,, 25	Received of Mr. Edward Stidolph for freedom by redemption	1	16	0
,,	Received of Mr. Edward Stidolph for livery and office of steward	15	0	0
July	Received dividend on 800*l.* Consols, less 2*s.* income-tax	11	18	0
,, 27	Received Mr. Gwilt £ s. d.			
	1 year's rent of tenements in Mason's Court, Bishopsgate, to Lady Day 1874 40 0 0			
	For insurance repaid by tenants 1 15 0			
	Received on account of fines for visitors 36 0 0			
		77	15	0
	Less— £ s. d.			
	Income-tax 0 13 4			
	Insurance 1 15 0			
	Cab-hire 0 3 6			
	Commission 2 0 0			
	Receipt stamps and postages 0 1 9			
		4	13	7
		73	1	5
		£795	17	2

1873.		£	s.	d.
Aug. 1	Paid audit dinner for the Court and livery at the "Castle Hotel," Richmond (paid 25th Aug.)	80	0	0
,,	Paid the members of the Court for attendance	18	18	0
,,	Paid Mr. Forbes for music	4	4	0
,,	Paid beadle for the hire of a gown	0	5	0
,,	Paid Dutch for tin case to hold silver cup	0	15	6
,, 15	Paid Palmer printing dinner cards and Livery List	1	12	0
Oct. 2	Paid Court dinner at the "Albion" (paid 22nd Oct. 1873)	36	1	6
,,	Paid the members of the Court for attendance	18	18	0
,,	Paid the beadle one quarter's salary	3	0	0
,,	£ s. d.			
	Paid 11 pensioners as noted on the minutes, viz., 10 women at 2*l.* 10*s.* each 25 0 0			
	One man at 3 15 0			
		28	15	0
,, 8	Paid Gleeson for new gold badge for the master	27	10	0
Nov. 10	Paid dinner bill for Court and livery	89	7	6
,,	Paid the members of the Court for attendance	23	2	0
,,	Paid Mr. Forbes for music and vocalists	10	10	0
1874.				
Jan. 8	Paid Court dinner at the "Ship and Turtle" (paid 15th Jan.)	44	15	0
,,	Paid beadle one quarter's salary	3	0	0
,,	Paid the members of the Court for attendance	21	0	0
,, 8	Paid 11 pensioners as noted on the minutes	28	15	0
,,	Paid 11 pensioners a Christmas-box of 1*l.* each	11	0	0
,,	Paid 11 pensioners a new year's gift of 1*l.* each	11	0	0
,, 9	Paid donation to the Guildhall poor-box	5	5	0
,,	Paid donation to the Mansion House poor-box	5	5	0
,,	Paid donation to the Philanthropic Society	5	5	0
Feb. 26	Paid Messrs. Steer & Co., commission on transfer of 800*l.* Consols into the names of William Piper, Alfred Gwilt, Edward Conder, and John Hunter, Esquires	1	1	6
March 26	Paid Court dinner at the "London Tavern" (paid 14th April)	34	18	6
,,	Paid the members of the Court for attendance	23	2	0
,,	Paid 9 pensioners as noted on the minutes	23	15	0
,,	Paid the beadle one quarter's salary	3	0	0
June 15	Paid election dinner at the "Ship," Greenwich (paid 19th June)	47	10	6
,,	Paid the members of the Court for attendance	23	2	0
,,	Paid the beadle for the hire of a gown	0	5	0
,, 20	Paid Palmer, printing dinner cards and letters	1	16	0
,, 24	Paid Coombes for framing testimonial to Mr. Wales	1	4	0
,,	Paid for engrossing the same	0	17	6
,, 25	Paid dinner bill for Court and Livery at the "Ship," Greenwich	54	19	0
,,	Paid the members of the Court for attendance	21	0	0
,,	Paid 9 pensioners as before	23	15	0
,, 26	Paid P. C. Dixon, a new pensioner under resolution of Court	3	15	0
		£742	4	6

MASONS' COMPANY—*continued.*

1874.		£	s.	d.
	Carried forward -	795	17	2

1874.		£	s.	d.
	Carried forward -	742	4	6
June 26	- Paid the beadle one quarter's salary - - -	3	0	0
,,	- Paid subscription to Mansion House Fund for Hospital Sunday - - -	5	5	0
,,	- Paid printing Livery List (next account) - - -		—	
July	- Paid the clerk one year's salary	31	10	0
,,	- Paid Messrs. Hunter, Gwatkin, and Co. for preparing, returning, and supporting Livery List for 1873 - -	5	5	0
,,	- Paid sundry porterage, postages, and petty disbursements -	2	13	1
,,	- Paid the beadle, cab hire -	0	14	6
,,	- Paid stamps and stationery -	0	15	0
		791	7	1
Aug. 7	- Balance in favour of the Company - - - -	4	10	1
		£795	17	2

JOHN GREENWOOD, Esq., in Account with THE MASONS' COMPANY.

1874		£	s.	d.
Aug. 7	- Received balance due from Sir John Hawkshaw, the late renter warden, on account audited this day - -	4	10	1
Oct. 23	- Received of Mr. Gyll £ s. d. half a year's interest, at 4 per cent., on 8,500*l.* due this day - - 170 0 0 Less income tax 1 8 4	168	11	8
1875.				
Jan.	- Received dividend on 800*l.* Consols, less 2*s.* income tax -	11	18	0
,, 18	- Received of the Mercers' Company proportion of Irish rents to Nov. 1874 - - -	206	16	11
March 31	Received, the Honorable Gerald Talbot, for freedom by redemption - - -	1	16	0
,,	- Received of ditto for livery and office of steward - -	15	0	0
April 23	- Received of Mr. Gyll £ s. d. half a year's interest, at 4 per cent., on 8,500*l.* - - 170 0 0 Less income tax 1 8 4	168	11	8
June 30	- Received of Mr. Gwilt 1 year's rents of tenements in Mason's Court, Bishopsgate, to Lady Day 1875 - 40 0 0 For insurance repaid by tenants - - 1 15 0 On account of fines for visitors - - 10 10 0	52	5	0
	Less :— £ s. d. Income tax 0 13 4 Insurance - 1 15 0 Music and vocalists 7th Aug. and 9th Nov. - 15 7 6 Surveyor's business - 8 8 0 Expenses out of pocket - 0 15 9 Commission on the collection - 2 0 0 Stamps, &c. - 0 1 8	29	1	3
		23	3	9
		£600	8	1

1874.		£	s.	d.
Aug. 7	- Paid audit dinner for the Court and livery at the "Star and Garter," Richmond (paid 21st August) - - -	107	13	0
,,	- Paid the members of the Court for attendance - -	23	2	0
,, 21	- Paid Palmer printing Livery List and small cards - -	0	19	0
Oct. 1	- Paid Court dinner at the "Albion" (paid 13th Nov.)	51	19	6
,,	- Paid the members of the Court for attendance - -	25	4	0
,,	- Paid the beadle one quarter's salary - - - -	3	0	0
,,	- Paid 10 pensioners as noted on the minutes, viz. :— Eight women at £ s. d. 2*l.* 10*s.* - - 20 0 0 Two men at 3*l.* 15*s.* - - 7 10 0	27	10	0
Nov. 9	- Paid dinner bill to the London Tavern Company for Court and livery -	81	18	0
,,	- Paid the members of the Court for attendance - -	12	12	0
1875.				
Jan. 7	- Paid the London Tavern Company for Court dinner -	25	17	0
,,	- Paid the members of the Court for attendance - -	9	9	0
,,	- Paid the beadle one quarter's salary - - - -	3	0	0
,, 8	- Paid 10 pensioners as noted on the minutes - - -	27	10	0
,,	- Paid 10 pensioners a Christmas box of 1*l.* each - -	10	0	0
,,	- Paid 10 pensioners a new year's gift of 1*l.* each -	10	0	0
April 1	- Paid Court dinner at the "Star and Garter," Richmond (paid 23rd June) - - -	31	8	6
,,	- Paid the members of the Court for attendance - -	9	9	0
,,	- Paid the beadle one quarter's salary - - - -	3	0	0
,,	- Paid 10 pensioners as noted on the minutes - - -	27	10	0
,,	- Paid beadle for the hire of a gown - - - -	0	5	0
June 5	- Paid Brinsmead for hire of piano on the 24th June 1874 -	1	11	6
,, 14	- Paid election dinner for the Court at the "Star and Garter" (paid 23rd June) -	32	14	6
,,	- Paid the members of the Court for attendance - -	10	10	0
July 1st	- Paid dinner bill for Court and livery at the "Ship," Greenwich (paid 24th July) -	48	9	6
		£584	11	6

1875.		£	s.	d.
	Carried forward -	600	8	1
July 1	- Received of Sir John Hawkshaw for master's supper - -	4	0	0
,,	- Received of Mr. John Greenwood for upper warden's supper - - -	4	0	0
,,	- Received of Mr. Edward Conder for renter warden's supper -	4	0	0
,,	- Received of Mr. Russell Selby Freeman for freedom by redemption - - -	1	16	0
,,	- Received of Mr. Russell Selby Freeman for livery and office of steward - - -	15	0	0
,, 5	- Received dividend on 800*l.* Consols, less 2*s.* income tax -	11	18	0
Sept. 30	- Balance due to the renter warden - - -	31	18	7
		£673	0	8

1875		£	s.	d.
	Carried forward -	584	11	6
July 1	- Paid the members of the Court for attendance - -	11	11	0
,,	- Paid the beadle one quarter's salary - - -	3	0	0
,,	- Paid 10 pensioners as noted on the minutes - - -	27	10	0
,,	- Paid the beadle for the hire of a gown - - - -	0	5	0
,,	- Paid Hagon for music and vocalists - - -	5	10	0
,,	- Paid wine, butler, and railway fare - - - -	0	11	6
,,	- Paid the beadle sundry cab hire and railway fares throughout the year 6*s.* 6*d.*, 9*s.* 6*d.*, and 10*s.* 6*d.* - - -	1	6	6
,,	- Paid the clerk one years' salary	31	10	0
,,	- Paid Messrs. Hunter Gwatkin and Hunter for preparing, returning, and supporting, Livery List for 1874 - -	5	5	0
,,	- Paid sundry porterage, postages, P.O. orders, and petty disbursements - -	1	5	2
,,	- Paid stamps and stationery -	0	15	0
		£673	0	8

EDWARD CONDER, Esq., in Account with THE MASONS' COMPANY.

1875.		£	s.	d.
Sept. 30	- Received of Mr. Charles Percival Shadbolt for freedom by redemption - - -	1	16	0
,,	- Received of do. for livery and office of steward - -	15	0	0
	£ s. d.			
Oct. 23	- Received of Mr. Gyll half a year's interest at 4*l.* per cent. on 8,500*l.* due this day - - 170 0 0			
,,	- Less income tax at 2*d.* - - - 1 8 4			
		168	11	8
1876.				
Jan	- Received dividend on 800*l.* Consols, less 2*s.* income tax -	11	18	0
,, 17	- Received of the Mercers' Company proportion of Irish rents to November 1875 - -	172	18	8
	£ s. d.			
April 23	- Received of Mr. Gyll half a year's interest at 4 per cent. on 8,500*l.* due this day 170 0 0			
	Less income tax - 1 8 4			
		168	11	8
June 29	- Received of Mr. John Greenwood for master's supper -	4	0	0
,,	- Received of Mr. Edward Conder for upper warden's supper -	4	0	0
,,	- Received of Mr. Charles Henry Storey for renter warden's supper - - -	4	0	0
July	- Received dividend on 800*l.* Consols, less 3*s.* income tax -	11	17	0
Sept. 1	- Received of Mr. Gwilt £ s. d. one year's rents of tenements in Masons' Court, Bishopsgate, to Lady Day 1876 - 40 0 0			
	For insurance repaid by tenants - - 1 15 0			
	On account of fines for visitors - - 6 0 0			
		47	15	0
	Less— £ s. d.			
	Income tax 0 13 4			
	Insurance - 1 15 0			
	Cab hire & postage re Miss Richards' pension - 0 3 8			
		£562	13	0

1875.		£	s.	d.
Sept. 30	- Balance due from John Greenwood, Esq., the late renter warden, on account audited this day - -	31	18	7
,,	- Paid Court dinner at the "City Terminus Hotel" (paid 19th Oct.) - - - -	19	16	3
,,	- Paid the members of the Court for attendance - -	11	11	0
,,	- Paid pensioners as £ s. d. noted on the minutes, viz.:			
	7 men at 2*l.* 10*s.* - 17 10 0			
	2 men at 3*l.* 15*s.* - 7 10 0			
		25	0	0
,,	- Paid the beadle one quarter's salary - - - -	3	0	0
,,	- Paid the beadle for the hire of a gown - - - -	0	5	0
,, 25	- Paid Palmer printing Livery List and cards - -	1	1	0
Nov. 9	- Paid the London Tavern Company for Court and livery dinner (paid 13th Dec.) -	61	8	6
,,	- Paid Hagon for music and vocalists - - -	7	12	0
,,	- Paid the members of the Court for attendance - -	10	10	0
1876.				
Jan. 13	- Paid Court dinner at the "London Tavern" - -	28	13	0
,,	- Paid the members of the Court for attendance - -	11	11	0
,,	- Paid the beadle one quarter's salary - - - -	3	0	0
,,	- Paid pensioners as noted on the minutes: £ s. d.			
	8 women at 2*l.* 10*s.* 20 0 0			
	2 men at 3*l.* 15*s.* - 7 10 0			
		27	10	0
,,	- Paid the 10 pensioners a Christmas box of 1*l.* each - -	10	0	0
,,	- Paid the 10 pensioners a new year's gift of 1*l.* each - -	10	0	0
,,	- Paid the beadle for the hire of a gown - - - -	0	5	0
Mar. 30	- Paid Court dinner at £ s. d. the "Ship and Turtle" - - 32 12 0			
	Deduct so much returned for an overcharge - 0 7 0			
		32	5	0
		£295	6	4

1876.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Carried forward -			562 13 0
	Stationery			
	postage			
	receipt			
	stamps -	0 1 2		
	Commission on the collection -	2 0 0		
			4 13 2	
				43 1 10
				£605 14 10

1876.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Carried forward -		295 6 4
Mar. 30	- Paid the members of the Court for attendance - -		9 9 0
,,	- Paid 10 pensioners as noted on the minutes—		
		£ s. d.	
	8 women, at 2*l.* 10*s.*	20 0 0	
	2 men, at 3*l.* 15*s.* -	7 10 0	
			27 10 0
,,	- Paid the pensioners for expenses in making a personal attendance - - - -		0 11 0
,,	- Paid the beadle one quarter's salary - - - -		3 0 0
June 15	- Paid Court dinner at the "Ship," Greenwich - -		24 7 0
,,	- Paid the members of the Court for attendance - -		10 10 0
,, 29	- Dinner bill for the Court and livery at the "Ship," Greenwich - - -		53 19 6
,,	- Paid Hagon for music and vocalists - - -		5 10 0
,,	- Paid the members of the Court for attendance - -		9 9 0
,,	- Paid the beadle one quarter's salary - - - -		3 0 0
,,	- Paid 10 pensioners as noted on the minutes, viz. :—		
		£ s. d.	
	8 women, at 2*l.* 10*s.*	20 0 0	
	2 men, at 3*l.* 15*s.* -	7 10 0	
			27 10 0
,,	- Paid wine butler 10*s.* 6*d.* and head waiter 5*s.* - -		0 15 6
,,	- Paid the beadle sundry cab hire & railway fares throughout the year, 2*s.*, 2*s.* 6*d.*, 2*s.*, and 6*s.* 6*d.*		0 13 0
,,	- Paid the clerk one year's salary		31 10 0
,,	- Paid Messrs. Hunters, Gwatkin, and Co., for preparing, returning, and supporting the Livery List for 1875 - -		5 5 0
,,	- Paid sundry porterage, postages, P.O. orders, and petty disbursements - -		1 8 5
,,	- Paid stamps and stationery -		0 15 0
			510 8 9
Sept. 30	- Balance in hand -		95 6 1
			£605 14 10

WILLIAM PIPER, Esq., in Account with THE MASONS' COMPANY.

1875.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Oct. 5	- Balance in the hands of the late renter warden, as per account audited this day -			95 6 1
		£ s. d.		
,, 23	- Received of Mr. Gyll half a year's interest at 4 per cent. on 8,500*l.* due this day -	170 0 0		
	Less income tax at 3*d.* - -	2 2 6		
			167 17 6	
1877.				
Jan.	- Received dividend on 800*l.* Consols, less 3*s.* income tax -			11 17 0
,, 15	- Received of the Mercers' Company, proportion of Irish rents to 1st Nov. 1876 - -			121 9 8
		£ s. d.		
April 23	- Received of Mr. Gyll half a year's interest at 4*l.* per cent. on 8,500*l.* due this day - -	170 0 0		
,,	- Less income tax -	2 2 6		
			167 17 6	
June 28	- Received of Mr. Edward Conder for master's supper - -			4 0 0
,,	- Received of Mr. William Piper for upper warden's supper -			4 0 0
,,	- Received of Mr. Gwilt for renter warden's supper -			4 0 0
,,	- Received of Mr. John Hunter for freedom by redemption -			1 16 0
				£578 3 9

1876.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Oct.	- Paid Palmer printing dinner cards and Livery Lists (paid 28th September 1876) -		1 14 0
,, 5	- Paid Court dinner at the "Albion" (paid 19th October)		2 0 0
,,	- Paid the members of the Court for attendance - -		10 10 0
,,	- Paid pensioners as noted on the minutes, viz. ;		
		£ s. d.	
	8 women at 2*l.* 10*s.* each - -	20 0 0	
	2 men at 3*l.* 15*s.* each - -	7 10 0	
			27 10 0
,,	- Paid the beadle one quarter's salary - - - -		3 0 0
,, 9	- Paid contribution to the City Guilds Association - -		5 5 0
Nov. 7	- Paid Mr. Tosen for new case for master's badge - -		0 10 6
,, 9	- Paid dinner bill for the Court and livery at the Guildhall Coffee House - - -		48 5 0
,,	- Paid the members of the Court for attendance - -		18 18 0
,,	- Paid Mr. Jopp for music and vocalists - - -		10 10 0
1877.			
Jan. 11	- Paid Court dinner at the "Albion" - - -		7 11 0
,,	- Paid the members of Court for attendance - -		21 0 0
			£196 13 6

1877.		£	s.	d.
	Carried forward	578	3	9
June 28	- Received of Mr. John Hunter for livery and office of steward - - -	15	0	0
July	- Received dividend on 800*l.* Consols, less 3*s.* income tax -	11	17	0
„	- Received of Mr. Gwilt one year's rents of tenements in Mason's Court, Bishopsgate, to Lady Day 1877 - £40 0 0			
	For insurance repaid by the tenants - 1 15 0			
	On account of fines for visitors - - 10 0 0			
	£51 15 0			
	Less—			
	Income tax 0 10 0			
	Insurance 1 15 0			
	Postages and receipt stamps - 0 3 3			
	Commission on the collection - 2 0 0			
	4 8 3			
		47	6	9
		£652	7	6

1877.		£	s.	d.
	Carried forward	196	13	6
Jan. 11	- Paid the beadle one quarter's salary - - -	3	0	0
„	- Paid pensioners as noted on the minutes, viz. :— £ s. d.			
	8 women at 2*l.* 10*s.* each - - 20 0 0			
	2 men at 3*l.* 15*s.* each 7 10 0			
		27	10	0
„	- Paid the 10 pensioners a Christmas box of 1*l.* each - -	10	0	0
„	- Paid the 10 pensioners a new year's gift of 1*l.* each -	10	0	0
„ 13	- Paid Mrs. Robertson first quarter's allowance at 25*l.* per annum under resolution of the Court - - - -	6	5	0
March 29	Paid Court dinner at the "Albion" (paid 28th April) -	21	18	6
„	- Paid the members of the Court for attendance - -	16	16	0
„	- Paid the beadle one quarter's salary - - - -	3	0	0
„	- Paid pensioners as noted on the minutes, viz. :			
	8 women at £ s. d. 2*l.* 10*s.* each 20 0 0			
	Mrs. Robertson, 1 quarter - 6 5 0			
	2 men, at 3*l.* 15*s.* each - - 7 10 0			
		33	15	0
June 14	- Paid Court dinner at the "Ship," Greenwich - -	29	10	6
„	- Paid the members of the Court for attendance - -	16	16	0
„ 28	- Paid dinner bill for the Court and Livery at the "Castle Hotel," Richmond (paid 17th July) - - - -	52	1	0
„	- Paid the members of the Court for attendance - -	16	16	0
„	- Paid the beadle 1 quarter's salary - - - -	3	0	0
„	- Paid pensioners as noted on the minutes, viz. :—			
	8 women at 2*l.* 10*s* each - - £20 0 0			
	Mrs. Robertson - 6 5 0			
	2 men at 3*l.* 15*s.* - 7 10 0			
		33	15	0
„	- Paid the beadle sundry cab-hire and railway fares, 7*s.* 6*d.* and 6*s.* - - - - -	0	13	6
August	- Paid the clerk 1 year's salary -	31	10	0
„	- Paid to Messrs. Hunters, Gwatkin, & Co., for preparing, returning, and supporting the Livery List for 1876 - - - -	5	5	0
„	- Paid sundry porterage, postages, P.O. orders, and petty disbursements - - -	1	10	0
	Stamps and stationery - -	0	15	6
		520	10	0
Oct.	- Balance in hand - -	131	17	6
		£652	7	6

ALFRED GWILT, Esq., in Account with THE MASONS' COMPANY.

1877.		£	s.	d.
Oct. 4	- Balance in the hands of the late renter warden, as per account audited this day - -	131	17	6
„ 23	- Received of Mr. Gyll £ s. d. half a year's interest at 4*l.* per cent. on 8,500*l.* due this day - - 170 0 0			
	Less income-tax at 3*d.* - - 2 2 6			
		167	17	6
1878.				
Jan.	- Received dividend on 800*l.* Consols, less 3*s.* income-tax -	11	17	0
		£311	12	0

1877.		£	s.	d.
Oct. 4	- Paid Court dinner at the "Albion" - - -	29	5	3
„	- Paid the members of the Court for attendance - -	18	18	0
„	- Paid pensioners, as noted on the minutes, viz. :—			
	8 women, at £ s. d. 2*l.* 10*s.* each - 20 0 0			
	2 men at 3*l.* 15*s.* 7 10 0			
	Mrs. Robertson - 6 5 0			
		33	15	0
„	- Paid the beadle one quarter's salary - - -	3	0	0
		£84	18	3

MASONS' COMPANY—*continued.*

1878.		£	s.	d.
	Carried forward		311	12 0
Jan. 16	Received of the Mercers' Company proportion of Irish rents to 1st November 1877		128	10 2
,,	Received of Mr. Arthur John Baker for assistant's fine		5	0 0
April 23	Received of Mr. Gyll half a year's interest, at 4 per cent., on 8,500*l.* due this day	£ s. d. 170 0 0		
	Less income tax	2 2 6		
			167	17 6
June 29	Received of Mr. William Piper for master's supper		4	0 0
,,	Received of Mr. H. H. Burnell for renter warden's supper		4	0 0
,,	Received of Mr. Gwilt for upper warden's supper		4	0 0
July	Received dividend on 800*l.* Consols, less 5*s.* income tax		11	15 0
Sept. 20	Received of Mr. Gwilt one year's rent of tenements in Mason's Court, Bishopsgate, to Lady Day, 1878	£ s. d. 40 0 0		
	For insurance repaid by the tenants	1 15 0		
	On account of fines for visitors	8 0 0		
		49 15 0		
	Less—	£ s. d.		
	Income tax	0 10 0		
	Insurance	1 15 0		
	Postages, &c.	0 2 6		
	Commission on the collection	2 0 0		
		4 7 5		
			45	7 7
			£682	2 3

1877.		£	s.	d.
	Carried forward		84	18 3
Nov. 9	Paid dinner bill for Court and Livery at the "Cannon Street Hotel"		58	0 9
,,	Paid the members of the Court for attendance		16	16 0
,, 23	Paid Walker for music and vocalists		10	10 0
1878.				
Jan. 10	Paid Court dinner at the "Albion"		19	0 0
,,	Paid the members of the Court for attendance		12	12 0
,,	Paid pensioners, as noted on the minutes, viz.:—			
	8 women, at £ s. d. 2*l.* 10*s.* each	20 0 0		
	2 men at 3*l.* 15*s.* each	7 10 0		
	Mrs. Robertson	6 5 0		
			33	15 0
,,	Paid 11 pensioners a Christmas box of 1*l.* each		11	0 0
,,	Paid the beadle one quarter's salary		3	0 0
,,	Paid the Misses Smith (daughters of the late C. W. Smith, once a member of the company) a donation under resolution of the Court		10	0 0
Feb. 7	Paid Court dinner at the "Inns of Court Hotel," on Special Court		6	18 2
,,	Paid members of the Court for attendance		16	16 0
,, 25	Paid Palmer, printing Livery lists (1877) and dinner cards		2	16 6
Mar. 27	Paid Court dinner at the "Albion"		20	2 3
,,	Paid members of the Court for attendance		18	18 0
,, 27	Paid pensioners, as mentioned on the minutes, viz.:—			
	7 women pensioners at 2*l.* 10*s.* each	£ s. d. 17 10 0		
	2 men pensioners at 3*l.* 15*s.* each	7 10 0		
	Mrs. Robertson	6 5 0		
			31	5 0
,,	Paid the representatives of the pensioner H. J. Wilford, who died during the quarter, the pension to which he would have been entitled at this date		2	10 0
,,	Paid the beadle one quarter's salary		3	0 0
,, 29	Paid Mr. C. H. Storey, formerly a member of the Court, a quarter's pension at 20*l.* per annum, under resolution of the Court		5	0 0
June 14	Paid dinner bill for members of the Court and their ladies at the "Castle Hotel," Richmond		28	19 6
,,	Paid members of the Court for attendance		18	18 0
,, 27	Paid dinner bill for Court and Livery at the "Ship Hotel," Greenwich		46	5 6
,,	Paid members of the Court for attendance		16	16 0
,,	Paid pensioners as noted on the minutes, viz.:—			
	7 women at 2*l.* 10*s.* each	£17 10 0		
	2 men at 3*l.* 15*s.* each	7 10 0		
	Mrs. Robertson	6 5 0		
	Mr. Storey	5 0 0		
			36	5 0
,,	Paid the beadle one quarter's salary		3	0 0
,,	Paid the beadle for cab hire and railway fares		0	11 0
Aug.	Paid the clerk one year's salary		31	10 0
,,	Paid Messrs. Hunters, Gwatkin, & Co., for preparing, returning, and supporting the Livery List for 1877		5	5 0
			£554	7 11

MASONS' COMPANY—*continued.*

1878.		£	s.	d.
	Carried forward -	682	2	3
		£682	2	3

1878.		£	s.	d.
	Carried forward -	554	7	11
Aug.	- Paid sundry porterage, postages, post office orders, and petty disbursements - -	1	4	6
,,	- Paid stamps and stationery -	0	15	0
		556	7	5
Oct.	- Balance in hand - -	125	14	10
		£682	2	3

H. H. BURNELL, ESQ., in Account with THE MASONS' COMPANY.

1878.		£	s.	d.
Oct. 3	- Balance in the hands of the late renter warden, as per account audited this day - -	125	14	10
,,	- Received of the Hon. Gerald Talbot, for assistant's fine -	5	0	0
,, 23	- Received of Major Gyll £ s. d. half a year's interest at 4 per cent. on 8,500*l.* due this day - - 170 0 0 Less income-tax at 5*d.* - - 3 10 10	166	9	2
1879.				
Jan.	- Received dividend on 800*l.* Consols, less 5*s.* income-tax -	11	15	0
,, 22	- Received of the Mercers' Company proportion of Irish rents to 1st November 1878 -	136	11	0
Feb. 17	- Received of Major Gyll on account of 8,500*l.* due on security, leaving 4,700*l.* thereon - - -	3,800	0	0
,,	- Received of Major Gyll interest at 4 per cent. on 8,500*l.* from 23rd October to date, less 2*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.* income-tax -	106	14	3
,, 24	- Received proportion of ground rents from the Stoke Newington property, from 2nd December (the date of purchase) to Christmas 1878, less 4*s.* 2*d.* tax - - -	9	18	5
April 23	- Received of Major Gyll interest at 4 per cent. on 4,700*l.* from 17th February to date, less 14*s.* income tax - -	32	15	7
June 18	- Received of Mr. Gwilt for master's supper - -	4	0	0
,,	- Received of Mr. Baker for renter warden's supper -	4	0	0
,,	- Received of Mr. H. H. Burnell for upper warden's supper -	4	0	0
July	- Received dividend on 800*l.* Consols, less 5*s.* income tax -	11	15	0
Sept. 30	- Received of Mr. Gwilt £ s. d. one year's rents of sundry tenements in Mason's Court, Bishopsgate, to Lady Day 1879 - 40 0 0 For insurance repaid by the tenants - 1 15 0 On account of fines for visitors - - 5 0 0	46	15	0
	Less £ s. d. Property tax 1 3 4 Insurance paid - 1 15 0 Expenses and petty disbursements - 1 4 0 Postages and stamps - 0 2 8 Commission on 40*l.* - 2 0 0	6	5	0
		40	10	0
,,	Received of Mr. Gwilt on account of the Stoke Newington ground rents - -	4	13	0
		£4,463	16	3

1878.		£	s.	d.
Oct. 3	- Paid Court dinner at the "Albion" - - -	23	17	6
,,	- Paid the members of the Court for attendance - -	18	18	0
,,	- Paid pensioners as noted on the minutes, viz. :— £ s. d. 7 women at 2*l.* 10*s.* each - - 17 10 0 2 men at 3*l.* 15*s.* - 7 10 0 Mrs. Robertson - 6 5 0 Mrs. Storey - 5 0 0	36	5	0
,,	- Paid the beadle one quarter's salary - - - -	3	0	0
Nov. 9	- Paid dinner bill for Court and livery at the "Cannon Street Hotel" - - -	42	3	3
,,	- Paid Walker for music and vocalists - - -	11	11	0
,,	- Paid the members of Court for attendance - - -	18	18	0
,, 11	- Paid Palmer printing cards and Livery List - - -	2	8	6
1879.				
Jan. 9	- Paid Court dinner at the "Albion" - - -	23	12	6
,,	- Paid members of Court for attendance - - -	18	18	0
,,	- Paid the beadle one quarter's salary - - -	3	0	0
,,	- Paid pensioners as noted on the minutes, viz. :— £ s. d. 7 women at 2*l.* 10s. each - - 17 10 0 1 man at 3*l.* 15*s.* - 3 15 0 Mrs. Robertson - 6 5 0 Mrs. Storey - 5 0 0	32	10	0
,,	- Paid the 10 pensioners a Christmas box of 1*l.* each - -	10	0	0
,,	- Paid Mr. Dixon's representatives the pension to which he would have been entitled had he lived until Christmas 1878 -	3	15	0
,,	- Paid for a tin box for beadle's use	0	14	0
Feb. 24	- Paid for ground rents in Kearsley Street, Stoke Newington, Nos. 2 and 32, yielding a gross rental of 94*l.* 8*s.*, and for ditto in Kynaston Street, Nos. 44 and 62, yielding a rental of 62*l.* 11*s.* - -	3,790	0	0
,,	- Paid interest on 3,411*l.* (the purchase money less the deposit) from 2nd December less 16*s.* 4*d.* tax - - -	38	8	7
,,	- Paid Messrs. Hunters, Gwatkin, and Haynes, law-charges on the purchase and conveyance as per Law Society's scale - 86 0 0 Stamp duty - 19 0 0	105	0	0
Mar. 27	- Paid Court dinner at the "Albion" - - -	17	13	6
,,	- Paid members of the Court for attendance - - -	18	18	0
,,	- Paid the beadle one quarter's salary - - - -	3	0	0
		£4,222	10	10

MASONS' COMPANY—*continued.*

1879.		£	s.	d.	1879.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	Carried forward	4,463	16	3		Carried forward				4,222	10	10
					Mar. 27	Paid Pensioners as noted on the minutes, viz.:—						
						6 women at 2*l.* 10*s.* each	15	0	0			
						1 man at 3*l.* 15*s.*	3	15	0			
						Mrs. Robertson	6	5	0			
						Mr. Storey	5	0	0			
										30	0	0
					,,	Paid Spencer's representatives the quarter's pension to which she would have been entitled had she lived until Lady Day 1879				2	10	0
					May 27	Paid Wodderspoon & Co. for new book for Irish accounts				0	15	9
					June 14	Paid Court dinner at the "Star and Garter" Richmond				28	0	6
					,,	Paid members of the Court for attendance				16	16	0
					26	Paid Dinner bill at the "Star and Garter" Richmond for the members of the Court and their ladies				40	4	6
					,,	Paid the members of Court for attendance				21	0	0
					,,	Paid the beadle one quarter's salary				3	0	0
					,,	Paid the beadle for cab hire and railway fares				0	10	0
					,,	Paid pensioners as noted on the minutes, viz.:						
						6 women at 2*l.* 10*s.* each	15	0	0			
						1 man at 3*l.* 15*s.*	3	15	0			
						Mrs. Robertson	6	5	0			
						Mr. Storey	5	0	0			
										30	0	0
					Aug.	Paid the clerk one year's salary				31	10	0
					,,	Paid Messrs. Hunters, Gwatkin, and Haynes, for preparing, returning, and supporting the Livery List for 1878				5	5	0
					,,	Paid sundry porterage, postages, post office orders, and petty disbursements				1	4	11
					,,	Stamps and stationery				0	15	0
						Balance in hand				29	13	9
		£4,463	16	3						£4,463	16	3

ARTHUR JOHN BAKER, Esq., in Account with THE MASONS' COMPANY.

1879.		£	s.	d.	1879.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Oct. 2	Balance in the hands of the late renter warden as per account, audited this day			29	13	9	Oct. 2	Paid Court dinner at the "Inns of Court Hotel"				14	11	0
,,	Received of Major Gyll half a year's interest at 4 per cent. on 4,700*l.*	94	0	0	,,	Paid the members of the Court for attendance						21	0	0
	Less income tax at 5*d.*	1	19	2	,,	Paid pensioners, as noted on the minutes, viz.:—	£	s.	d.					
				92	0	10		6 women, at 2*l.* 10*s.* each	15	0	0			
Nov. 11	Received of Mr. Edward Cozens Smith for freedom by redemption			1	16	0		1 man, at	3	15	0			
,,	Received of Mr. Edward Cozens Smith for livery and office of steward			15	0	0		Mrs. Robertson	6	5	0			
1880.								Mr. Storey	5	0	0			
Jan.	Received dividend on 800*l.* Consols, less 5*s.* income tax			11	15	0						30	0	0
,,	Received of the Mercers' Company proportion of Irish rents to November 1879			144	2	1	,,	Paid Miss Temperance Dixon, as ordered by the Court				10	0	0
April	Received of Mr. Edwin Fresh- for freedom by redemption			1	16	0	,,	Paid the beadle one quarter's salary				3	0	0
,,	Received of ditto for livery and office of steward			15	0	0	Nov. 10	Paid dinner bill for Court and livery at the "Inns of Court Hotel"				34	17	0
,, 23	Received of Major Gyll half a year's interest, at 4 per cent., on 4,700*l.*	94	10	0	,,	Paid members of the Court for attendance				14	14	0
	Less income tax, at 5*d.*	1	19	2	,,	Paid beadle for the hire of a gown				0	5	0
				92	0	10	,, 25	Paid Palmer, printing Livery List				0	6	6
							1880.							
							Jan. 8	Paid Court dinner at the "Ship and Turtle"				25	9	0
							,,	Paid members of the Court for attendance				14	14	0
		£403	4	6						£168	16	6		

1880.		£	s.	d.
	Carried forward -	403	4	6
June 17	- Received of Mr. Henry Parson, for assistant's fine - -	5	0	0
,	- Received of the Hon. Gerald Talbot, for renter warden's supper - - -	4	0	0
,,	- Received of Mr. H. H. Burnell, for master's supper - -	4	0	0
,,	- Received of Mr. A. J. Baker, for upper warden's supper -	4	0	0
July	- Received dividend on 800*l.* Consols, less 5*s.* income tax -	11	15	0
,,	- Received of Mr. Gwilt £ s. d. one year's rent for houses in Mason's Court, Bishopsgate, to Lady Day, 1880 - 40 0 0			
	And for insurance repaid by tenants - 1 15 0			
	Fines for visitors - 4 0 0			
	£45 15 0			
	And received £ s. d. one year's ground rents for Nos. 2 & 32 Kearsley Street, Stoke Newington, to Christmas 1879 - 98 4 0			
	And ditto for Nos. 44 to 62 Kynaston Street, to ditto - 62 11 0			
	160 15 0			
	And for insurance repaid by the tenants 0 14 0			
	£207 4 0			
	Less— £ s. d.			
	Paid Roberts, music at Richmond - 2 2 2			
	Paid Hagon for ditto on Lord Mayor's day 8 0 0			
	Paid insurance of houses in Masons' Court - 1 15 0			
	Insurance of ditto at Stoke Newington - 5 16 9			
	Receipt stamps, stationery, and postages - 0 10 0			
	Commission and travelling expenses - 10 0 0			
	Property tax allowed - 4 1 0			
	32 4 11			
		174	19	1
		£606	18	7

1880.		£	s.	d.
	Carried forward -	168	16	6
Jan. 8	- Paid pensioners, as noted on the minutes, viz. :— £ s. d. 5 women, at 2*l.* 10*s.* each - 12 10 0 1 man at 3*l.* 15*s.* 3 15 0 Mrs. Robertson - 6 5 0 Mr. Storey - 5 0 0	27	10	0
,,	- Paid the 8 pensioners a Christmas box of 1*l.* each - -	8	0	0
,,	- Paid the beadle one quarter's salary - - - -	3	0	0
April 1	- Paid Court dinner at the "Cannon Street Hotel -	13	3	3
,,	- Paid the members of the Court for attendance - -	18	18	0
,,	- Paid pensioners, as noted on the minutes, viz. :— £ s. d. 5 women, at 2*l.* 10*s.* each - 12 10 0 1 man - - 3 15 0 Mrs. Robertson - 6 5 0 Mr. Storey - 5 0 0	27	10	0
,,	- Paid the beadle one quarter's salary - - - -	3	0	0
June 14	- Paid Court dinner at the "Ship Hotel" Greenwich - -	21	5	0
,,	- Paid the members of the Court for attendance - -	18	18	0
July 1	- Paid Court dinner at the "Ship Hotel" and luncheon April 21 11*s.* 6*d.* - - -	19	6	6
,,	- Paid the members of Court for attendance - - -	16	16	0
,,	- Paid pensioners as noted on the minutes, viz. :— Five women at £ s. d. 2*l.* 10*s.* each - 12 10 0 One man - 3 15 0 Mrs. Robertson - 6 5 0 Mr. Storey - 5 0 0	27	10	0
,,	- Paid the beadle one quarter's salary - - - -	3	0	0
,, 2	- Paid Mrs. Malcott's representative as awarded by the Court	5	0	0
,,	- Paid the beadle sundry railway fares, 10*s.* 4*d.* and 5*s.* -	0	15	4
Aug.	- Paid the clerk one year's salary	31	10	0
,,	- Paid Messrs. Hunters, Gwatkin, and Haynes, for preparing, returning, and supporting the Livery List for 1879 - -	5	5	0
,, 5	- Paid Palmer printing dinner cards and Livery List -	1	15	0
,,	- Paid sundry porterage, postage, post office orders, and petty disbursements - -	1	0	10
,,	- Paid stamps and stationery -	0	15	0
		422	14	5
	Balance in hand - -	184	4	2
		£606	18	7

MUSICIANS' COMPANY.

The Company did not make their return in the form prescribed by the Commissioners. The following is their return:—

The Musicians' Company was instituted by charter granted on April 24th in the 9th year of the reign of Edward IV. (1472–3), and reconstituted by charter granted by James I. on July 8th, 1604, for the purposes indicated in such charter.

A copy of such charter is as follows:

James, by the Grace of God King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. To all to whom these present letters shall come, greeting: Know ye that of our special grace, certain science, and mere motion, and at the humble petition of our faithful subjects the freemen of the Society of Minstrels of our City of London, we have willed, ordained, constituted, declared, and granted, and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, do will, ordain, constitute, declare, and grant, that they, the foresaid freemen of the Society aforesaid, or by what other name or names the same Society is called or named, and their successors, from henceforth for ever may be and shall be by force of these presents one body corporate and politic in substance, deed, and name, by the name of master, wardens, and commonalty of the Art or Science of the Musicians of London, and them, by the name of the master, wardens, and commonalty of the Art or Science of the Musicians of London, one body corporate and politic in substance, deed, and name, really and fully for us, our heirs and successors, we do erect, make, ordain, appoint, confirm, and declare by these presents; and that by that name they shall have perpetual succession, and so from henceforth shall be named, called, and accepted in our City of London and elsewhere, and not otherwise: And that they and their successors, by the name of the master, wardens, and commonalty of the Art or Science of the Musicians of London, be and shall be at all times for ever to come persons able and capable in law to have, purchase, receive, and possess messuage, lands, tenements, liberties, privileges, jurisdictions, franchises, and hereditaments, of what nature, kind, or property soever the same shall be, to them and their successors in fee and perpetuity, or for term of year or years, or otherwise howsoever, and also goods and chattels and other things whatsoever, of what kind, name, nature, quality, or property they shall be: And to give, grant, demise, alien, assign, and dispose lands, tenements, and hereditaments, and to do and execute all and every other deeds and things, by the name aforesaid; and that by the same name of the master, wardens, and commonalty of the Art or Science of Musicians of London they shall be able and may plead and be impleaded, make answer and be answered, defend and be defended in whatsoever courts and places, and before whatsoever judges and justices, and whatsoever other persons and officers of ours, our heirs and successors, in all and singular actions, pleas, suits, plaints, causes, matters, and demands whatsoever, of what kind, nature, quality, or form they be or shall be, in the like manner and form as any other our liege people of this our realm of England, persons able and capable in law, or any other body corporate and politic within our realm of England, can or may have, purchase, receive, possess, enjoy, retain, give, grant, demise, alienate, assign, and dispose, plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered, defend and be defended, do permit or execute: And that the master, wardens, and commonalty of the Art or Science of Musicians of London aforesaid shall have for ever a common seal to serve for the dispatching of the affairs and business whatsoever of them and their successors; and that it shall and may be lawful to the same master, wardens, and commonalty of the Art or Science of Musicians of London aforesaid from time to time, at their pleasure, to break and change that seal, and to make a new one, as to them shall be thought meet: And, moreover, we will and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, do grant to the foresaid master, wardens, and commonalty, and their successors, that there may be and shall be for ever one of the commonalty aforesaid, to be chosen in form hereafter in these presents mentioned, who shall be and shall be named the master of the said Art or Science of Musicians of London: And that likewise there may be and shall be two of the commonalty of the same art or science, to be named and chosen in form hereafter in these presents mentioned, who shall be and shall be named wardens of the Art or Science of Musicians of London aforesaid: And that likewise there may be and shall be thirteen or more, not exceeding the number of twenty in the whole, to be chosen of the commonalty aforesaid in form hereafter in these presents mentioned, who shall be and shall be named assistants of the Art or Science of Musicians of London, and shall be from time to time aided and assisted to the same master and wardens for the time being in all causes, business, and matters touching or concerning the said commonalty: And, moreover, we will and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, do grant to the foresaid master, wardens, and commonalty of the Art or Science of Musicians of London aforesaid, and to their successors, that the master, wardens, and assistants of the Art or Science of Musicians of London for the time being, or the greater part of them, upon summons of the master and wardens for the time being, or the greater part of them (being gathered together for this purpose), on that behalf to be made, may have and shall have full power and authority to frame, appoint, ordain, and make from time to time reasonable laws, statutes, constitutions, decrees, and ordinances whatsoever, in writing, which to them, or the greater part of them, according to their good discretions, shall seem to be good, wholesome, profitable, honest, and necessary for the good rule and government of the master, wardens, and commonalty of the art or science aforesaid, and of all other minstrels and musicians of the City of London, and within three miles of the same city, for the time being, and for the declamation in what manner and form the same master, wardens, and assistants, and all and singular persons of the commonalty aforesaid, shall bear and behave themselves in their office, art, and science, for the further public weal and common profit of the same master, wardens, and commonalty of the art or science aforesaid, and in all other affairs and causes whatsoever touching or in anywise concerning the art and science aforesaid: And that the same master, wardens, and assistants of the art and science aforesaid for the time being, or the greater part of them, as often as they shall make, frame, ordain, or establish such laws, statutes, institutions, ordinances, and constitutions in form aforesaid, shall and may make, limit, and provide such pains, punishments, and penalties, by imprisonment of body, or by fines, amerciaments, or by both of them, towards and upon all offenders against the same laws, statutes, institutions, ordinances, and constitutions, or any of them, as to the same master, wardens, and assistants for the time being, or the greater part of them, shall be thought necessary or requisite for the observation of the same laws, ordinances, and constitutions; and the same fines and amerciaments to have to the use of the said master, wardens, and commonalty, and their successors, without impediment of us, our heirs or successors, or of any officers or ministers of us, our heirs or successors, and without any account therefore to be yielded to us, our heirs or successors: All and every which said laws, ordinances, statutes, and constitutions so as aforesaid to be made we will shall be observed under the pains therein contained, so that the same laws, ordinances, constitutions, imprisonments, fines, and amerciaments be reasonable, and not repugnant, nor contrary to the laws, statutes, customs, or rights of our realm of England: And for the better execution of our will and grant in this behalf we have assigned, named, created, constituted, and made, and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, do assign, name, create, constitute, and make, our beloved Phillip London to be the first and present master of the foresaid Art or Science of

the Musicians of London: Willing that the same Phillip London shall be and continue master of the art or science aforesaid from the date of these presents unto the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel next following after the date of these presents, and from the same feast until one other to the office of master of the art or science aforesaid shall be in due form chosen and elected according to the orders and provisions hereafter in these presents expressed and declared, if the same Phillip London shall so long live: We have also assigned, named, and appointed, and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, do assign, name, and appoint, our well-beloved Isaac Thorpe and Thomas Carter to be the two first and present wardens of the said Art or Science of the Musicians of London, to continue in the said office of wardens of the said art or science from the date of these presents unto the forcsaid Feast of St. Michael the Archangel next coming after the date of these presents, and from the same feast until two others to the same office of wardens of the same art or science shall be elected and chosen according to the ordinances and provisions in these presents expressed and declared, if the said Isaac Thorpe and Thomas Carter shall so long live, unless in the meantime they, or either of them, shall be removed from that office for their evil government or evil behaviour in that behalf, or for some reasonable cause: And we have assigned, named, created, and constituted, and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, do assign, name, constitute, and make, our well-beloved Anthony Tindall, James Sherman, Walter Lowman, William Warren, Arthur Norton, Tristram Waters, William Benton, Rowland Rowbedge, Robert Baker, John Mitchell, John Popson, Vincent Johnveryn, John Bickley, and Simon Hopper to be the first and present assistants of the same master, wardens, and commonalty of the art or science aforesaid, to continue in the same office during their natural lives, unless they or any of them shall be in the meantime amoved from thence for their evil government or evil behaviour in that behalf, or for any other reasonable cause: And that it shall and may be lawful to the same master, wardens, and assistants for the time being, or to the greater part of them, for the time being, at their pleasure, to elect, name, and admit from time to time such and so many of the ancientest and most worthy freemen of the same commonalty as to them shall be thought meet to be the assistants of the same master and wardens, and their successors; and that he or they, after he or they shall be so elected and named, shall take a corporal oath before the master and wardens for the time being to execute that office rightly, well, and honestly in all things touching that office (so that the number of the said assistants do not at any time exceed the number of 20 persons); and to remove any of the said assistants for the time being or which hereafter shall be for any reasonable cause, and to choose, appoint, and admit others of new: And, moreover, we will and grant by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, to the said master, wardens, and commonalty, and their successors, that the said master, wardens, and assistants of the art or science aforesaid for the time being, or the greater part of them, from time to time, at all times to come, shall and may have power and authority every year for ever at the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel, or within 20 days after that feast, to name and choose, and that they shall and may name and choose, one of the freemen of the commonalty aforesaid, and which shall be master of the Art and Science of the Musicians of London for one whole year then next following: And that he which shall be elected and named to be master of the art or science aforesaid shall, before his admittance into that office, take his corporal oath before the last master, his predecessor, and the wardens of the art or science aforesaid for the time being truly, well, and faithfully to execute that office in all things touching the same office; and also two others of the aforesaid commonalty of the art or science aforesaid which shall be wardens of the same art or science aforesaid for one whole year then next ensuing: And that he which shall be elected and chosen as aforesaid into the office of the master of the art or science aforesaid shall and may execute the office of the master of the art or science aforesaid for one whole year then next following; and that they shall be elected and chosen as aforesaid into the office of the wardens of the art or science aforesaid shall execute the office of the wardens of the same art or science for one whole year then next following, and take a corporal oath before the master of the art or science aforesaid, the last wardens, their predecessors, and so many of the assistants as shall be then present, to execute the office of wardens of the art or science aforesaid well, uprightly, and honestly in all things touching that office: And, further, we will and by these presents grant for us, our heirs and successors, to the aforesaid master, wardens, and commonalty, and their successors, that if the master and wardens of the commonalty aforesaid, or any of them, shall happen to die or to be removed from their office at any time within one year after they or any of them shall be elected and chosen as aforesaid to the office of the master or to the office of wardens of the art or science aforesaid (which said master and wardens and every of them we will shall be to be removed for evil government or for any other reasonable cause, by the greater part of the same master, wardens, and assistants), that then and so often it shall and may be lawful for such and so many of the same master, wardens, and assistants who shall then survive or remain, or the greater part of them, at their pleasure, to elect and choose one other to be master, and one or two others to be warden or wardens of the art or science aforesaid, according to the ordinances and provisions before by these presents declared, to execute and exercise the said office of master or the said office or offices of warden or wardens aforesaid until the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel then next following, the like corporal oath being taken as aforesaid in form aforesaid, and so as often as any such occasion shall happen: And, moreover, of our more abundant special grace, certain science, and mere motion we have given and granted, and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, do give and grant, to the said master, wardens, and commonalty, and their successors, special free license, lawful power, faculty, and authority to have, purchase, receive, and possess to them and their successors for ever messuages, lands, tenements, meadows, feedings, pastures, woods, underwoods, rectories, tithes, rents, reversions, and other hereditaments whatsoever within our realm of England or elsewhere within our dominions, as well of us, our heirs and successors, as of any other person or persons which are not immediately held of us, our heirs or successors, in capite or by knight's service, so as the same messuages, lands, tenements, meadows, feedings, pastures, woods, underwoods, rectories, tithes, rents, reversions, services, and other hereditaments do not exceed in the whole the yearly value of twenty pounds over and above all charges and reprises. (The statute of lands and tenements not to be put into mortmain or any other statute, act, ordinance, or provision heretofore had, made, or provided, or any other cause, matter, or thing whatsoever to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding): And also we give and grant for us, our heirs and successors, by these presents to every subject and subjects of us, our heirs and successors, free and special license, lawful power, faculty, and authority that they or any of them may give, grant, sell, bequeath, or alienate messuages, lands, tenements, meadows, feedings, pastures, woods, underwoods, rectories, tithes, rents, reversions, services, and other hereditaments whatsoever which are not held of us, our heirs and successors, in capite or otherwise by knight's service unto the said master, wardens, and commonalty the Art or Science of the Musicians of London, and to their successors, so that all the same messuages, lands, tenements, meadows, feedings, pastures, woods, underwoods, rectories, tithes, rents, reversions, services and other hereditaments so to be given, granted, bequeathed, or alienated to the said master, wardens, and commonalty, and their successors, by virtue of these presents do not exceed in the whole the clear yearly value of twenty pounds by year above all charges and reprises; the statute of lands and tenements not to be put into mortmain, or any other thing, cause, or matter whatsoever before this time had, made, ordained, or provided to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding: And, moreover, we will and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, for the better rule and government of all those which in our City of London, and within three miles of the said city, do profess and exercise and hereafter shall profess and exercise the art or science of music, we give and grant to the said master, wardens, and commonalty of the Art or Science of Musicians of London, and to their successors, that the said masters and wardens, and their successors, for the time being at all times to come shall have the survey, search, correction, and government of all and singular musicians and minstrels within our said City of London, or within the suburbs, liberties, and precincts of the same city, or within three miles of the same city, and within all liberties, franchises, jurisdictions, and places, as well exempt as not exempt, situate and being within the said city, suburbs, and three miles of the same city: Also we will and by these presents grant to the said master, wardens, and commonalty of the Art or Science of Musicians of London that they may have and shall have these our letters patent under our great seal of England in due manner made and sealed without fine or fee, great or small, to be yielded or paid unto us in the Hanaper of our Chancery, or otherwise to our use howsoever, albeit express mention of the true

yearly value or certainty of the premises, or any of them, or of other gifts or grants by us or any of our ancestors or progenitors before this time made to the foresaid master, wardens, and commonalty of the Art or Science of Musicians of London be not mentioned in these presents, or any statute, act, ordinance, provision, proclamation, or restraint to the contrary thereof before this time had, made, ordained, or provided, or any other thing, cause, or matter whatsoever in anywise notwithstanding. In witness whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patents. Witness ourself at Westminster, the eighth day of July, in the second year of our reign of England, France, and Ireland; and of Scotland the seven and thirtieth.

The byelaws were confirmed by the Lord Chancellor on the 25th August 1706.

A copy thereof as follows:

To all people to whom these presents shall come, Thomas Lord Ellesmere, Lord Chancellor of England; Thomas Earl Dorset, Lord Treasurer of England; and Sir John Popham, Knight, Lord Chief Justice of the Pleas before His Majesty to be holden, send greeting in our Lord God everlasting. Whereas in a certain Act or Statute in the Parliament holden at Westminster the five and twentieth day of January, in the nineteenth year of the reign of the late King of famous memory after the Conquest, Henry the Seventh, made and ordained for the weal and profit of the subjects, it was, amongst other things, ordained, established, and enacted that no master, wardens, or fellowships of crafts or mysteries, or any of them, nor any rulers of guilds or fraternities, should take upon them to make any act or ordinance, to execute any acts or ordinances by them theretofore made in disheritage or diminution of the King's prerogative, or any other, or against the common profit of the people: But if the same acts and ordinances were examined and approved by the Chancellor Treasurer of England, the chief justices of either bench, or three of them, or else before both the justices of assize in their circuit or progress in that shire where such acts or ordinances be made, upon pain of forty pounds for every time that they do the contrary, as in the said Act of Parliament more plainly doth and may appear. Know ye that Tristram Waters, master of the Art or Science of Musicians of London, and William Benton, Vincent Janvrin, now wardens of the said art or science, with the whole assent and consent of the assistants of the same, willing and desiring the said Act of Parliament in all and every thing to be duly observed and kept, the first day of August, in the year of the reign of Our Sovereign Lord James, by the Grace of God King of England, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, the Fourth, and of Scotland the Fortieth, have exhibited a certain petition containing divers articles for acts and ordinances for the better rule and government of the Art or Science of Musicians of London dwelling and inhabiting or which hereafter shall dwell or inhabit in the said city, the suburbs thereof, and within three miles of the said city, in the Art or Science of Musicians of London aforesaid, and for the common weale and conservation of the good estate of the said Art or Science of Musicians, and have instantly desired us that we all and every their acts and ordinances hereafter mentioned to us exhibited would examine and approve and those and every of them correct and amend in due and convenient manner and form as the said recited Act of Parliament requireth: We well perceiving and considering their said supplication to be good and acceptable according to their desires, and by authority of the said Act of Parliament to us given all and every their acts and ordinances to us exhibited, have seen, read, and well understood, and all and every of them examined, corrected, and reformed, the tenor whereof hereafter followeth:

Imprimis, be it ordained that from henceforth, yearly, at the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel, or within twenty days next after the same feast, the master and wardens of the said Art or Science of the Musicians of London, with the assistants of the same fellowship, or the greater part of them, shall from time to time elect and choose out of the freemen of the said Company one master and two wardens of the same art and science to rule and govern the same fellowship for one whole year then next ensuing: And if any of the master or wardens so chosen or to be chosen shall happen to die or for reasonable cause be removed or deprived from his place and office within one year next after he shall be so elected, that then, within fourteen days next after such death, deprivation, or removing of any of the said master or wardens, one other or others of the freemen of the said Company shall be in like sort elected and chosen by the rest of the wardens and assistants of the same fellowship to serve in the place or stead of such of them as shall so happen to die, be deprived, or removed until the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel then next ensuing: And the master and wardens so newly elected and chosen shall take a corporal oath for the due execution of their offices and places in manner and form hereafter prescribed, and according to the limitation of the letters patents granted to the said master, wardens, and commonalty by our now Sovereign Lord the King: And whatsoever person or persons of the said fellowship being chosen by the said wardens and assistants, or the more part of them, to be master or any of the wardens of the said art or science, if he shall refuse to take upon him the said office of master or warden and the charges thereunto belonging, or to take the said oath, being thereunto required, he shall then presently pay to the commonalty and fellowship of the said Art or Science of Musicians for his or their refusal for every fine he or they shall so refuse the sum of five marks, to be levied of his or their goods and chattels, and to be employed as hereafter is specified.

Item: be it ordained and established that, according to the ancient custom of the City of London, the master and wardens and assistants of the foresaid Art or Science of Musicians of London for the time being, and their successors, may and shall elect and choose, at all such times as shall seem good unto them, so many of the said fellowship into the livery and clothing of the same fellowship as shall seem unto them meet and convenient for the worship of the said City and the credit of the said Art, Science, and Commonalty of the Musicians of London: And whatsoever person or persons of the said science or fellowship shall be at any time hereafter enabled and called by the said master and wardens and assistants for the time being, or by the said master and wardens and eight of the said assistants at the least, to be one of the livery of the said fellowship, and of his obstinacy and frowardness shall refuse and deny to take the same upon him at the time appointed unto him by the said master and wardens and assistants, that then he so refusing shall forfeit and pay as often as he so refuseth forty shillings; and that also all and every person and persons being called and chosen into the assistants or livery as aforesaid, and taking upon him or them the said calling, shall pay to the said master and wardens of the said fellowship, to the use of the said fellowship, twenty shillings.

Item: be it ordained that if any person or persons of the said Art, Science, or Fellowship of Musicians, of his own motion or frowardness, or by the procurement of any other person or persons at any time hereafter, shall go out of the said fellowship to any other mystery, fellowship, or occupation without the express consent of the master, wardens, and assistants of the fellowship of the said Art or Science of the Musicians of London for the time being, or the more part of them, in writing under their common seal to be had and obtained, shall forfeit and pay ten pounds of good and lawful money, to be levied of his or their goods and chattels.

Item: be it ordained and established that every person and persons of the said art or science shall be obedient to all manner of lawful summons and warnings given to him or them in the master and wardens' names for the time being by the beadle or other common officer of the said art or science and commonalty, or otherwise in the behalf of the said master and wardens of the said art or science for the time being, and shall be always ready to come and shall come unto them in such lawful and decent manner as he shall be assigned to do, at the hour and place to him conveniently appointed, for such causes and matters, either concerning the affairs of the King's Majesty, his heirs and successors, Kings and Queens of this realm, or the estate of the City of London, or anything concerning the said art or science, or any brother or sister of the same fellowship, whereof he shall have further knowledge at his coming, or for the burial of a brother or sister of the said fellowship; and if he will not come upon such warning, and in such manner, at his hour and place appointed him, that then he shall forfeit and pay for every default, for not keeping his hour and place, twelve pence; and if he shall not come at all upon such warning to the place of assembly while the master or wardens and assistants shall be there together, but shall willingly absent himself without a reasonable excuse, to be allowed of by the said master and wardens, he shall forfeit and pay for every such offence two shillings.

Item: be it ordained if any person or persons of the said fellowship, art, or science, or any other person whatsoever, shall use or exercise the said Art or Science of Musicians, or any faculty thereof, or make that any means toward the getting of his living within the said City of London and suburbs thereof, or three miles, compass of the said city, without the license or consent of the said master, wardens, and assistants, or the more part of them, in writing under their common seal first had and obtained, or shall not observe and obey the orders to be set down by the

said master, wardens, and assistants, or the more part of them, every one so offending shall forfeit and pay such sum or sums of money or fines as shall by the said master, wardens, and assistants, or the more part of them, be imposed upon them for every such offence, so as the same exceed not the sum of forty shillings.

Item: it is also ordained that the master and wardens of the said Art or Science of Musicians of London for the time being shall or may yearly keep four quarter days in the year; and also within every quarter of the year quarterly for ever two other courts or assemblies, or more if need so require, at their common hall or other convenient place of meeting, as well for reformation of the defaults or abuses used in the said art or science as to hear the complaints of all such as shall find the aforesaid grievances concerning the same, and determine thereof according to their knowledge, wisdoms, and discretions; all which quarter days, courts, and assemblies shall be kept at convenient times to be appointed at the discretion of the said master and wardens of the said art or science for the time being: And every brother or widow of the same art or science shall pay for quarterage at every of the said quarter days quarterly for ever sixpence: And if any of the said master and wardens absent themselves and come not unto the common hall of the said fellowship at every such quarter day, and to every of the said other courts or assemblies, they shall not keep every of the said courts or assemblies according to the times or in form abovesaid, that then for so doing or electing to do as aforesaid he or they shall forfeit at every time in the name of a pain five shillings, without a reasonable excuse proved and allowed by and before the residue of the said master, wardens, and assistants of the said art or science, or the more part of them: And also every one of the said assistants that shall be at any time hereafter lawfully warned to come to such day and place appointed for the said courts and shall make default shall forfeit and pay for every such default, without a reasonable excuse proved and allowed by and before the said master and wardens, two shillings and sixpence.

Item: be it ordained that no person of the said fellowship shall unseemly revile, rebuke, smite, or abuse any brother of the same fellowship, either by facing, bracing, evil reproaching, or affraying, in the presence of the said master and wardens or elsewhere, nor in anywise disorder or misbehave him or themselves toward the master or wardens of the said fellowship, nor to any other of the said fellowship, upon pain to forfeit for every such offence forty shillings.

Item: be it ordained if any person or persons that do or shall use the said art or science shall, at any time or times, in any place, by any means, directly or indirectly, supplant, defeat, or put out, or wittingly practice to supplant, defeat, or put out, any musician free of the said fellowship, being first hired or spoken to to serve at any triumphs, marriages, revels, feasts, dinners, suppers, banquets, meetings, guilds, or brotherhoods, or for any such like occasions, to the hindrance of any brother of the said fellowship that was formerly bespoken, that then every person so offending shall forfeit and pay for such offence forty shillings, and suffer imprisonment of his or their bodies till he or they do pay the same.

Moreover, be it ordained that the master and wardens of the said art or science, or such other discreet and skilful persons of the said Company as for the time being shall be by the said master and wardens assigned or appointed, shall and may at all times hereafter, so often as they shall think needful and requisite, call before them to the common hall of the said Company, or to such other convenient place of meeting as the said master and wardens or the parties by them assigned shall appoint, all persons, as well free of the said fellowship as all others, which do or shall use or exercise the said Art or Science of Musicians, or the teaching of musick or dancing, or any faculty belonging to the said art or science of musicians or musick, and used for their maintenance, gain, or living within the City of London, and in the liberties or within three miles of the same city, and there to examine, approve, and allow the said parties and every of them for their sufficiency and skill in the said art or science, or to reject and disallow of any party for his insufficiency and want of skill; and that no person or persons, whether he be master, servant, or apprentice, so called before the said master and wardens, or before the parties by them assigned, and being by them disallowed as insufficient and unfit, shall presume to use or exercise the said art or science thereby to make any gain or have any reward for the same until he shall afterwards be allowed, upon pain to forfeit for every time he shall so offend the sum of twenty shillings: And it is ordained that if the said master or wardens, or their deputies, shall find any abuse or disorder used or practised in the said art or science, or any the faculties or qualities aforesaid, within the limits aforesaid, to the slander, hurt, or prejudice of the said art or science, or shall find any foreigner to use or practise the said art or science within the freedoms and liberties of the said city, or three miles compass of the same; or if any person summoned or warned to appear at the said common hall or other convenient place of meeting to be examined, opposed, approved, allowed, or disallowed as aforesaid shall refuse to appear or obey what shall be done and set down by the said master and wardens, or the persons that by them shall be assigned, that then all and every such person and persons so offending shall forfeit and pay to the said master and wardens and commonalty for every such offence twenty shillings, and shall suffer imprisonment of his or their bodies, at the discretion of the said master and wardens: And that the same penalty of twenty shillings for every offence committed by any apprentice or servant contrary to this ordinance or the ordinance next preceding, with the privity and allowance of his or their master, shall be levied and paid of and by the master of the said servant or apprentice.

Item: it is ordained that all persons not being free of the said Company that shall use or exercise the said art or science, or any faculty or quality touching and concerning the same, toward the getting of his or their living within the said city or liberties thereof, and all others allowed to use the same within three miles of the said city, and getting his or their living thereby, to their own use shall forfeit and pay to the said master, wardens, and commonalty at the four quarter days, at or in their common hall or other convenient place in that behalf assigned, sixpence quarterly: And if any of them shall fail to present themselves to pay the said quarterage at the said common hall or other place aforesaid at the said quarter days, having such sufficient warning thereof as the freemen of the said Company are to have, then he or they so failing shall forfeit and pay for every such default one shilling, except he show such reasonable cause in excuse of his default as shall be allowed by the said master and wardens.

Item: it is ordained that all and every persons free of the said commonalty that shall entertain or take any apprentice shall, at the assembly of the said master and wardens at the court or quarter day next and immediately after the sealing of the indentures to be made between them, present the same, his apprentice, to and before the master and wardens of the said Art or Science of Musicians of London for the time being to the intent the same master and wardens may have due examination of the said apprentice whether he be free born or not, and to see that he be clean and whole limbed; also to know what age he is of, and, further, to understand the number of years that the said apprentice shall serve, and when the same shall begin and end; and that every master shall pay to the master and wardens and commonalty of the said art or science two shillings sixpence for the presentment of every such apprentice, according to the ancient custom of the said city; and that every person that shall do contrary to this ordinance shall pay for every time offending twenty shillings.

Item: it is ordained and established that from henceforth no person or persons whatsoever that now or hereafter shall be master or wardens of the said Art or Science of Musicians of London shall take, have, or keep above two apprentices using the said art or science at any one time: And that none other person or persons of the same art or science not being or having been warden of the said Company shall either take, have, or keep above one apprentice at once using the said art or science until the said apprentice hath served with his master until the last half year of the term of his apprenticeship mentioned in his indenture; and then the same master may take one other apprentice: And that no person or persons which are not free of the said commonalty that do or shall use the said art or science within this city or the liberties thereof, or within three miles of the same city, shall at any time hereafter, directly or indirectly, have, take, or retain to be brought up in the said art or science any more apprentices than only one apprentice at one time, unless the master of such apprentice shall have continually used the same art or science to his own use for his maintenance and living by the space of fourteen years after the expiration of his term of apprenticehood: In which case it shall be lawful for any such person to have and keep two apprentices at one time, and not above; and that every person which shall offend against the true meaning of this act shall forfeit and pay the sum of twenty shillings for every month that he shall continue the keeping of any such apprentice.

Item: it is ordained that no person using the said Art or Science of Musicians of London, or any quality or faculty of dancing, shall teach, keep, or play, nor hand, exercise, or use, any dancing in any school of dancing upon any Sabbath Days within the said city or liberties thereof, or within three miles of the same city, upon pain to forfeit for every such offence forty shillings.

Neither shall any person sing any ribaldry, wanton, or lascivious songs or ditties at any time or place within the City of London or liberties thereof, or within three miles of the same city, whereby God may be dishonoured, or any slander or infamy may arise or be given of or to the said science, upon pain that every person offending against the true meaning of this branch of this Act shall forfeit for his offence ten shillings, and suffer imprisonment of his or their bodies for such convenient time as shall be thought fit by the discretion of the master and wardens of the same society for the time being.

Item: it is ordained that no person or persons of the said science or fellowship from henceforth shall present any of his apprentices before the Chamberlain of London, or his deputy, to be made free of the said city after his years be expired until he have presented his said apprentice before the master, wardens, and assistants of the said Art or Science of Musicians of London, or the more part of them, for the time being at their common hall or meeting place to be examined of his service and continuance of the same: And if upon due proof, as in such case is used, it shall appear unto the said master and wardens that the said apprentice hath duly served and continued as an apprentice during the term of his years, as in such case is used, then the same apprentice to submit himself to the rules and ordinances of the same fellowship in manner and form hereafter specified, and then to lay down and pay for his admission to the said master and wardens three shillings and fourpence: And after that the same master and wardens shall present the same late apprentice before the said chamberlain, or his deputy, for the time being, and thereupon shall cause the said late apprentice to be admitted into the said society and into the freedom of the said city, upon pain to every master of such apprentice doing contrary to this ordinance to forfeit for every such offence.

And it is further ordained that if hereafter any person or persons of the said Art or Science of Musicians of London, being a freeman of the said commonalty or any other, using or that shall use the said art, science, faculties, and qualities aforesaid, or any of them, within the said city and liberties, or within three miles compass thereof, having an apprentice bound unto him in the science or mystery aforesaid, be minded and will sell the term of years of the same, his apprentice, to any other man of the same art or science, or to any other, that then he shall first bring the same, his apprentice, to and before the master and wardens of the said Art or Science of Musicians of London for the time being that they may note and write the selling and turning over of the same apprentice in their hall book: And the master that so shall make sale of his apprentice shall forfeit and pay two shillings; and that every person of the said art or science that shall offend contrary to this ordinance shall pay for every such offence twenty shillings.

Item: it is ordained and established that no person or persons free of the said art or science, or any their servants or apprentices, or any other person or persons professing the said art or science, or any their servants or apprentices, either in consort or otherwise, shall at any time or times hereafter play upon any kind of instrument or instruments, either evening or morning, at or under any nobleman, knight, or gentleman's window or lodging in the street, or the window or lodging of any other person or persons whatsoever, within the City of London, suburbs, liberties, and precincts aforesaid, without license and leave of the master, wardens, and eight of the assistants at the least of the said Art or Science of Musicians of London for the time being, upon pain that the master of every such servant or apprentice shall forfeit and pay for every person so offending and for every time that he or they shall so offend the sum of three shillings and fourpence.

Item: it is likewise ordained and established that no person or persons free of the said Art or Science of Musicians, nor any their servants or apprentices, nor any other person or persons using or exercising the said art or science, or any their apprentices or servants whatsoever, shall play at any weddings, feasts, banquets, revels, or other assemblies or meetings within the City of London, suburbs, or precincts aforesaid, under the number of four, in consort or with violins, upon pain that the master of every such servant or apprentice shall forfeit and pay for every person, servant, and apprentice, and for every time he or they shall offend contrary to this ordinance, the sum of three shillings and fourpence.

Item: it is ordained and established that the master and wardens of the said Art or Science of Musicians of London for the time being shall not at any time hereafter demise, grant, let, or sell any lands or tenements which shall hereafter belong to the Company of the said Art or Science of Musicians of London to any person or persons by lease for term of years or otherwise, nor shall receive any fine or fines or incomes, nor shall do any act whatsoever which shall bind, charge, or hinder the said Company, and the master, wardens, and commonalty thereof, without the special agreement, will, consent, and assent of all the assistants of the same Company for the time being, or of eight of the same assistants at the least, and of the same master and wardens, upon pain of forfeiture of twenty pounds for every time they or any of them shall do contrary to the meaning of this ordinance: And that all and every demise, grant, act and acts hereafter to be made, procured, or done by the master or wardens to the contrary shall be utterly void and of no force.

Item: it is ordained that if hereafter the master and wardens of the said Art or Science of Musicians for the time being, or any of them, during the time of their continuance in their office, shall be found partial, remiss, negligent, or not indifferent in executing any of the said Acts or ordinances comprised in this book shall favour any person or persons in his or their offences, or for meed, favour, affection, or dread shall not execute the said ordinances and every of them indifferently to and upon every person after their offences according to the meaning of this book and the ordinances herein comprised, that then, upon a due proof thereof had before the other master, wardens, and the assistants of the said art or science for the time being, or before the other wardens and eight of the same assistants at the least, every person so found partial, negligent, or not indifferent as is aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay for every time so offending forty shillings, more or less, at the discretion of the other wardens and of the said assistants.

Item: it is ordained that the master and wardens of the said Art or Science of Musicians of London for the time being, and their successors master and wardens of the said art or science for ever, shall, within one month next and immediately after the expiration of their office of wardenship and the admission and oath of the new master and wardens that shall supply their place, make and yield up yearly unto the same new master and wardens for the time being, and to the assistants of the same company or fellowship or eight of the same assistants at the least, a true, whole, plain, and perfect accompt, payment, and delivery of all and all manner sums of money and of all other things whatsoever which have been delivered unto them, or otherwise by any whatsoever means come or ought to come to the hands, possession, order, or custody of them, or any of them, to the use of the commonalty of the said Art or Science of the Musicians of London during the year of their office and charge, and of the office and charge of every or any of them, upon pain to forfeit and pay at every time for doing contrary to this ordinance ten pounds.

Item: it is also ordained that every year, yearly, against the foresaid day of account to be made to the new master and wardens of the said Art or Science of Musicians of London for the time being by them that last were in the same office, before there shall be chosen by the same new master and wardens, with the advice of the said assistants, four or more to audit, hear, try, and examine the same account with auditors, shall be chosen out of the aforesaid assistants of the said art or science; and such person or persons being chosen as aforesaid which shall refuse to take upon him or them the said office of auditor shall forfeit and pay every of them five shillings.

Item: it is ordained and established that all and every of the same penalties, fines, amerciaments, forfeitures, and sums of money by these ordinances limited and appointed to be taxed, forfeited, or paid shall be sued for, levied, and recovered by the said master, wardens, and fellowship to the use of the said master, wardens, commonalty, and fellowship of the said Art or Science of the Musicians of London, to be employed by the said master and wardens of the said art or science for the time being in and about the relief of the poor of the commonalty and fellowship of the said Art or Science of the Musicians of London, and to the sustentation of the charge to be borne by the master, wardens, and commonalty of the said art or science in the common occasions of the said Company: And if any person or persons, of his or their froward disposition or otherwise, shall hereafter refuse ordain to pay in good and lawful money of England any quarterage, penalties, fines, forfeitures, or other amerciaments whatsoever, set or assessed, or to be set

or assessed, upon him or them, that then it shall be lawful to the said master and wardens, and their successors master and wardens of the said art or science, to command and commit all and every such person and persons to ward until he shall agree with the master and wardens for the time being for his contempt and misbehaviour in that behalf, and have paid the same: Provided always, that the said master, wardens, and assistants for the time being, by their discretion, may mitigate, diminish, or abate the said forfeitures, penalties, and amerciaments, or any of them, as the case shall require, according to equity and good conscience: Provided also, that these Acts or ordinances, or anything herein contained, shall not in anywise extend or be construed to extend unto the King's Majesty's musicians in ordinary being not free of the said commonalty of the musicians of London, anything herein contained or expressed to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding.

Item: it is ordained that all and every person and persons, being of the full age of 21 years, which now are or hereafter shall be of the said Art or Science of Musicians of London, now using or exercising or which hereafter shall use or exercise the said art or science, as well masters as journeymen and apprentices, and every of them, within the places and precincts aforesaid, shall, upon reasonable warning and monition to them given personally, appear at the common hall, at the time and times for that purpose appointed, before the said master, wardens, and assistants, or the greater part of them, and then and there shall in willing and obedient manner, under their hands, submit themselves and yield their consents to the true and due performance of all and singular the ordinances, laws, constitutions, and orders above in these presents, upon and under the pains in them and every of them mentioned, specified, contained, and set down.

Ye shall swear that ye shall be true to our Sovereign Lord the King, and to his heirs and successors Kings and Queens of the realm of England: And that you and every of you, effectually and diligently, during the time and season you shall be or remain in your said office, shall, as far forth as you lawfully and conveniently may, see to and keep the said Art and Science of the Musicians in good order, and rule and execute your office in every case thereunto appertaining truly, justly, and indifferently. So help you God, and by the contents of this Book.

Ye shall swear that ye shall always, in what lawfully and conveniently you may to your power, faithfully aid and assist the master and wardens of the Art or Science of Musicians of London for the time being, and every of them, as well in the execution of the rules and ordinances made and ratified for the good order and government of the said art as in all other affairs whatsoever concerning the same art, good and faithful counsel to the best of your knowledge from time to time shall ye give unto them. You shall not procure nor consent that the lands, revenues of, or goods of the foresaid Company shall be inordinately spent, consumed, or embezzled, but to the best of your skill and power ye shall the same let and withstand. So help you God, and by the contents of this Book.

All which acts, ordinances, constitutions, and oaths in manner and form aforesaid, as well at the request of the said Tristram Waters, now master of the said Art or Science of Musicians of London, and of the said William Benton and Vincent Janvrin, now wardens, and the commonalty of the same, by the authority and virtue of the same Act of Parliament made in the nineteenth year of King Henry the Seventh, we, the said Chancellor, Treasurer, and Chief Justice aforesaid, have seen, perused, read, examined, and approved, and for good, laudable, and lawful ordinances, constitutions, and oaths we do allow and approve. In witness whereof to these presents, we, the said Lord Chancellor, Lord Treasurer, and Chief Justice, have subscribed our names and set our seals, the five and twentieth day of August, in the fourth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord James, by the grace of God King of England, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, and of Scotland the fortieth.

Ye shall swear that ye shall be faithful and true to our Sovereign Lord the King's Majesty, and to his heirs and successors Kings and Queens of Great Britain; ye shall not do nor consent to be done any treasons or felonies, but all such as you shall know ye shall duly to your power do to be revealed and known to the King or his Council: And ye shall be obedient unto the master and wardens of the Art or Science of Musicians of London for the time being in all things concerning the same art and science, being agreeable to the ordinances of the said art and customs of the City of London, and shall come duly and truly upon every lawful summons to any assembly to be made for any matter or cause to be treated and communed upon by the master, wardens, and assistants of the said art or science, except ye reasonably or lawfully be, or else to pay such penalties and fines as ye shall forfeit by reason of your default: And also ye shall be at all times contributory to all manner of charges done or to be done by them in and about the weal and continuance of the said art or science to your power: Also well and truly after your power ye shall in all things obey, keep, and observe all the acts and ordinances made for the governance and good order of the said art and science, and confirmed according to the laws and statutes of this realm in that case provided. So help ye God, and by the contents of this Book.

Item: be it ordained if any person or persons of the said fellowship, art, or science, or any other person, either free or not free, whatsoever, that shall use or exercise the said art or science of musick or musicians, or any faculty thereof, shall go himself, or suffer his servant or apprentice to go, in any open street within this city or liberties thereof, or within three miles of the same city, from house to house with any instrument or instruments uncased or uncovered in any part, to be seen by any passing by, upon pain of forfeiture of twelve pence for every such offence.

Item: be it ordained that if any person or persons of the Art, Science, or Fellowship of Musicians, or any other person whatsoever that shall use the said Art or Science of Musicians within this city or liberties thereof, shall by themselves, their servants, or apprentices play upon or with any instrument, or use the said art or science of music, or any other thing concerning the same in consort, or any other kind of instruments whatsoever of or with any foreigner or foreigners, servants, or apprentices, within the city or liberties thereof and not elsewhere, upon pain to forfeit and pay for every such offence three shillings and fourpence.

Item: be it ordained if any person or persons, free or not, of the Art, Science, or Fellowship of Musicians shall suffer their servants or apprentices to by themselves with any music within this city or liberties thereof, or three miles of the same, at any feasts, banquets, weddings, hunts, or at any other assemblies, triumphs, or occasions, either to go abroad in the streets or to play at any taverns, victualling houses, or any other place whatsoever, except they do go in or with the company of two freemen at the least well and sufficiently exercised and experienced in the said art or science of music, whereof one to be the master of some one of the said apprentices or servants, as also foreigners without the city and liberties and within the three miles of the same city, shall in like manner observe the same orders as the freemen of the same city doth, whereby they may be the better guided and directed in that science for the laud, honour, and commendation thereof; and that the freeman or foreigner being master of the said apprentice or servants shall himself, or the other freeman or foreign master, offer and present the music, and not any other his apprentice or servant, upon pain to forfeit for every offence contrary to this act three shillings and fourpence.

Item: be it also ordained that if any person or persons professing the said Art, Science, or Fellowship of Musicians of the City of London or the liberties thereof, or three miles of the same city, shall at any time hereafter by any means, directly or indirectly, by himself or wittingly know or suffer his servant or apprentice to use or practice any manner of unlawful games at any time or in any place with any freeman's servants or apprentices, either of the said art or science or being free of any other company whatsoever, or any foreigners, within three miles of this city, shall in anywise or by any means countenance him or them therein, upon pain of forfeiture of every such offence being justly proved against them or him, shall for every time he or they shall so offend forfeit and pay to the master and wardens and commonalty ten shillings, or suffer imprisonment of his or their bodies till he or they have paid the same.

It is also ordained and established, consented, and agreed that if hereafter any person of the said art or science be grieved with any other person of the same art or science, that then he that is so grieved shall first complain to the master and wardens of the said Art or Science of Musicians of London for the time being, and show his cause of griefs unto them without any his further complaint, to the intent that the same master and wardens may understand the same and the circumstances thereof, and thereupon to take order for good agreement, peace, and concord to be had between the said parties, according to the right, equity, and good conscience, either by mutual agreement of the parties themselves or else by way of arbitrament: And also that no person of the said art or science maintain any matters or quarrels against or between any persons of the same art or science, nor that any of the same art or science

shall arrest, sue, or molest any other of the said art or science for any matter of controversy, evil words, or debt not exceeding ten pounds, before such time as the master and wardens of the said art or science for the time being do give licence unto the same parties to enter into the law if reasonable order cannot be by them therein taken, upon pain that every person that shall do contrary to the intent and meaning hereof shall pay for every such offence twenty shillings.

It is also enacted, ordered, consented, and decreed that there shall be chosen every year two stewards, to provide for one whole year upon the four quarter days four dinners for the master, wardens, and assistants of the said Company, unto which charge it is also enacted, ordered, consented, and agreed that any assistant that shall come to every or any of the said dinners shall contribute and pay to the stewards towards the charge of the said quarter dinners twelve pence: And also it is further enacted, ordered, consented, and agreed that every person refusing to hold steward as aforesaid shall pay unto this Company the sum of forty shillings for his fine for every time that he shall so refuse the same stewardship, being thereunto chosen by the master, wardens, and assistants, or the greater part of them: And it is further ordered, consented, and agreed that the said four quarter dinners, and every of them, shall be from time to time kept and held at such place as the master and wardens for the time being shall think fit, meet, and convenient, and shall nominate the same place unto them the said stewards.

For any further information the Royal Commissioners are referred to Grove's History of Music.

The livery consists of forty-nine members, thirteen of whom now form the court of assistants or governing body. There are only a few freemen to the knowledge of the court, who are not liverymen. Four quarterly courts are held in the months of January, April, July, and October, for the transaction of business.

A fee of one guinea is allowed to each of such members for their attendances at each court. After payment of the expenses of such meetings and the salaries to the officers, the surplus income of the Company is devoted to the relief of decayed members or in the encouragement of music by donations to institutions such as the Royal Society of Musicians, &c.

The fees payable on admission are as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
On admission by redemption - - -	5	17	6
„ „ patrimony or servitude - -	3	17	6
On being called upon the livery -	15	17	6
On admission to the court - -	31	15	0

The Musicians' Company is the only professional company connected with the City of London, and, although chartered, has now no controlling power over the profession which it represents (see Pulling, p. 491), and is, in fact, more of a society associated with the art of music.

The officers, who are elected annually by the court, are a clerk, whose salary is 30*l.* per annum, and a beadle, whose salary is 20*l.* per annum.

The funds of the Company were derived wholly from fees and fines paid by the members on admission to the freedom, livery, and court. There is no property held for charitable purposes.

The property of the Company now consists of freehold ground rents, amounting in the aggregate to 336*l.* 7*s.* per annum, arising out of the following properties:—

Nos. 4, 6, 16, 18, 20, and 22, Powerscroft Road, Lower Clapton, Middlesex.
Nos. 6, 8, 10, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, and 37, Rushmore Road, Lower Clapton, Middlesex.
Nos. 31, 33, 35, and 39, Almach Road, Lower Clapton.
Nos. 1 and 2, Emily Villas, and Seymour Villa, Arlington Road, Surbiton, Surrey.
Ten houses in the Avenue, Hornsey Park, Middlesex.
Nos. 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, and 46, West Green Road, Wood Green, Middlesex.
Also 277*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.* New Three per Cent. Annuities.

This return is made on behalf of the Musicians' Company to the Royal Commissioners out of courtesy and consideration to such Commissioners, and it is desired that it may not be regarded as any admission by the Company of any right of the Commissioners to call for such return.

APPENDIX A.

The Company gave considerable information to the Municipal Commissioners appointed in 1834

NEEDLEMAKERS' COMPANY.

The following returns were made by the Court of the Company under protest.

PART I.—FOUNDATION AND OBJECT.

RETURNS A to H, both inclusive.

RETURN A.—A statement of the date, ascertained or probable, of the foundation of the Company, and of the circumstances, so far as they can be discovered from its documents of foundation or archives, in which the Company had its origin.

RETURN B.—A list of the charters, charters of inspeximus, and other instruments of a similar nature, whether originals or copies, which have been at any time in the possession of the Company, together with an abstract of the purport of each, regard being specially had to any evidence which it may contain as to the object of the foundation of the Company.

RETURN C.—A list of any trust deeds "founding, regulating, or affecting" the Company, with the date of each, the names of the parties thereto, and an abstract of the purport of each.

RETURN D.—A list, with dates, of any "decrees of court," whether of the Courts of Common Law or of Chancery, or of any acts of the Court of Aldermen or of the Court of Common Council, "regulating or affecting" the Company, with a statement of the effect of each decision.

RETURN E.—A list of any other documents, not included in the descriptions in the preceding returns, which "found, regulate, or affect" the Company, with dates and an abstract of the effect of each.

RETURN F.—A concise history of the Company from the time of its foundation to the present day, with special reference to the inquiry contained in the Commission as to "the objects for which the Company "was founded," and "how far those objects are now being carried into effect."

RETURN G.—Has the Company a licence in mortmain? When was such licence granted (referring to the document by description)? What is its extent, and to what extent is it now unexhausted?

RETURN H.—Is there vested in the Company, and how, whether by charter, statute, order of the Court of Aldermen, act of Common Council, or otherwise, any right of exercising superintendence over, or any duty or discretion to encourage in any way, any and what art, trade, or business? State the nature and local limits of such control. In what manner, and to what extent, is such control now exercised? If such control is not now exercised, state the circumstances under which its exercise has fallen into desuetude.

A.—The Needlemakers' Company date from the time of Henry VIII. A charter of incorporation was first granted to the Company by Oliver Cromwell as Lord Protector of the Commonwealth, and is dated 10th November 1656. After the Restoration the charter under which the Needlemakers' Company now act was granted by Charles the II. It is dated the 9th day of February 1664. The circumstances under which the Company had its origin will be found in the recital in the last-mentioned document.

B.—The following original charters are now in the possession of the Company, viz. (1), the charter granted by Oliver Cromwell, dated 10th November 1656.

(2.) The charter granted by Charles II., dated 9th February 1664.

The latter charter under which the Company now acts is to the following effect:—

Charles the Second, by the grace of God King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting. Whereas, we are informed by the humble petition of divers Needlemakers in and near our City of London, that sundry persons using the trade and mystery of needlemaking in and near the same our City of London have for many years past, and still do use and practise many abuses and deceits in making of iron needles, and needles of bad stuffs and unworkmanlike, to the great abuse and wrong of the people of this kingdom, and the scandal of the said art or mystery of needlemaking, for the prevention whereof We have been humbly besought to incorporate them into a body politique, and to invest them with such privileges and powers as may be meet and necessary for the well ordering and regulating of the same art and mystery. Now know ye, that We, taking the premises into our princely consideration, and being desirous to advance the good and benefit of the artists and freemen of the said art and mystery, and for the general good and advantage of all our loving subjects, of our especial grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, have ordained, granted, constituted, and appointed, and by these presents, for Us, our heirs and successors, do ordain, grant, constitute, and appoint that Matthew Chantrell, John Shipman, William Watts, William Pride, senior, John Hankestine, Charles Bourod, John Read, Richard Taylor, Edward Walgrave, William Pride, junior, John Flower, Francis Shaw, Christopher Cobson, Henry Willmore, and Robert Coles, citizens of London, being all needlemakers and freemen of the said City of London, and all such other persons as now do or hereafter shall or may use the said art or mystery of needlemaking within the said City of London and ten miles compass thereof, for ever hereafter be and shall be, by virtue of these presents, one body, corporate and politique, in deed and in name, and shall have continuance and perpetual succession for ever, by the name of Master, Wardens, and Commonalty of the art or mystery of Needlemakers of the City of London. And that they and their successors shall be for ever hereafter persons able and capable in the law to purchase, have, receive, and enjoy manors, messuages, lands, tenements, liberties, privileges, jurisdictions, franchises, and other hereditaments whatsoever, of what kind, nature, or quality soever they be, to them and their successors in fee and perpetuity, or for term of life, lives, or years, or otherwise, in what sort soever * * * the statute of mortmain or anything therein contained, or any other act or statute to the contrary notwithstanding. And also all manner of goods, chattels, and things whatsoever, of what name, nature, or quality soever they be. And also to give, grant, sell, assign, alien, set over, and dispose of any of the said manors, messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, goods, and chattels, at their wills and pleasures. And that they and their successors by that name shall and may be able to plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered, defend and be defended, in what court or courts soever, and before any judge or justice and other persons and officers of Us, our heirs and successors whatsoever, in all and singular actions, pleas, suits, plaints, matters, and demands of what kind, quality, or sort soever. And also to do, perform, and execute all such acts and things whatsoever, as fully and amply to all intents and purposes as any other body politique or corporate, within this our kingdom of England or Dominion of Wales can or may act or do. And further, that they, the said master, wardens, and commonalty of the art or mystery of Needlemakers of the City of London, and their successors, shall and may for ever hereafter have a common seal to serve and use in and for all causes, matters, and affairs whatsoever of them and their successors. And that it shall and may be lawful to and for them and their successors to break, alter, and make new the said seal from time to time at their wills and pleasures. And further, We will and ordain, and by these presents, for Us, our heirs and successors, do give and grant unto the said master, wardens, and commonalty, and their successors for the time being, full power and authority to assemble themselves and meet together from time to time in some convenient place within the said City

of London where they shall think most meet, and then and there they shall and may elect and choose of the said art and mystery, in manner and form hereafter in these presents mentioned, a meet person who shall and may be called the master of the said Company. And also then and there elect and choose two other of the said Company, in manner and form hereafter mentioned, who shall be and shall be called the wardens of the said Company. And also then and there nominate, elect, and choose twelve other meet persons of the same Society, in manner and form hereafter in these presents expressed, who shall be and shall be called the assistants of the said Company, who from time to time shall be aiding and assisting to the said master and wardens for the time being in all causes, matters, or things touching or concerning the said Company. And also that the said master, wardens, and assistants, and their successors for the time being, or any five or more of them, having obtained a warrant from the Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench for the time being, and with the assistance of a constable or any other lawful officer, shall have full power and authority, from time to time, and at all convenient times, peaceably and quietly to enter into the house, shop, or warehouse of any member of the said Society, or other person employed by him, there to search, prove, and see whether the needles made, sold, or put to sale, by him or them, be made of good and sufficient materials, and well and duly made and wrought; and such as shall be found not to be made of good and sufficient materials, and well and duly made and wrought, to seize upon and carry away, to the end the same may be duly examined and tried by the said master, wardens, and assistants, or the major part of them, and disposed of as they shall think fit. And further, We do grant for Us, our heirs and successors, by these presents, unto the said master, wardens, and commonalty of the art or mystery of Needlemakers of the City of London for the time being, that they * * * shall and may have full power and authority by virtue of these presents to make, ordain, constitute, appoint, and set down from time to time such reasonable laws, acts, orders, ordinances, and constitutions in writing as to them * * * shall seem fit, good, and convenient according to their best discretion, as well for and concerning such fit and legal oaths as shall be requisite to be administered to the master, wardens, and assistants, or any other of the said Society, for touching and concerning the good rule and government of the said Company, or any of the members thereof, as for the punishment and reformation of such deceits and abuses as shall from time to time be practised, either in uttering or making bad and deceitful needles by any member of the said Society, or any other employed by him, within the said City of London, or any other place or places within the limits aforesaid. And also to provide and limit such reasonable pains, penalties, and punishments, either by fines, amerciaments, or any other lawful ways or means whatsoever, upon all offenders or breakers of such acts, orders, ordinances, and constitutions, as to the said master, wardens, and assistants * * * shall think fit. And that the said master, wardens, and commonalty, and their successors, shall and may by virtue of these presents, have and take the same by distress, action of debt, or other lawful ways or means whatsoever; the said fines and amerciaments to be and to remain to the use of the said Society and their successors, without let or hindrance of Us, our heirs or successors, or without the giving or rendering any account or other thing to Us, our heirs or successors in that behalf. All such acts, ordinances, and constitutions so as aforesaid to be made We will, shall be observed, obeyed, performed, and kept, under the pains and penalties therein to be contained, so as always such acts, orders, ordinances, constitutions, fines, and amerciaments be reasonable, and not repugnant or contrary, but as near as may be agreeable, to the laws and statutes of this kingdom and to the custom or usage of our said city of London. And for the better execution of this our grant, We have created, assigned, named, constituted, and appointed, and made, and by these presents, for Us, our heirs and successors, do create, assign, name, constitute, make, and appoint the said Matthew Chantrell to be the first and present master of the said Company, who shall continue in the said office from the date of these presents until the Thursday next following the nine and twentieth day of September now next ensuing, if he shall so long live and well behave himself in the said office, and from thenceforth until one other of the said Society shall be chosen and sworn in to the said office of master in due manner, according to the ordinances and provisions in that behalf in these presents mentioned and expressed, he, the said Matthew Chantrell, taking his corporal oath for the due and faithful execution of the said office or place. * * * And also We have assigned, named, constituted, and made, and by these presents, for Us, our heirs, and successors, do assign, name, ordain, constitute, and make the said John Shipman and William Watts to be the first and present wardens of the said Company; and that they, and either of them respectively, shall continue in the said office from the day of the date of these presents until the said Thursday next following the aforesaid nine and twentieth day of September now next coming, if the said John Shipman and William Watts, or either of them respectively, shall so long live, and shall well demean themselves in their said offices or places respectively, and from thenceforth until two others of the said Society shall be duly chosen and sworn in to the said office of wardens of the said Company, according to the ordinances and provisions herein expressed and declared, they, the said John Shipman and William Watts, taking their respective corporal oaths. * * * And We likewise have assigned, named, constituted, appointed, and made, and by these presents, for Us, our heirs, and successors, do assign, name, constitute, and make the said William Pride, senior, John Hankestine, Charles Bourod, John Read, Richard Taylor, Edward Walgrave, William Pride, junior, John Flower, Francis Shaw, Christopher Cobson, Henry Willmore, and Robert Coles to be the first and present assistants of the said Company, whom We will shall continue in the said office of assistants during their natural lives, unless they, or any of them respectively, shall be removed for misbehaving of themselves in their said office, or some other just and reasonable cause, they and every of them taking their respective corporal oaths * * * for the faithful execution of their said place of assistants. * * * And We will, and by these presents, for Us, our heirs, and successors, do grant unto the said master, wardens, and commonalty of the said art or mystery of Needlemakers of the City of London, and their successors, that the said master, wardens, and assistants of the said Company for the time being * * * from time to time for ever hereafter, shall have full power and authority yearly and every year, at and upon the Thursday next following the nine and twentieth day of September, to elect and nominate one of the wardens or assistants for the time being to be the master of the said Company for one whole year thence next ensuing, and until one other of the said wardens or assistants shall be elected and sworn according to the ordinances and provisions in these presents expressed and declared; and that such person as shall be so chosen and named unto the said office of master of the said Company, before he be admitted to execute the same, shall take his corporal oath * * * to execute the said office rightly, well, and faithfully in all things touching the same. And that after such oath so as aforesaid taken, shall have and exercise the said office for one whole year from thence next ensuing, and until one other shall be duly elected and chosen in his place, or elected according to the provisions in these presents contained. * * * And likewise that at the same time of electing the said master as aforesaid, the said master, wardens, and assistants of the said Company for the time being * * * shall and may also elect, choose, and nominate two other of the assistants of the said Society, which shall be and shall be called the wardens of the said Company for one whole year thence next ensuing, and until two others of the said assistants be duly chosen, elected, and sworn in to the said office of wardens of the said Company, according to the ordinances and provisions herein-after declared and expressed; and that such persons as shall be so chosen and named unto the said office of wardens of the said Company, before they be admitted to execute the same, shall take their respective corporal oaths * * * well and duly to execute the said office in all things touching the same. And that after such oath so as aforesaid taken, the said persons shall and may execute the said offices for one whole year from thence next ensuing, and until two others shall be duly elected and chosen in their places and stead, according to the provisions in these presents contained. * * * And further, We will, and by these presents, for Us, our heirs, and successors, do grant to the aforesaid master, wardens, and commonalty of the art or mystery of Needlemakers of the City of London, and their successors, that if the master and wardens of the said Company, now and for the time being, or any of them, at any time after they shall be elected and chosen into his and their office and offices, shall happen to die or be removed from his or their said office or offices, which said master and wardens, and every of them, for ill-government, or for any other just and reasonable cause, We will from time to time shall be removed * * * that then, and so often in any of those

cases, it shall and may be lawful to and for the said master, wardens, and assistants for the time being * * * at their wills and pleasures, one other or others of the assistants aforesaid to be master, warden, or wardens of the said Company, in the place or places of him or them so deceased or removed, to elect and choose, according to the orders and provisions before in these presents expressed and declared, to execute and exercise the said office of master, warden, or wardens of the said Company until the Thursday after the nine and twentieth day of September then next following, and then and from thenceforth until some other meet person and persons shall be elected and sworn to be master and wardens of the said Company respectively as aforesaid. Nevertheless We will that every master and warden of the said Society to be nominated and elected in the place or places of him or them so dying or being removed, from time to time for ever, before he shall be admitted to the execution of the said office, shall take his corporal oath * * * well, rightly, and faithfully to execute the said office in and by all things respectively touching and concerning the same. * * * And further We will, and by these presents, for Us, our heirs, and successors, do grant to the aforesaid master, wardens, and commonalty of the art or mystery of Needlemakers of the City of London, and their successors, that whensoever it shall happen any of the assistants of the said Company now and for the time being do die or be removed from his said office, which said assistants, and every of them, for evil government, or for any just and reasonable cause, We will from time to time be removed by the greater part of the master, wardens, and assistants of the art and mystery aforesaid for the time being, that then and so often it shall and may be lawful to and for the said master, wardens, and assistants for the time being, or the greater part of them, at their wills and pleasures, to elect and ordain one other or others of the said Society, being meet person or persons, to be assistant or assistants in the place or places of him or them deceased or removed, according to the orders and provisions before in these presents expressed and declared, to execute and exercise the said office of assistant or assistants during his or their natural life or lives in manner and form aforesaid. Nevertheless We will that every assistant of the said Society so to be nominated and elected in the place or places of him or them so dying or removed shall from time to time, before he or they be admitted to the execution of his office of assistant, take his and their corporal oath. * * * And also We will, and by these presents, for Us, our heirs, and successors, do grant unto the said master, wardens, and commonalty, and their successors, full power and authority that the master, wardens, and assistants of the said Company for the time being * * * shall and may from time to time nominate, elect, choose, and constitute one fit and meet person to be clerk of the said Company, to serve for the affairs of the said Society; and one other fit and meet person to be beadle of the said Company, to be serviceable and attendant on the said master, wardens, and assistants of the said Company, and all matters touching the same. And the said clerk and beadle, and either of them, for reasonable and just cause, to displace and remove, and other persons in their place or places, at the discretion of the master, wardens, and assistants, or the greater part of them, for the time being, to choose and elect, which said clerk and beadle so elected and ordained, before they be admitted to the execution of their said offices, shall take their corporal oaths * * * well, faithfully, and honestly to demean and behave themselves in the execution of the said offices respectively. * * * And for the better discovery of the false, deceitful, and insufficient works belonging to the said art or trade, We will, and by these presents, for Us, our heirs and successors, do ordain and firmly charge and command, that no person or persons whatsoever from henceforth within the said City of London, and ten miles' compass of the same, do use, exercise, or practise the said art or mystery of needlemaking unless he or they shall first have served as an apprentice or apprentices for the space of seven years at the least unto a freeman of the said Company, or some other person or persons lawfully using or exercising the said art or mystery of a needlemaker, according to the statute in that behalf made and provided, upon pain of being proceeded against for his or their contempt thereof, according to the laws and statutes of this our realm. And We, well weighing and considering that the good order and honest practice of the art or mystery aforesaid will conduce much to the benefit and good of the people of this kingdom, and that the members thereof being under the government of the City of London, the offenders in the said trade are like to be more effectually dealt withal, and punished according to their demerits, and those that do use and exercise the same as they ought to do the better comforted and nourished, We hereby declare our will and pleasure to be that the lord mayor and aldermen of the City of London for the time being do cause and allow these our Letters Patents to be enrolled within the Common Chamber of the said city, amongst the records thereof, to the intent that those that are and shall be freemen of London and members of the said Society of Needlemakers may be subject to the government of the said city, and may enjoy the benefit thereof. And further, We will, ordain, and grant for Us, our heirs and successors, by these presents, to the said master, wardens, and assistants of the art or mystery of Needlemakers of the City of London, and their successors, that it shall and may be lawful to and for the said master, wardens, and assistants * * * for the time being to take and admit into the same Society such persons as they shall from time to time think fit, and as shall desire to become members of the same Society. * * * And furthermore, We will, and by these presents, for Us, our heirs and successors, do firmly charge and command all and singular justices of the peace, mayors, sheriffs, bailiffs, constables, and other officers and ministers of Us, our heirs and successors, to whom it shall appertain, that from time to time they be and shall be aiding and assisting to the aforesaid master, wardens, and assistants for the time being, and the deputy and deputies of the said master and wardens for the time being respectively, whom we do hereby give full power and authority to make and constitute under the seal of the said Company, with full power and authority to make searches, and act and do all things in their places and steads, as fully and amply as they may respectively do or perform by virtue of and according to the intent of these presents in the due execution of these Our letters patent in and by all things according to the true intent and meaning thereof. And moreover, We will, and by these presents for Us, our heirs and successors, do grant to the aforesaid master, wardens, and commonalty, and their successors, that these our Letters Patent or the enrolment of the same, and all and singular matters and things therein contained from time to time shall be good, sufficient, firm, and effectual in the law in all things, and by all things according to the true intent thereof, and shall be expounded and construed chiefly, beneficially, and largely to the greatest profit, benefit, and advantage of the aforesaid master, wardens, and commonalty and their successors. Provided always, that if it shall at any time hereafter be made appear to Us, our heirs or successors, that these our letters patents of incorporation, or any the clauses, powers, or privileges thereby granted are prejudicial or inconvenient, and not of public use and benefit, then upon signification or declaration thereof to be made by Us, our heirs or successors, under our or their signett, sign manuall, or privy seal, these presents or so many of the said powers and privileges, whereof any such signification or declaration shall be so made, shall from thenceforth cease, determine, and have no longer being, anything in these presents contained to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding. And lastly, We will, and by these presents for Us, our heirs and successors, do ordain and firmly command that the said master, wardens, and assistants of the said Company of Needlemakers, and all officers of the said Company now being or that hereafter by virtue of these presents, or of any other Letters Patents, shall be elected or constituted before they, or any of them respectively, act or meddle in the execution of their several and respective offices or places, do and shall take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy on the Holy Evangelists before the lord mayor and chamberlain of our said City of London for the time being, or either of them, whom we do hereby authorise to administer the same accordingly. In witness whereof We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent. Witness Ourself at Westminster, the ninth day of February, in the sixteenth year of Our reign.

By writ of Privy Seal,
HOWARD.

C.—There is no trust deed founding, regulating, or affecting the Company, other than the before-mentioned charters and the byelaws, dated 20th June 1664.

The following are extracts from the byelaws:—

To all Christian people to whom these presents shall come, Edward Earl of Clarendon, Lord High Chancellor of England, Sir Robert Hyde, Knt., Chief Justice of the Pleas, to be holden before His Majesty; and Sir Orlando Bridgman, Knt. and Bart., Chief Justice of His Majesty's

Court of Common Pleas, send greeting in our Lord God everlasting. Whereas by Act of Parliament made in the nineteenth year of the reign of the late king of famous memory, Henry, after the Conquest the Seventh, it was amongst other things enacted, that no master, wardens, and fellowship of crafts or mysteries, nor any of them, nor any rulers of guilds or fraternities should take upon them to make any acts or ordinances nor to execute any acts or ordinances, by them before that time made in disinheritance or diminution of the King's prerogative, nor of other nor against the common profit of the people, unless the same acts or ordinances were examined and approved by the Chancellor, Treasurer of England, and Chief Justice of either Bench, or three of them, or before both the Justices of Assize in their circuit or progress in the shire where such acts or ordinances be made, upon pain of forfeiture of forty pounds for every time that they do the contrary, as by the said Act of Parliament more plainly it doth and may appear; the master, wardens, assistants, and commonalty of the art or mystery of Needlemakers of the City of London desiring the said Act in every behalf to be observed and kept, the ninth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand six hundred and sixty-four, have exhibited to us a certain petition with this present writing, containing the good orders, rules, and ordinances by them devised and made for the said society, and their successors, and made for the wholesome and good rule and government of the said Society of Needlemakers; and thereupon have instantly desired us that we would peruse and examine the said orders, rules, and ordinances, as the said Act made in the said Parliament requireth and approve the same; whereupon, in pursuance of the said Act of Parliament, we have perused the said orders, rules, and ordinances, the tenor whereof ensueth and followeth, viz.:—

The Search for Needles.

Also it is ordained, that as well the master and wardens of the said Company for the time being, or any two of them, together with two or more of the said society, as also that the sworn deputies, to be appointed from time to time under the common seal of the said Society by the master, wardens, and assistants aforesaid, or the greater part of them, shall and may from henceforth in every year, when and so often as they or any of them shall think fit and convenient, have full power and lawful authority at convenient times in the daytime, and in the presence of a constable, to enter and come into all manner of houses, shops, warehouses, and all other places whatsoever, where any needles are made or shall be made or wrought by needlemakers or others using the same art, and then and there may view, search, try, prove, and see all and every such wares and workmanship appertaining or belonging to the art aforesaid, whether the same be well and artificially made and wrought, and whether the same be made and wrought of good stuff and materials, without fraud or deceit, or contrary to any the lawful orders, acts, ordinances, and constitutions made or to be made by the said master, wardens, and assistants for the time being, or the greater part of them, of which the master and one of the wardens to be two; and every offender that shall offend contrary to this present ordinance shall forfeit and pay to the use of the said society the sum of twenty-six shillings and eightpence of lawful money of England, or such less sum of like money as the master, wardens, and assistants, or the greater part of them, shall think fit. And that also every person and persons that shall or doth resist, deny, disobey, trouble, hinder, or molest, the said master and wardens and their lawful deputies as aforesaid, or any of them, in any of their search or searches hereafter to be had or made, shall forfeit and pay to the said master and wardens, to and for the use of the said society, for every such his, her, or their resisting, denying, disobeying, troubling, hindering, or molesting, five pounds of lawful money of England, or such less sum of like money as he, she, or they, by the master, wardens, and assistants aforesaid for the time being, or the greater part of them, whereof the master and one of the wardens to be two, shall be thought fit and ordered to pay for the same offence.

Time limited for Young Men coming out of their Apprenticeship before they shall take an Apprentice.

Also it is ordained that no person or persons which now or hereafter shall use or exercise the said art or mystery of a needlemaker shall at any time or times hereafter retain, keep, or have any apprentice or apprentices until such time as he hath been out of his time of apprenticeship and a freeman of the said Company by the space of three years, and make his proof piece as is hereafter expressed; nor shall to or for his own proper gain, profit, or advantage, profess, exercise, or manage the same mystery as a master thereof, or to take any apprentice, until such time as he shall, for the trial and approbation of his skill in the same trade, have made and wrought in the presence of the master or wardens for the time being, or such person or persons as by them or any two of them shall be appointed for that purpose, five hundred needles of such sorts and sizes as by the master and wardens for the time being, or any two of them, shall be to him or them in that behalf prescribed, and upon the finishing of the same needles shall present them to the master, wardens, and assistants of the said Society for the time being, or the greater part of them; and that every person upon such approbation shall pay to the master and wardens aforesaid, to and for the use aforesaid, the sum of ten shillings of lawful money of England, and to the clerk of the said Company for the time being one shilling and sixpence, and to the beadle thereof twelvepence. And that every person or persons that shall offend in any point contrary to this ordinance shall forfeit and pay for every offence, and for the use aforesaid, to the master and wardens of the said Company for the time being, five pounds of lawful money of England, or such less sum of like money as by the said master, wardens, and assistants for the time being, or the greater part of them, shall be adjudged and thought fitting.

The Number of Apprentices whereof each Freeman is capable.

Also it is ordained that no person or persons free, or which hereafter shall be free, of the said Company, nor any other person or persons which now do or hereafter shall use the art or mystery of needlemaking within the limits aforesaid, that hath borne or which hereafter shall bear the office, room, or place of master or warden, or assistant or assistants of the said Company of Needlemakers, shall have, retain, keep, or employ above the number of two apprentices at the most at one time; and that no person but such as shall be chosen to the office of master, wardens, or assistants to keep two apprentices as afore is mentioned; and they, the master, wardens, or assistants, not to take any more unless the term of one of his or their said apprentices be within six months of expiration or determination. And that no other person or persons which shall hereafter use or exercise the art or mystery of needlemaking within the said city of London, and ten miles' compass of the same, that hath not borne such office or offices as aforesaid, shall have, retain, and keep at one time more than one apprentice, unless the term or terms of the apprenticeship or apprenticeships of such apprentice or apprentices shall be within one year of the expiration or determination of the said term or terms; and that every person or persons which shall offend in any point contrary to this present ordinance shall forfeit and pay to the master and wardens of the said Society, to and for the use aforesaid, the sum of five pounds of lawful money of England for every month that he, she, or they shall keep, have, or retain any apprentice contrary to the true intent and meaning of this present ordinance, or such less sum of like money as by the master, wardens, and assistants for the time being, or the greater part of them, shall be adjudged and thought fitting.

Against Enticements of an Apprentice out of his Service.

Also it is ordained that no person or persons now using, or which hereafter shall use, the same trade of needlemaking, or which now is or hereafter shall be free of the same Company, shall entice, seduce, persuade, intreat, procure, receive, take, or entertain into his or their service or house the apprentice of any man or woman now or hereafter using the same trade, or being of the same Company, unless the term for which every such apprentice is respectively to serve be fully ended, or unless it be otherwise ordered by the master and wardens of the said Company and their assistants, or the greater part of them, for the time being; and that every person that doth or shall offend contrary to this present ordinance shall forfeit and pay, for the use aforesaid, for every such offence, to the master and wardens of the said Company for the time being, three pounds of lawful money of England, or such less sum of like money as shall be adjudged and thought fitting as aforesaid.

Against teaching the Trade to any other than to Apprentices.

Also it is ordained that such person or persons which now or hereafter are or shall be free of the said Company,

or which now do or hereafter shall use or exercise the art or mystery of needlemaking within the limits or places before mentioned, or any of them, that shall by any manner of means whatsoever teach, instruct, or cause to be taught and instructed, or endeavour by any colour or otherwise to teach or instruct any person or persons whatsoever other than his apprentice or apprentices (to be by him or them lawfully bound, according to the laws of this Kingdom and custom of the city of London), the trade, mystery, craft, art, or occupation of needlemaking, or any skill, knowledge, workmanship, or thing thereunto in any manner of wise belonging or appertaining, shall for every such offence in that behalf forfeit and pay to the master and wardens of the Company aforesaid for the time being, to and for the use of the said Society, the sum of ten pounds of lawful money of England, or such less sum of like money as by the master, wardens, and assistants of the Company aforesaid, or the greater part of them, for the time being, shall be adjudged fitting.

Not to strike the mark on ordinary needles.

Also it is ordained that no person or persons whatsoever which now do or hereafter shall use the said art within the limits aforesaid, or be free of the said Company, shall at any time or times hereafter strike or set any mark or stamp upon any sort or size of ordinary needles, for that it is a means to delude and deceive the buyers of the same, they thinking and many times taking them to be of the best sort of needles in respect of the mark or stamp that is set on them as aforesaid; and every person or persons as aforesaid that shall offend contrary to this ordinance shall forfeit and pay for every offence to the master and wardens aforesaid, to and for the use of the said Society, the sum of twenty shillings of lawful money of England, or such less sum of like money as shall be thought fitting and adjudged by the said master, wardens, and assistants, or the greater number of them.

Against swearing, reviling, and the like.

Also it is ordained that if any person which now doth or hereafter shall exercise the same art within the limits aforesaid, or any that now are or shall be free of the said Company, shall at any time or times hereafter, in the common hall or meeting place of the said Society, or at any other meeting of the said Society, take the name of the Lord God in vain by rash, wilful, or misadvised swearing, cursing, or blaspheming, or shall at any time scandalise, defame, speak evil of, revile, or deride, or otherwise abuse or wrong the said Company or Society, or any member of the same Company, either in word, deed, or otherwise, that then every such person offending in any point contrary to this ordinance, and being thereof by his own acknowledgment or confession, or by other sufficient proof of one or more witnesses, detected, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay to the said master and wardens of the Company aforesaid for the time being, to and for the use of the said Society, the sum of thirteen shillings and fourpence of lawful money of England, or such less sum of like money as by the said master, wardens, and assistants, or the greater number of them, shall be adjudged fitting.

Against the employing of unskilful and unfit persons.

Also it is ordained, for the reformation of the great abuses already grown, and which are like daily to grow and increase, by employing unskilful and unfit persons, as women and young girls, in the art and mystery of making of needles, and that by reason of their unskilfulness therein there hath been a great number of bad insufficient needles made and put to sale, and for that by reason of the weakness of their sex they are not able to perform so laborious a work as to the beginning and ending thereof is required, it is ordered and ordained that no man or woman whatsoever using the art and mystery of needlemaking within the City of London and ten miles compass thereof shall hereafter take any woman, maid, or girl to be his, her, or their apprentice to the said art, nor shall employ or set at work any woman, maid, or girl other than the widows of those men who in their lifetimes had used the said art by the space of seven years at the least; and that every such widow so set at work shall be presented at the hall, before the Society at a court, to the intent that care may be taken for all such poor widows as their several necessities shall require, upon pain to forfeit ten pounds of lawful money of England to the use of the master, wardens, and Society of the art and mystery aforesaid for every maid, girl, or woman that shall be taken apprentice contrary to this order; and five shillings of like money for every day wherein any (using the art and mystery aforesaid within the limits aforesaid) shall offend by setting any woman or womankind at work contrary to the true meaning of this order.

To distrain upon all offenders' goods.

Also it is further ordained that all and every the penalties, forfeitures, and sums of money aforesaid appointed to be lost and forfeited (other than such as are specially limited and appointed to be to the use of the poor) shall be to the use of the said Society; and that for the due levying, obtaining, or recovery thereof it shall and may be lawful to or for any person or persons lawfully thereunto authorised, under the seal of the said Society, to distrain and take and carry away a reasonable distress of the goods and chattels of such offender or offenders, if, upon request or demand at the house of the offender or to his person, he shall not satisfy and pay the sum and sums of money so as aforesaid forfeited; and if after such distress taken the party offending shall not pay the sum for which such distress was so taken within 20 days after such distress so taken, the party so offending shall forfeit and pay for such default the sum of five pounds current money to the said master and wardens, to the use of the said Society, to be recovered by the said master, wardens, and Society in any of His Majesty's Courts of Record, if the party for whose default such distress was taken do not in the mean time agree with the said master and wardens for the same.

Against hawking.

Also it is ordained, that to the intent that His Majesty's liege people may not be privately and secretly deceived with bad and deceitful needles, that no person free of the said Company, or that now doth or hereafter shall use or exercise the art, trade, or mystery of needlemaking, shall hawk up and down the City of London, or in any other place or places within 10 miles' compass thereof—that is to say, going into inns, private houses, or ale-houses, or any suchlike places, or in common streets or ways, to proffer or cause to be proffered any sort of needles to sale other than to needlemakers, milliners, and haberdasher shops, which are the only usual places where needles are publicly and lawfully bought and sold; and if any person or persons shall do anything contrary to this ordinance, he or they shall forfeit and pay for every such his, her, or their offence the sum of two pounds thirteen shillings and fourpence of lawful English money to the master, wardens, and assistants of the Company of Needlemakers of London, or such less sum of like money as by the master, wardens, and assistants for the time being, or the greater number of them, shall be adjudged fitting.

Not to instruct or set a Son at Work without Binding.

Also it is ordained that none of the said Society shall instruct his son in the art and occupation of needlemaking, nor set him on work in the same, unless he first bind him an apprentice at the said hall of the said Society in form aforesaid; and that such son's apprenticeship be not made to begin before he be 14 years of age at the least; and that such son so to be bound shall be accounted one of the number of apprentices which every member of the said Society is allowed to keep, upon pain to forfeit twenty shillings of lawful money of England for every month wherein he shall offend in setting such son on work contrary to the true meaning of this ordinance.

No Member of the said Company to buy or sell any insufficient Needles.

Also it is ordained that if any member of the said Society do openly or secretly buy or procure of any person or persons any needles made of iron or other bad stuff, or unworkmanlike wrought, and do sell or offer to put them to sale, or employ any other to sell or offer them to sale to any of His Majesty's liege people, either in the City of London and liberties thereof, or in any fair or market-place or places of His Majesty's realm of England and dominion of Wales, the party so offending shall forfeit and pay to the master and wardens of the Society aforesaid, to the use of the Society aforesaid, the sum of ten pounds of lawful money of England for every time any one shall offend contrary to the true meaning of this ordinance, or suchlike less sum as by the said master, wardens, and assistants, or the greater number of them, for the time being, shall be adjudged and thought fitting.

Which said ordinances, in manner and form afore specified, at the request of the master, wardens, and assistants, and commonalty of the aforesaid art and mystery of needlemakers, by the authority of the said Act of Parliament, we the said Lord High Chancellor and Chief Justice of either Bench have examined, and the same ordinance and ordinances do by these presents as much as in us is, and as far as we lawfully may, ratify, allow, and approve. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names and put our seals, this 20th day of June in the year of our Lord God, according to the computation of the Church of England 1664.

(L.S.) Clarendon, C.
(L.S.) Robt. Hyde.
(L.S.) Orl. Bridgman.

D.—17th March 1712. Order of the Court of Aldermen, being a grant of livery to the number of 50.

24th March 1874. Order of the Court of Aldermen, being a grant of a further number of livery, making 100 in all.

13th June 1875. Order of the Court of Aldermen, being a grant of a further number of the livery, making 200 in all.

F.—The Commissioners are respectfully referred to the second report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into municipal corporations, ordered by the House of Commons to be printed 25th April 1837. The Company from the earliest times have been associated on the basis of patrimonial succession in promoting good fellowship, and, as far as its means have admitted, in succouring the poorer members of the fraternity.* The Company have given prizes for the best workmanship in the manufacture of needles, and assist in disseminating technical education by means of grants to the City and Guilds of London Institute.

G.—Under the charter of Charles the Second the Company is empowered to hold lands not exceeding the clear yearly value of 100*l.* The Company is not at present possessed of any lands; this power, therefore, is now unexhausted to its full extent.

H.—There are still vested in the Company the various powers set forth in the charter of 9th February 1664 and the byelaws.

* *See* Appendix A.

PART I.—I.

I.—A list of the charities, eleemosynary, educational, or otherwise, which are under the management of the Company, stating in each case the name of the founder, the date and nature of the benefaction, its original and its present value, and the purposes to which the funds have been applied for each of the last preceding 10 years.

There are no charities connected with the Company.

PART II.—A.

Constitution and Privileges of Membership.

Return A.—Governing Body.

1. State the present constitution of the governing body of the Company, whether such constitution is according to the charter, and if not, in what respects such constitution varies therefrom, and when and how such alteration was made.
2. State the qualifications for membership of the governing body of the Company, the time and periods of election, and the qualifications of the voters at elections to the governing body.
3. State the functions of the governing body, and of the different members of the same respectively, and whether the members of the governing body pay any and what fees or fines on admission thereto, and whether they are paid any and what salaries or amounts in respect of their services respectively.
4. State the nature of the business which comes before the governing body of the Company, the method adopted in transacting it, the times at which the governing body meets for business purposes, the way in which the opinions of the members are taken, and whether the resolutions and decisions of the governing body are published, or are otherwise accessible to any or all, and which of, the members of the Company.
5. State whether the members of the governing body are liable to suspension or removal on any and what grounds, and by what method such suspension or removal is effected.
6. Has the Company any byelaws sanctioned by the Courts of Law or Chancery, or by the Courts of Aldermen or of Common Council, or otherwise? State the effect of such byelaws.

1. The present constitution of the governing body is in accordance with the charter, and consists of a master, two wardens, and 12 assistants.

2. The qualification consists of being a liveryman of the Company and the payment of the fees on election. The election of master and wardens takes place on the Thursday after Michaelmas Day in every year, and of the assistants at a court after each vacancy caused by death or resignation. The voters at election of the governing body are the members of the court, consisting of the master, wardens, and assistants.

3. The functions of the governing body are the general control of the Company in accordance with the charter and byelaws.

The fees payable on admission thereto are now as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
The master - -	5	15	6
The senior warden -	3	13	6
The junior warden -	3	3	0
Assistant - -	26	5	0

Neither the master, wardens, nor assistants receive any salary or fees in respect of their services.

4. To receive reports of the admission to the freedom of the Company. To elect by ballot in to the livery such freemen as are desirous of becoming liverymen. To elect the master, wardens, and assistants, all elections taking place by ballot, to appoint auditors and members of the general purposes and other committees, and to receive the audited accounts of the Company, and generally to transact all business connected with the Company. The court (viz., the master, wardens, and assistants) meet quarterly and at other times whenever a court is required. The resolutions and decisions of the governing body are not usually published, but are accessible to the members of the court at all times.

5. There is no instance of any removal or suspension of any member of the governing body, but a member is liable to be removed for misconduct in office or other just and reasonable cause; the removal, it is considered, would be by the resolution of the court.

6. *See* answer, to Part I., Return C., where the byelaws are stated.

PART II.—B.

RETURN B.—Admission to membership.

1. State the qualifications for membership of the Company, the several grades of membership of the Company, and whether women are admitted to membership.
2. State the several modes in which the freedom of the Company may be obtained, the circumstances entitling an applicant to admission under each mode respectively, and the fees payable in respect of admission under each mode respectively.
3. State whether persons exercising any particular trade are required by statute or otherwise to become free of the Company. Is there any process by which members of such trade can become members of the Company, and is there any process for compelling such persons to procure admission, and are such processes enforced, and to what extent? Is the freedom of the City of London in any and what way a condition precedent or subsequent to membership? Are there any members who are not free of the City of London? Do persons exercising any particular trade commonly become members of the Company? If so, how many members of such trade are at present members of the Company? What is the number of the members of the trade (if any) the name of which is borne by the Company, who are members of the Company?
4. Are freemen liable to disfranchisement, and, if so, for what reasons, and what is the mode of disfranchisement?
5. Is the livery of the Company limited or unlimited in number? What are the qualifications for election to the livery, who are the electors thereto, and how do the elections thereto take place, and what fees are payable on election? Are liverymen liable to removal from the livery, and for what reasons?

1. The several grades of membership are as follows:—

	Qualification.
Freemen (1) -	By redemption. By patrimony. By servitude.
Livery (2) - -	By being a freeman and on election by the court by ballot.

Women are admitted to the freedom in all cases on payment of fees.

		£	s.	d.
2. By redemption (*a*).	(*a*) Fees payable	5	10	0
By patrimony (*b*).	(*b*) „	2	12	6
By servitude (*c*).	(*c*) „	2	12	6

3. Under the charter no person within the City of London and 10 miles' compass of the same is to use, exercise, or practise the art or mystery of needlemaking unless he shall first have served as an apprentice for seven years unto a freeman of the Company, &c., *see* Charter. Persons exercising any particular trade do not commonly become members of the Company. It is not known whether there are any members of the trade of needle-making members of the Company. The freedom of the city is not a condition precedent or subsequent to membership of the Company. It is believed that all the members of the Company are free of the City of London.

4. There is no instance of any freeman having been disfranchised in this Company.

5. The livery of the Company is limited to 200. The qualification for election on the livery is the being a freeman of the Company, who must be of good name and fame and possessed of adequate pecuniary means. The electors thereto are the master, wardens and assistants, and the election thereto takes place by ballot, the fees payable being 26*l.* 5*s.* There is no instance of a liveryman having been removed.

PART II.—C.

RETURN C.—Number of members.

State (1) the present number of freemen, (2) the present number of the livery, (3) the present number of other members, (4) the number of admissions to the freedom by each mode respectively, and (5) the number of calls to the livery which have respectively taken place during each of the last preceding 10 years.

1. The present number of freemen is believed to be about 150.

2. The present number of the livery is 116.

3. There are no other members.

4. The number of admissions to the freedom within such period has been by redemption about 130. There have also been admissions by patrimony.

5. The number of calls to the livery in the following years has been:—

1873 - - -	19
1874 - - -	35
1875 - - -	37
1876 - - -	5
1877 - - -	4
1878 - - -	4
1879 - - -	1
1880 - - -	5

PART II.—D.

RETURN D.—(1) State the number of apprentices bound at the Company's Hall, or otherwise under the auspices of the Company during each of the last 10 years. (2) State how many have been bound during each of the last 10 years to members following the trade (if any) the name of which is borne by the Company. (3) In what cases and to what extent have the fees or premiums of such apprentices been paid by the Company?

During the past 10 years one apprentice has been bound, viz., in the year 1877, but not to a member of the trade; the Company did not pay the fees or premium of this apprentice.

PART II.—E.

RETURN E.—Profits and privileges.

1. State with fulness what are the advantages, pecuniary or otherwise, incident to the position of a member of the Company in each grade of membership, as (1) a freeman, (2) a liveryman, (3) a master, warden, or otherwise a member of the governing body.
2. State the sums paid on an average annually for the preceding 10 years by the Company to the members according to the grades of membership mentioned above, and of what such sums consisted, whether (1) fees, and of what nature, (2) pensions, or (3) other payments, specifying the nature of the same respectively.
3. What circumstances are in practice held to constitute a claim to a pension or donation? State the number of present pensioners and donees respectively, and the amounts paid to them as such respectively. How many pensioners and donees are connected with the trade (if any) the name of which is borne by the Company?
4. (1) What is the average standing of a member when he becomes a member of the governing body, and (2) what is the average time for which a member continues on the governing body?
5. Does the Company carry on any and what trade or manufacture with which its title is directly or indirectly connected? If so, what is the capital and from what sources is it derived, and how are the profits (if any) divided or dealt with?

1. There is no pecuniary advantage incident to the position of a member of the Company. There are certain advantages, such as in the case of a liveryman of voting in the election of lord mayor, sheriffs, and other officers connected with the city of London, and if resident within 25 miles in the election of members of Parliament for the city of London.

2. See last answer.

3. There are no charitable funds and no pensioners.

4. The present oldest liveryman was elected a freeman in 1827. The average standing of a member would depend on the age of such member on his admission.

5. The Company does not carry on any trade or manufacture.

PART III.—

OFFICERS AND SERVANTS.

RETURN A.—A list of the officers of the Company, with a statement of the duties of each, the amount of his salary and emoluments, and whether or not he is a member of the Company.

RETURN B.—A list of the servants of the Company, with a statement of the duties of each, and of the amounts of their wages and other emoluments.

RETURN C.—A statement as to the mode in which the officers and servants of the Company are respectively appointed.

A.—A clerk, whose duty it is to summon the court, keep the minutes of proceedings, keep the accounts of the Company, and act under the direction of the court.

There is no fixed salary, but he is paid by fees and in accordance with a scale settled in 1876, under which it was calculated his remuneration might reach about 100*l.* a year, which sum was to include the payment for the use of offices for the Company. The present clerk is not a member of the Company.

B.—A beadle, whose duties are—

To attend all the courts of the Company.

To attend all common halls and elections for members of Parliament and others at the wicket of the Company at Guildhall.

To take charge of the plate belonging to the Company in its transit from and to the bank.

To attend all courts and livery meetings.

To collect the quarterage.

And to do such other work in connexion with the Company as the master, wardens, and clerk shall respectively from time to time direct.

He is paid by fees and certain fixed payments and gratuity, and his remuneration reaches upon an average 12*l.* 12*s.* per annum.

C.—By the master, wardens, and assistants at a court.

PART IV.—A. 1–A. 13.

The Company has no real estate.

PART IV.—RETURN B. 1.

RETURN B 1.—List of Moneys belonging to the Needlemakers' Company invested in Government or other Stocks, Shares, Funds, or Securities.

Amount of Stock, &c.	Description of Stock.	Source from whence arising, *e.g.*, gift with name of donor, bequest with name of Testator, sale of lands and which, &c.	In what Name standing, *e.g.*, Company, Chancery Division of High Court of Justice, &c.	To what Account belonging, *e.g.*, any particular Fund or Trust Account.	Net Annual Receipt.	Remarks.
£ 1,100	3*l.* per cent. Consolidated Bank Annuities.	From fees paid on admissions of freemen and liverymen, and from the members of the court.	John Cordy Crouch, Esq. (deceased), Joseph Charles Parkinson, Esq., Thomas Fenn, Esq., and George Henry Cole, Esq.	The general account of the Company.	£ 33	Less the income tax.

PART IV.—RETURNS B. 2 AND 3.

B 2.—A return of the balance of moneys in the hands of the Company unappropriated in their accounts on the 31st December in each of the last preceding ten years.

B 3.—A return of the estimated value of the plate, pictures, furniture, and other property, at present on the premises of the Company, or in their possession elsewhere.

B 2.—The accounts of the Company are audited up to Michaelmas in every year.

The balance on the accounts for the following years appears as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
1874	360	14	2
1875	316	15	8
1876	66	6	1
1877	122	12	8
1878	249	17	2
1879	230	0	5
1880	211	7	6

B 2.—Probably 1,000*l.*, for which amount it is insured.

PART IV.—RETURN E.

INTERNAL SOURCES OF INCOME.

RETURN E.—Internal sources of income.

A list of the annual amounts received in each of the last 10 years in respect of (1) fees paid on admission to the freedom of the Company, specifying the amounts paid in respect of each mode of admission thereto; (2) fines or fees paid on admission to the livery of the Company; (3) fines or fees paid by members on coming on the court of the Company; (4) fines or fees paid on promotion to the offices of warden, &c.; (5) any other internal sources of income, specifying the same.

	1. Freedom.		2.	3.	4.	5.	Contributions towards Dinners.	Dividends.
	By Redemption.	By Patrimony.	Livery.	Court.	Master Wardens.	Quarterage.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Year ending Michaelmas 1874	173 10 6	2 12 6	658 7 0	137 11 0	8 16 6	4 4 0	—	17 16 3
„ „ 1875	242 0 0	2 12 6	861 0 0	11 11 0	12 12 0	56 16 0	17 15 0	25 5 9
„ „ 1876	11 0 0	—	177 9 0	—	—	30 8 0	49 17 0	32 13 2
„ „ 1877	27 10 0	—	133 15 0	—	15 15 0	30 0 0	56 6 0	32 11 10
„ „ 1878	44 0 0	—	131 5 0	—	6 16 6	25 0 0	—	32 9 1
„ 1879	5 10 0	—	26 5 0	—	18 7 6	16 8 0	—	32 6 4
„ „ 1880	22 0 0	2 12 6	131 5 0	52 10 0	19 8 6	17 4 0	45 13 6	32 6 4

PART IV.—RETURN G.

RETURN G.—The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them—

1. What is the system of management of the Company's estates and property?
2. In what way, and by whom, the several receipts and payments are taken and made, and under what control?
3. In what way the Company's accounts are audited?
4. Whether the Company's accounts are published, or are accessible to all or any, and which of the members of the Company.

(2.) The several fees and dividends are received by the clerk, and the quarterage by the beadle. The several sums are from time to time paid into the current banking account of the Company. The payments are made on cheques signed by the master and one of the wardens and countersigned by the clerk.

(3.) Two auditors are appointed annually at the Midsummer Court, and they audit the accounts in the usual course.

(4.) The Company's accounts are not published; they are accessible to the members of the court at all times.

PART IV.—Return H.

Return H.—A detailed statement of the income from all sources of the Company during each of the preceding 10 years, a detailed statement of the Company's expenditure during each of such 10 years, and a detailed statement of the assets and liabilities of the Company at the end of each of the last 10 years.

This would be simply a copy of the accounts for the 10 years; and it is submitted, after the foregoing answers, that the Commissioners will not require further detail.

PART IV.—Return M.

General and Technical Education.

Return M.—A statement as to whether the Company does anything to subsidise or encourage education, whether general or technical, and a return of the means (if any) so employed and of the amount expended on such objects during each of the last preceding 10 years.

The Company has engaged to contribute 250*l.* by instalments of 50*l.* per annum to the City and Guilds of London Institute for the Advancement of Technical Education. On a recent occasion the Company gave prizes for the best workmanship, &c. in the manufacture of the needle, (*see* Appendix A.) It is also in contemplation to offer such prizes from time to time.

PART V.—REFORM.

Part V.—Reform.

The Commissioners, being bound to report to Her Majesty "what measures (if any) are, in their judgment, "expedient and necessary for improving or altering the constitution of the Companies, or the appro- "priation or administration of the property or revenues thereof," respectfully invite the attention of the officers of the Companies to this part of the Commission.

The Commissioners will be very glad to receive and consider any suggestions respecting this part of the Commission with which the officers of the Companies may do the Commissioners the honour of favouring them.

The Company have no suggestion to make.

APPENDIX (A.)

The Court enclosed with their returns two papers dated respectively May 1876 and October 1876.

I. The Worshipful Company of Needlemakers.

The Master, Wardens, and Court of Assistants of the Worshipful Company of Needlemakers of the City of London, having had under consideration the desirability of assisting in the development of the art of needlemaking, with a view of benefiting the workmen as well as the public generally, propose to give this year (1876) the several prizes mentioned below.

Section 1.

First Prize.

Silver Medal of the Company and Five Pounds.

For the best labour-saving machine.
Subject to the following—

Conditions.

(*a.*) It must be applicable to the manufacture of sewing needles.
(*b.*) To have been originated since 1st January 1875.
(*c.*) Not to be exclusively used by one manufacturer but open to the public on payment of such royalty as may enable them to use it profitably.
(*d.*) The prize shall be awarded to the inventor of the machine.
(*e.*) The judges should have ample opportunity of viewing machines intended for competition, and therefore such machines as cannot from their nature be sent to the rooms of the School of Art, Redditch, for exhibition, must be open to the view of the judges at such time as it may be convenient to examine them; intimation of intention to compete for this prize should be sent to the honorary secretary of the Committee of Manufacturers at Redditch, on or before the first day of July next, and an appointment arranged with him for the judges' inspection.

N.B.—It must be understood that the public are also to have the privilege of viewing such machines from the 4th to 11th of August next, on the production of a ticket for that purpose from the honorary secretary of the before-mentioned Committee of Manufacturers.

SECTION 2.

Second Prize.

Bronze Medal of the Company and Five Pounds.

For the greatest improvement in any of the processes of sewing needle manufacture.

SECTION 3.

PRIZES FOR HANDICRAFT.—TOOL MAKING.

Third Prize.

Bronze Medal of the Company and Three Pounds.

For the best specimen of tool and work for sewing needles.

Fourth Prize.

Bronze Medal of the Company and Three Pounds.

For the best specimen of tool and work for sewing machine needles.

SECTION 4.

PRIZES FOR ESSAY.

Fifth Prize.

Three Pounds.

For the best essay in connection with the needle manufacture.

Subject open. Length not less than 4,000 words nor more than 5,000 words.

Sixth Prize.

One Pound.

For the second best essay on the above subject and within the same limits.

JUDGES.—Three judges in each section to be non-competitors, to be nominated by the Committee of Manufacturers, and submitted for confirmation by the Company before the fifth day of July next.

British subjects only to be eligible to compete for the several prizes.

No prize to be awarded unless, in the opinion of the judges or the majority of them, sufficient merit be shewn.

No competitor to send in more than two specimens.

The court will be assisted by a Committee of Needle Manufacturers at Redditch, of which R. S. Bartleet, Esq., D.L., is chairman, *pro tem.*, and Victor Milward Esq., J.P., honorary secretary, *pro tem.*

The essays and such objects as can be exhibited must be delivered free at the rooms of the School of Art, Redditch, on or before Saturday, the 15th July next, and will be on view after the decision of the judges until the 11th day of August next; they must be marked with a private mark, or motto, and numbered, and accompanied by a list, showing for each number the grounds on which the prize is sought. They must also be accompanied by a sealed envelope, marked with the same mark or motto, and containing the name and address of the competitor, and a certificate or declaration that the work is his own, and has been executed during the period of competition.

The envelopes will not be opened until the judges have made their report.

The specimens sent will remain the property of the competitor, (subject to the condition marked C in Section 1), care will be taken of them, but neither the court nor the committee before-mentioned will hold themselves responsible for their safety. The competitors must remove the specimens at their own cost within a week of the decision being communicated to them, in default of so doing the Committee of Needle Manufacturers before-mentioned will be at liberty to deal with the specimens in such manner as they deem proper.

The master of the Company, J. C. Parkinson, Esq., J.P., will present the prizes on Friday, the 4th August 1876, at the rooms of the School of Art, Redditch, on which occasion the wardens and several members of the Company will attend.

By order of the Court,
GEORGE H. COLE,
Clerk to the Company,
1, Church Court, Clement's Lane,
London, E.C.

May, 1876.

II. THE WORSHIPFUL COMPANY OF NEEDLEMAKERS, LONDON.

The Worshipful Company of Needlemakers having determined to offer prizes by way of encouraging and developing the art of needlemaking in the neighbourhood of Redditch, in which locality this manufacture has been established for many years past, the court of the Company appointed a special committee to arrange a scheme for that purpose, and to confer with some of the leading manufacturers as to the most desirable mode of inducing competition in the respective processes necessary to the development of the art. With the kind assistance of Mr. Victor Milward and Mr. Thomas Fletcher, of Redditch, who acted as honorary secretaries, a committee of manufacturers was selected from the manufacturing district, and the various details of the prize scheme, after having been duly considered by that committee, were adopted by the Company and embraced the subjects hereinafter described.

COMMITTEE OF MANUFACTURERS AT REDDITCH.

Alcester:
Mr. Henry Walker (Henry Walker).
Ashwood Bank:
Mr. Charles Hiam (C. Hiam & Sons).
„ Edward Morrall (Edward Morrall).
Feckenham:
Mr. W. C. Gould (W. W. Gould & Sons).
Greet, near Birmingham:
Mr. James Lee (James Lee).
Headless Cross:
Mr. W. Adams (W. Adams & Co.)
Redditch:
Mr. H. S. Bartleet (William Bartleet & Sons).
„ F. C. Claydon (Stourbridge & Kidderminster Banking Company).
„ Thomas Fletcher (Fletcher, Westwood & Co.).
„ Charles James (John James & Sons).
„ J. Fredk. Milward (Henry Milward & Sons).
„ James Thomas (James Thomas & Sons).
„ Z. Shrimpton (Z. Shrimpton & Sons).
„ Wm. Woodfield (W. Woodfield & Sons).
Studley:
Mr. John Morgan (William Hall & Co.)

VICTOR MILWARD, T. FLETCHER, } *Hon. Joint Secretaries.*

The Committee of Manufacturers reported:—

That the proposed scheme of prizes sought to develop the art of needlemaking under three great heads, for which prizes were offered; first, to encourage the introduction of labour-saving machines; secondly, to reward skill in handicraft, and lastly, to stimulate the inventive and reflective talent of the needlemaking locality in the neighbourhood of Redditch by means of prizes for essays in connexion with the needle manufacture. It must be understood that there are not less than thirty distinct processes in the manufacture of a needle, many of them requiring great manual dexterity, and others very great care, intelligence, and discretion on the part of the mechanics.

With reference to labour-saving machines, none were submitted for competition, the conditions stated that they must have been originated since 1st January 1875, and, although a great deal of machinery has of late years been introduced with success into the manufacture, only one machine is known that would come within that stringent condition, and this was not entered.

Section No. 3. Prizes for Handicraft (tool making) produced, as might have been expected, the greatest number of competitors and the keenest competition. The prizes in this section were offered for the best specimens of tool and work for sewing needles and sewing machine needles. The art of toolmaking has always been considered in this and kindred trades one requiring the greatest skill, and it

will be readily understood that the delicate needles used in the manufacture of gloves and fine cambric sewing, whether by hand or by sewing machine, must be made from dies of the greatest nicety and finish. Undoubtedly the toolmakers were much stimulated by the prize scheme and exhibition, and, as a consequence, the merits of many of them became better known.

The exhibition of the various objects took place in the rooms of the School of Art, Redditch, on the 31st July 1876, and the following days. It created much interest in the town and district, and a large number of manufacturers and artizans visited the exhibition and narrowly inspected the objects submitted for competition.

The undermentioned gentlemen were requested to act as judges :—

2nd Section.

Mr. R. S. Bartleet (W. Bartleet & Sons), Redditch.
„ William Avery (W. Avery & Son), Headless Cross.
„ Charles Cross (Engineer), Redditch.

3rd Section.

„ George Townsend (G. Townsend & Co.) Hunt End.
„ Charles Laight (C. Laight & Sons), Redditch.
„ Thomas Eames (Toolmaker), Redditch.

3rd A Section.

„ Jos. Perkins (Jos. Perkins & Son), Ashwood Bank.
„ George Townsend (G. Townsend & Co.), Redditch.
„ William Heath (W. Heath), Crabbs Cross.

4th Section.

„ T. J. Slatter (Gloucester Banking Co.), Redditch.
„ Victor Milward (Hy. Milward & Sons), Redditch.
„ R. B. Turner (R. B. Turner & Co.), Redditch.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORTS OF THE JUDGES IN THE VARIOUS SECTIONS.

SECTION 1.

First Prize.

Silver Medal of the Company and Five Pounds,

FOR THE BEST LABOUR-SAVING MACHINE.

No entry was made of any machines in this section for the reasons before stated in the Committee of Manufacturers' Report.

SECTION 2.

Second Prize.

Bronze Medal of the Company and Five Pounds,

FOR THE GREATEST IMPROVEMENT IN ANY OF THE PROCESSES OF SEWING NEEDLE MANUFACTURE.

In accordance with the terms of the scheme the judges inspected the various improvements entered for competition in this section; they were four in number, viz. :—

1st.—A pair of shears for wire-cutting, worked by the foot, the improvement claimed being the substitution of an easy foot motion for the former very laborious work, and greater accuracy in cutting.

2nd.—A fetching and carrying apparatus attached to a wire-cutting machine, for which was claimed greater accuracy than can be attained by any system of hand or foot cutting.

3rd.—A newly patented double polishing buff, by which two operations can be performed without putting the needle down.

4th.—A set of clams for cloth-sticking needles by which a saving of cloth and a greater grip is obtained.

After considering the merits of the various inventions,

THE JUDGES AWARDED

The prize, consisting of the bronze medal of the Company and 5*l.*, with the Company's certificate of merit, to Benjamin Hill, needle hardener, of Studley, for the foot shears;

And they awarded a second prize, consisting of one pound from local sources, with a certificate of merit, to Richard Bennett, junior foreman, of Redditch, for the double buff, on one spindle.

SECTION 3.

PRIZES FOR HANDICRAFT. TOOL MAKING.

Third Prize.

Bronze Medal of the Company and Three Pounds.

FOR THE BEST SPECIMEN OF TOOL AND WORK FOR SEWING NEEDLES.

The judges in this section expressed their pleasure at the large number of exhibits in this section, the superior quality and general excellence of which caused the task of judging to be a most difficult and perplexing one, so much so, that they decided to recommend a Third Prize, and also award certificates of merit to two others, who, they felt, could not be passed over without some form of recognition. The judges further expressed their opinion that the scheme of prizes had in this section a very beneficial effect, it having caused an amount of friendly rivalry amongst the toolmakers of the needle district, stimulating them to endeavour to excel each other in this important department.

THE JUDGES AWARDED

The prize, consisting of the bronze medal of the Company and 3*l.*, with a certificate of merit, to Charles Townsend, toolmaker, of Redditch;

And they recommended the Company to give a second prize, consisting of 1*l.* 10*s.*, with a certificate of merit, to George Richards, toolmaker, of Headless Cross, near Redditch;

And they awarded a third prize of 10*s.* from local sources, with a certificate of merit, to George Field, toolmaker, of Headless Cross, near Redditch;

They also highly commended two others, viz. :—
Frederick Court, toolmaker, of Redditch; and
Jonah Warner, toolmaker, of Redditch;

And recommended that a certificate of merit be given to each of them.

SECTION 3a.

Bronze Medal of the Company and Three Pounds.

FOR THE BEST SPECIMEN OF TOOL AND WORK FOR SEWING MACHINE NEEDLES.

In this section the judges reported that, although the tools were a small quantity only, the tools of those to whom they awarded the prizes were undoubtedly of very superior quality and workmanship, being first-class working tools.

THE JUDGES AWARDED

The prize, consisting of the bronze medal of the Company and 3*l.*, with a certificate of merit, to Jonah Walker, toolmaker, of Redditch;

And they recommended the Company to give a second prize, consisting of 1*l.* 10*s.*, with a certificate of merit, to James Hiam, manufacturer, of Ashwood Bank.

SECTION 4.

PRIZES FOR ESSAY.

Fifth Prize.

Three Pounds.

(To be supplemented by Two Pounds from local sources.)

FOR THE BEST ESSAY IN CONNEXION WITH THE NEEDLE MANUFACTURE.

Subject open. Length not less than 4,000 words nor more than 5,000 words.

Sixth Prize.

One Pound.

FOR THE SECOND BEST ESSAY OF THE ABOVE SUBJECT AND WITHIN THE SAME LIMITS.

In this section the judges awarded the sixth prize of 1*l.* from the Company, with a certificate of merit and 2*l.* added from local sources to William Shrimpton, foreman, of Edward Street, Redditch.

At the request of the master, wardens, and assistants of the Company, the prizes were distributed by R. S. Bartleet, Esq., J.P., D.L., Chairman of the Committee of Manufacturers (Messrs. Bartleet & Sons), on Friday the 4th August 1876, at the Park Road Room, Redditch. The meeting was addressed by Mr. W. Avery (Messrs. W. Avery & Sons), Mr. Perkins (Messrs. Perkins & Sons) Mr. Townsend (Messrs. George Townsend & Sons), Mr. Victor Milward, honorary secretary, and others. The distribution took place in the presence of a large number of competitors and others, and the prize winners were greeted with considerable applause. In the opinion of the local committee the scheme has been attended by a gratifying amount of success, the amount of competition it drew forth caused surprise, and there is no doubt much good has resulted from it.

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

The under-mentioned (being one of the wardens and two of the members of court of assistants,) constituting the special committee intrusted with the organisation and carrying out of the scheme of the court relating to the foregoing object, have much pleasure in testifying to the success which has resulted from this, the first attempt of the Company, to aid in promoting technical education.

F. W. H. RAMSAY,
Warden.

CHARLES HARDING,
HENRY GREENE,
Assistants.

Members of the Special Committee on Technical Education.

GEORGE H. COLE,
Clerk of the Company,
1, Church Court, Clement's Lane,
October 1876. London, E.C.

APPENDIX (B.)

This Company furnished full information to the Municipal Commissioners.

PAINTERS' COMPANY.

The following returns were accompanied with a protest against the inquiry as illegal.

PART I.—FOUNDATION AND OBJECT.

Returns A. to H., both inclusive.

Return A.—A statement of the date, ascertained or probable, of the foundation of the Company, and of the circumstances, so far as they can be discovered from its documents of foundation or archives, in which the Company had its origin.

Return B.—A list of the charters, charters of inspeximus, and other instruments of a similar nature, whether originals or copies, which have been at any time in the possession of the Company, together with an abstract of the purport of each, regard being specially had to any evidence which it may contain as to the object of the foundation of the Company.

Return C.—A list of any trust deeds "founding, regulating, or affecting" the Company, with the date of each, the names of the parties thereto, and an abstract of the purport of each.

Return D.—A list, with dates, of any "decrees of court," whether of the Courts of Common Law or of Chancery, or of any acts of the Court of Aldermen or of the Court of Common Council, "regulating or affecting" the Company, with a statement of the effect of each decision.

Return E.—A list of any other documents, not included in the descriptions in the preceding returns, which "found, regulate, or affect" the Company, with dates and an abstract of the effect of each.

Return F.—A concise history of the Company from the time of its foundation to the present day, with special reference to the inquiry contained in the commission as to "the objects for which the Company was founded," and "how far those objects are now being carried into effect."

Return G.—Has the Company a licence in mortmain? When was such licence granted (referring to the document by description)? What is its extent, and to what extent is it now unexhausted?

Return H.—Is there vested in the Company, and how, whether by charter, statute, order of the Court of Aldermen, act of Common Council, or otherwise, any right of exercising superintendence over, or any duty or discretion to encourage in any way, any and what art, trade, or business? State the nature and local limits of such control. In what manner, and to what extent, is such control now exercised? If such control is not now exercised, state the circumstances under which its exercise has fallen into desuetude.

A.—The Painters' Company is an ancient art and mystery, and hath time out of mind been an ancient Company and fellowship, as so recited in the Statute 1 James I., c. 20. It was probably formed of persons engaged in the same trade for association and convenience.

The inspeximus or grant of byelaws made under the city seal bears date the 4th July 1467 in the sixth year of the reign of Edward IV.

B.—1. 14th July 1467, inspeximus and grant of byelaws under city seal as follows:—

"To all and singular faithful in Christ that shall see or hear the contents of these presents, Ralph Verney, mayor, and the aldermen of the City of London, health and faith in the Lord everlasting. Everything is more valid that bears and can be disputed with less calumy if it derives its form from the testimony of letters. Therefore it is we take notice of your university by these presents. We have seen and inspected the tenour of a certain bill or petition remaining with us entered in the court of our lord the king in the chamber of the Guildhall, of the said city, in the sixth year of the reign of Edward the Fourth after the Conqueror, in the book signed with the letter L., fo. 43, whose tenor follows in these words, to wit:—Memorandum that on the 9th day of June in the sixth year of the reign of Edward the Fourth after the Conqueror, men of the mystery of painters came here into the courts of our said lord the king, in the chamber of the Guildhall of the City of London, before Ralph Verney, mayor, William Hulyn, Richard Lee, Hugh Wish, Thomas Cooke, Matthew Phillips, Ralph Josselyn, William Tailour, Henry Navor, Bartho. James, John Stockdon, William Constantyn, William Edwards, and Humphrey Hayford, aldermen of the City of London, and presented to the said mayor and aldermen a certain bill, the tenour whereof follows in these words, to wit:—To the full honourable lord and right worshipful sovereign, the mayor and aldermen of the City of London, beseeching most meekly all the good folks enfranchised in the mistery or craft of painters within this City of London. Forasmuch as before this time no day in certain hath been limited or assigned in which the good folks of the same craft among themselves might choose wardens to rule and oversee yearly the fellowship and works of the same mistery or craft, neither search nor present the defaults found in the same as other crafts of the said city, do and have been wonted and accustomed to do, that it may please unto your good lordship and wise discretions to grant that they yearly from henceforth in the feast of Saint Luke the Evangelist, or within 10 days next suing after that, may goodly assemble in some honest place within the same city; and there within one assent amiable and good accord peaceably choose two true, witty, and honest men free of the same craft, and holding house within the liberty of the said city, to be wardens of their said craft for the year then suing; and the said two wardens so chosen within 12 days next suing the same election be yearly by the old wardens, and eight or six good honest and free persons of the same craft presented in to the Mayor's Court at Guildhall of London, there to be accepted, admitted, and sworn well, truly, and lawfully to search the said craft and the works of the same, and the defaults therein found truly to present to the Chamberlain of the city for the time being; and in all other things belonging to their craft to do and exercise their said office according to their oaths, the which wardens by all the time they so stand and abide in the same their office with six or four other sufficient and good men of the same craft by them thereto to be chosen shall have the ward and keeping of all money, goods, jewels, and other necessaries appertaining to the same craft, and them they shall be bound to surrender and plainly to deliver up at the end of the said year to their next successors wardens, and to six or four sufficient and honest persons of the same craft. Item.—That no able person enfranchised in the same craft shall refuse any manner of office or clothing pertaining to the same craft at such time as he by his said bretheren be abled and chosen thereunto upon pain to pay unto the chamber of the Guildhall 20*s.*; that is to say, 10*s.* thereof unto the use of the same chamber, and 10*s.* unto the common alms of the said craft, and what manner of man of the same craft that absenteth himself from the same election without cause reasonable or absenteth himself from the dinner to be made for the same craft the same day, and will not pay his part thereto, then he shall pay at the said chamber 3*s.* 4*d.*, equally to be divided, the one half thereof to the chamber aforesaid and the other half to the common alms of the said craft. Item.—That every man enfranchised in the same craft under form aforesaid shall assemble with his fellowship of the same craft by the assignment of the said wardens for the time being in a certain place by them limited at four times of the year called four quarter days; that is to say, at Michaelmas, Christmas, Easter, and Midsummer, and at every such quarter day every brother enfranchised of the same craft being of the clothing thereof shall pay to the alms abovesaid 4*d.*, and that these quarter days yearly hereafter may be kept and holden in

the feasts aforesaid to the intent that the said wardens shall duly enquire among the said fellowship so assembled if any debate, rancour, or default be had among them, and that then the said wardens, to set them at rest and peace, and to correct and reform such defaults to their power if any be, and every one person of the same craft that without cause reasonable shall be absent in any of the said days shall pay for every such day towards the expenses of the said wardens 4*d.*; and the said wardens yearly to be charged upon their accounts as well of all such said 4*d.* growing in their time within the said craft for the causes abovesaid. Item.—It is ordained from henceforth that if any man occupying the same craft of 'Payntours' be misruled, and of evil will and malice be so misadvised to revile, call, or rebuke any manner of men of the same craft, hat is to say, for to lye him, or with other dishonest or unfitting language behave him in presence of the said wardens, or in any other place among the fellowship of the same, and thereof by the report of the said wardens be duly convict, shall forfeit and pay at every time he so doth to the chamber aforesaid 6*s.* 8*d.*, that is to say, to the chamber aforesaid 3*s.* 4*d.*, and to the alms box of the said craft 3*s.* 4*d.* Item.—That if any man of the said craft without cause reasonable within the franchise of the city be found rebel or contrarywise to the wardens of the same craft, that is to wit, on now coming to their reasonable summoning or warning of the beadle or common hunt of the same craft at such place and time as he in the name of the wardens of the same craft shall be duly warned to the intent there to ordain and do such necessary business or needs as of reason belong unto the same craft, either to reform the defaults and misprisons of the same, or else to do any other thing that mought be to the honour of the king, the weal of this city, or the common profit of the people of the same, shall forfeit and pay at every time so being found rebel or without cause reasonable absenting, 1 lb. of wax without redemption, whereof half shall be to the light of the chappel of the Guildhall aforesaid, and the other half to the light of Saint Luke. Item.—That none of the wardens of the same craft now being or hereafter to come receive nor admit any person into the franchise of the same craft of payntours by way of redemption without he be duly examined and proved for cunning, and able by eight or six honest persons of the same craft at least, nor that none of the said wardens from henceforth do or grant by colour of their office anything that mought turn or to be prejudice or common hurt to the said craft upon pain to forfeit and lose at every time that any such warden is thereof convict afore the mayor and aldermen for the time being 40*s.*, to be paid to the chamber of the said city, whereof the one half to be divided to the chamber of the said city, and the other half to the alms box of the said craft. Item.—That no man enfranchised in the same craft take any foreign or 'lowes' that hath been or is in service with another payntour enfranchised before that he knows well that the same servant have lawfully compleat his covenants with his former master, or at least hath agreed with him unless then such servant by that agreement and license of his master be assigned by the wardens for the time being to depart from him, and to go to the second master for great business of work and lack of help that he hath in the same occupation; nor that no man so enfranchised procure nor desire into his service any man's servant of the same craft out of his master's service within the year to be with him the next year, and if it be duly proved forfeit 20*s.*, to be paid in the chamber of the Guildhall of London mediately, 10*s.* to the said chamber, 10*s.* to the alms box of the said craft. Item.—What man occupying the said craft have any man enfranchised in the same craft out of his house, shop, or dwelling-house shall pay 40*s.* at said chamber, whereof 20*s.* shall go to the said chamber and 20*s.* to the alms box of the said craft. Item.—What man of the said craft shall wilfully or wittingly forswear with himself by any suggestion or saying unto his wardens in anything belonging unto his wardens in the same craft, and thereof be duly convict shall forfeit and pay at every time to the said chamber 6*s.* 8*d.*, equally to be divided, to the chamber 3*s.* 4*d.* and to the alms box of the said craft 3*s.* 4*d.* Item.—That no man of the said craft hereafter work any manner of tinfoil, but it be sufficiently wrought with oil colours, and that it be made only for colours and so oiled, and not for gold, and if it be wrought in any clothe of gold for church work that it be wrought sufficiently, and that it be well and truly gilt above upon pain to lose and pay in the chamber aforesaid 13*s.* 4*d.* at every time he be found and duly proved doing the contrary of this article, the one part thereof to the chamber aforesaid, and the other part thereof to the alms box of the craft aforesaid. Item.—That no man enfranchised in the same craft take upon him in anywise to work with any foreign payntour within the city nor without, unless he be thereto licensed by the wardens for the time being while he may have sufficient work with men of the same craft upon pain to forfeit and pay at every time doing the contrary thereof 20*s.*, whereof 10*s.* to the chamber aforesaid, and 10*s.* to the alms box of the same craft. Item.—That no man enfranchised in the same craft set any foreign a work till he be presented unto the wardens of the same craft, and that the said foreign so presented shall work with the presentor afore any other man if he will have him at a reasonable wage, and he so doth the contrary he shall pay to the chamber aforesaid 6*s.* 8*d.*, equally to be divided as it is aforesaid, 3*s.* 4*d.* to the chamber and 3*s.* 4*d.* to the alms box of the said craft; and every such foreigner so received for to work within the said craft shall pay at his entry to the alms box of the said craft 13*s.* 4*d.*, the one half to the chamber and to the beadle of the same craft 6*d.*, and so to be a journeyman in the said craft, towards the increasing of his living. Item.—That no enfranchised man in the same craft paint any church work, that is to say, work of entaill, but with fine gold and no party gold unless the party that setteth the workmen a work would have it so done; nor that he work no manner of signs hanging or standing in the wether but that it be wrought with fine gold and with oil colours, and what man so worketh or doth the contrary and may be found guilty as oft as he so doth he shall pay to the chamber of the Guildhall aforesaid 6*s.* 8*d.*, to be divided, 3*s.* 4*d.* to the said chamber and 3*s.* 4*d.* to the alms box of the said craft. And that it may please your lordship that the wardens that now been of the said craft, and that before to come that they might have the search of all manner things that belongeth or appertainith to the occupation of the said craft of 'payntours' within the fellowship and with an officer by the mayor to them assigned within the City of London and suburbs of the same, and to oversight and correction of the same according to their oaths; which said bill or petition being laid before the said mayor and aldermen, and by them fully understood, because it seem to them that the articles in the said bill contained are good and honest and conformable to reason, and redounding to the good and honour of the commonwealth with one assent, and will have ordered, decreed, and sentenced that the said articles here among other things shall be entered of record in the manner and form they are prayed to be firmly observed in future times, the tenor of which bill and petition we have by these presents commanded to be exemplified word for word. Given under the seal of our office of mayoralty of the city aforesaid. Dated at London aforesaid the 4th day of the month of July, in the sixth year of the reign of Edward the 4th after the Conqueror.

(Signed) DUNTHORNE."
(City Seal attached.)

2. 19th July 1581.—Charter of Elizabeth (probably granted for valuable consideration) and confirmed by Statute I., James I., caput 20, of which charter the following is a copy:—

"The Queen's Majesty, to all and singular, &c, sendeth greeting. Know ye that We, of our special grace and favour and mere motion, do will, ordain, constitute and grant, and for Us, our heirs and successors, have willed, constituted, and granted that 'The freemen and citizens of the City of 'London of the art or mystery of the Painters of the said 'city, commonly called in English Painter Stainers,' henceforth for ever are and shall be one body corporate and politick, in art, deed, and name, by the names of 'Master, 'Wardens, and Commonalty of the Freemen of the Art 'and Mystery of Painters, commonly called Painters' 'Stainers, within the City of London and the suburbs and 'liberties thereof,'—one body corporate and politick really and fully for Us, our heirs and successors, and that by the same name they may have succession for ever. And that they by the name of 'The Master and Wardens and 'Commonalty of the Freemen of the Mystery or Art of 'Painters, commonly called Painters' Stainers, within the 'City of London, and suburbs and liberties thereof'; and shall be for ever hereafter personally and in law sufficient to have, get, receive, possess lands, tenements, liberties, privileges, jurisdictions, franchises, and hereditaments whatsoever to them and their successors, in fee for ever, of what kind, nature, or quality soever they be. And also to give, grant, demise, and assign the same lands, tenements, and hereditaments, and to do and follow by the name aforesaid all and singular other matters and things. And that by the name of master and wardens and commonalty of the freemen of the art or mystery of painters, commonly called painters' stainers, within the City of London, and suburbs

and liberties thereof, they may sue, implead, answer and be answered, defend and be defended, in whatsoever court, pleas, and places, and before whatsoever judges and justices, and other persons and officers of Us, our heirs and successors, in all and singular actions, suits, and quarrells, causes, matters, and demands, whatsoever kind, nature, condition, or quality they be, in such manner and form as other, being persons of this our realm of England, be able or may in law plead, implead, answer, or be answered, defend and be defended. And to have, receive, possess, give, and demise, and that the said master, wardens, and commonalty of freemen of the art or mystery of painters, commonly called painter stayners, within the City of London and suburbs and the liberties thereof, to have for ever a common seal to serve their causes and businesses whatsoever, and their successors. And further we will, and for us our heirs and successors, by these presents do grant that the commonalty of the freemen of the society of the mystery aforesaid whensoever they will, lawfully may, according to the orders by them to that intent made or to be made, shall or may of themselves chuse and ordaine one master and two wardens of one assent to interview, dispatch, and finish all and singular their business, things, and matters whatsoever touching and concerning their said art and mystery. And that the said master, wardens, and their successors, master and wardens of the freemen of the art or mystery abovesaid for the time being, with their assistance may and shall have from time to time for ever full power and authority to rule and govern the company, commonalty, and society of the art and mystery aforesaid, for the time being with their assistants. And all and singular person and persons of the same art and mystery, or the same using or occupying, and to govern also the servants, works, things, and merchandize whatsoever belonging to the said mystery, or thereto in anywise appertaining within the City of London and the suburbs thereof, or elsewhere, and the defaults thereof to correct and amend. And that the aforesaid master and wardens, and their successors, master and wardens of the freemen of the art aforesaid, and their assistants for the time being, shall make, constitute, and ordain, and may make, constitute, and ordain honest and reasonable ordinances, and constitutions for the good governance; maintenance, and ordering of the mystery aforesaid as often and when to them shall seem good without impeachment, lett, or interruption of us, our heirs and successors, or of any of our justices, mayors, sheriffs, constables, bayliffs, or any other our officers or ministers whatsoever, by whatsoever name or title they or any of them are called, any law, custom, statute, or use to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding. And furthermore of our more abundant grace, certain knowledge, and meer motion, we have given and granted, and for us, our heirs and successors, by these presents do give and grant to the aforesaid master and wardens and commonalty of the freemen of the art and mystery aforesaid, and their successors for ever. And also do prohibit, and by these presents do firmly command that no person or persons, of whatsoever estate, degree, or condition he or they be, shall use, exercise, or occupy the art or mystery of the painters, commonly called painter stayners, or any work or works in the same art or mysterie occupied or used, but such person or persons as heretofore have been brought up and instructed, or shall be hereafter brought up and instructed by some one of the same art or mystery, as apprentice or apprentices in the same art for the term and space of seven years at the least; and except such person and persons at the time of the said term of their apprenticeship be diligently examined, approved, and allowed by the judgments and superview of the master and wardens and assistants of the same art and mystery of painters, commonly called paynters stayners, to be of good knowledge and good artificers, meet and able to serve the subjects of us, our heirs and successors, with good and sufficient works, before they shall attempt to occupy or exercise the aforesaid art or mystery under penalty to forfeit so often as they shall offend the sum of five pounds of lawful money of England, whereof the one half of all such penalties and forfeitures shall come to us, our heirs and successors, and the other part thereof to the company, society, and commonalty of the art or mystery of painters, commonly called in English painter stayners. And furthermore of our abundant grace have given, granted, and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, do give and grant to the aforesaid master and wardens, and their successors masters and wardens of the freemen of the art or mystery aforesaid, and their assistants for the time being, full power and authority for ever to search, govern, and overview all and all manner of works, things, and merchandize to the said mystery belonging or appertaining, to be occupied or sett forth to be sold or to be suspected to be sold within the City of London aforesaid, and the default or defaults of the same works thereof whatsoever to punish and correct according to the quantity of the offence so found. And we have given also and granted and for us, our heirs and successors, do by these presents give and grant to the aforesaid master and wardens, their successors and assistants for the time being, full power, leave, and authority for ever to make or cause to be made due search of all and singular the premises, and of all and singular works, colours, and tinctures, and all other things touching and concerning the said mystery, as well upon the freemen of the said mystery as upon any other within the said city aforesaid, and liberties and suburbs of the same, or elsewhere, so sold, wrought, or uttered, and all deceitful works set forth to sale or wrought to the deceit of our subjects by unjust or deceitful workmanship, colours, things, merchandize, to the aforesaid mystery belonging and appertaining, which by the said master and wardens, and their assistants for the time being, searched out and found to take away and forfeit, whereof one moiety of all such forfeitures shall come to us, our heirs and successors, and the other half thereof to the use and behalf of the aforesaid master and wardens, and their successors for the time being, and of the commonalty of the same society. And that it may and shall be lawful to and for the said master and wardens, and their successors for the time being, and their assistants, to punish and correct the same setter to sale of such deceitful works according to their deserts, and such search to make as often and when as to the aforesaid master and wardens, and their successors and their assistants, shall seem necessary and convenient. And further we will, and for us, our heirs and successors, do firmly command all and singular mayors, sheriffs, and constables, bayliffs, and all other officers whatsoever, as well within the aforesaid City of London and the suburbs of the same or elsewhere, that whensoever such search shall fortune to be made by the aforesaid master and wardens in all things to the said master and wardens, and their successors and assistants for the time being belonging, to be attentive councilling and helping as often and when as any such search shall fortune to be concerning the said mystery. And further know ye that we, in consideration that the said master and wardens and commonalty of the freemen of the art and mystery aforesaid, and their successors, may the better sustain and support the bretheren of the same from time to time of our especiall grace, certain knowledge, and meere motion, have granted and given license, and for us, our heirs and successors, as much as in us by these presents, do grant and give license and free leave, power, and authority to the said master and wardens and commonalty, and their successors, to have, receive, and gett to them and their successors for ever, as well of us, our heirs and successors, as of any other person whatsoever, any manors, messuages, lands, tenements, rectories, tenth rents, reversions, services, and all other possessions and hereditaments whatsoever which are not holden of us, our heirs and successors, in capite by knight service, nor of us, nor of any other by knight service, without the special license of us, our heirs and successors, or the license of the lord or lords, whereof the aforesaid lands and tenements are so holden so as the said manors, messuages, lands, tenements, rectories, tenths, rents, reversions, services, and other possessions, and hereditaments aforesaid do not exceed the yearly value of twenty pounds by the year. And to the said master, wardens, and commonalty, we grant license that the said manors, messuages, lands, tenths, rectories, tenements, reversions, services, and other possessions and hereditaments aforesaid, which are not holden of us, our heirs and successors as aforesaid, in capite knight's service, nor of us, nor of any other by knight's service, to the value of twenty pounds by the year of us, our heirs and successors, by any other person or persons to them, to be given or granted by any willing to sell them, to hold to them and their successors for ever, as is aforesaid by the tenour of these presents. The Statute of Mortmain, Dead Hand, or any other statute, act, ordinance, provision, or restraint to the contrary thereof made, set forth, and ordained or provided, or any other cause or matter whatsoever to the contrary notwithstanding."

3. 1582.—Grant of byelaws, of which the following is a copy :—

"To all experienced people to whom this present writing shall come, Sir Thomas Bromley, Knight, Lord Chancelour of England, Sir William Cecill, Knight of the most Honourable Order of the Garter, Lord Burleigh, High Treasurer of England, Sir Christopher Wray, Knight, Lord Chief Justice of Plees to be holden before Her

Majesty, and Sir James Dyer, Knight, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Plees send greeting in our Lord God everlasting. Whereas in a certain Act of Parliament of the late most noble Prince King Henry the Seventh, holden at Westminster the five and twentieth day of January, in the XIXth year of his reign, made and ordained for the weale and profit of his subjects. It was amongst other things ordained, established, and enacted that no master, wardens, fellowships of craft, or mysteries, nor any of them, nor any rulers of gyldes or fraternities should take upon them to make any actes or ordinances, nor to execute or use any actes or ordinances by them heretofore made in disinheritance or dyminution of the prerogative of the king, nor of other, nor against the common weale and profit of the people, except the same acts and ordinances should be examined and approved by the Chancelour and Treasurer of England, and Chief Justices of either Benches, or three of them, or else before the Justices of Assizes in their Circuit, and progresses in that shyre where such acts and ordinances be made upon pain of forfeiture of forty pounds at every time they should do contrary as in the same Act it doth more plainly appear. And whereas the master, wardens, and fellowship of the arte of paynters, alias paynters stayners of the City of London being an ancient mystery, fellowship, and company time out of mind, and being now lately upon due considerations incorporated by the patent of our Sovereign Lady the Queen's Majestie that now is made under the Great Seal of England, bearing date at Westminster the 19th day of July, in three and twentieth year of Her Majesty's reign as by the same Letters Patent may appear, and having divers ancient rules, privileges, ordinances, and oathes heretofore time out of mind by their predecessors ordained, and some other by the said master, wardens, and fellowship devised, and made for the conservation, rule, good order, good name, and maintenance of the actes aforesaid, now of late which the now master, wardens, and fellowship are not minded to infringe in anything but to observe the aforesaid Act of Parliament, and the said former ordinances, rules, privileges, and oaths, and the good orders hereafter mentioned willingly to confirm, ratify, allow, and approve.

"1. Imprimis.—It is ordeyned and constituted that whereas there hath been heretofore, that is to say, in the time of Thomas Cobb, master, William Herne, esquire, sargeant painter to the Queen's Majestie, uper warden, deceased, and John Birde, youngest warden, twelve persons only of the assistants of the Company of Paintours alias Payntours Stayners of London, which number of assistants do now also remain at this present time. That henceforth and at all times hereafter there shall be sixteen or more honest, able, discreet, and skilfull persons elected, nominated, and appointed to be of the assistants of the said Company to the aid of the said master and wardens for the time being, and their successors which shall be elected, nominated, and chosen as followeth:—

"2. Item.—It is ordeyned and constituted that whensoever any of the said assistants shall happen to decease, or to be deprived, or to depart the said City of London, or the suburbs of the same, and to dwell, inhabit, and remain out of the said City of London and suburbs thereof, and do and shall so continue for the space of one whole year and more. That then every such person shall not be taken as any assistant. And that then the said master and wardens or their successors, and six of the said assistants or more during his or their office or offices, place or places in the said Company for the time being, or of the more parts of the assistants within 14 days next after such decease, deprivation, or departure shall elect and choose at their common hall within the City of London one or more of the said Company to be new assistants in the place or places of him or them, which hereafter shall decease or be deprived, or which shall depart and dwell as aforesaid, so as there shall be continually 16 persons or more assistants to the said master and wardens of the said art and misterie for the time being.

"3. Item.—It is ordeyned and constituted that at the feast of St. Luke the Evangelist, or within 14 days next after and every two years from the said feast thenceforth continually, or within 14 days next after for ever the said master and wardens of the said Company and Fellowship of Paintours, alias Paintours Stayners of London and the Livery of the said Company, or the more part of the same livery for the time being from time to time, and oftener if need shall so require, shall at their common hall elect, nominate, and choose among the Company and fellowship of the aforesaid art and mystery, one skilful master and two wardens to rule, order, reform, and govern the said Company and Fellowship the two years next ensuing, or for less time, at the discretion and by the consent of the aforesaid assistants, or the most part of them, and what person soever he be (being a freeman of the said Company) which shall be so elected and chosen as aforesaid, and doth or shall refuse to take upon him any of the said offices, and which shall deny to be sworn in the Paintours' Hall by the master and wardens then being, and the most part of the said assistants according to the oath of the wardens hereafter expressed, having no just, sufficient, or reasonable cause, lett, or impediment to the contrary, shall forfeit and pay to the said wardens then being to the use of the poor decayed brethren of the said Company for the time being at every time he or they do or shall so refuse the sum of 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, or less money at the discretion of the master and wardens for the time being, and of the assistants or the most part of them then being. And if it doth or shall happen any of the said master and wardens to decease or for any just cause to be deprived or to depart the said city and suburbs of the same, and to dwell and remain out of the said city and suburbs by the space of one whole year or more after the election of them or any of them as aforesaid. That then the said master and wardens and livery of the said Company, or the more part of them for the time being shall elect, nominate, and choose of the said Company one other able person in his or their room which shall so decease be deprived or depart. Provided always that the said new master and wardens shall be sworn at the Payntours' Hall by the then old master and wardens or some of them, and by the most part of the said assistants within 12 days next after the aforesaid election, upon pain that the said old master, wardens, and residue above specified being negligent and faulty therein or such and so many of them as shall be negligent and faulty shall forfeit and pay for every such negligence 40*s.* of lawful money of England, or less sums at their discretion aforesaid to be employed to the use afore rehersed. And it is further ordeyned and provided that no person shall be compelled or bound to be master of the said art and mystery, or to execute the roome thereof above four times, nor to be upper warden above three times, nor to be under warden above twice in all his or their lifetyme.

"4. Item.—It is ordeyned and constituted that the master and wardens of the said fellowship, and the said assistants, or the more part of them for the time being as they shall need and find cause shall and may from time to time call, nominate, choose, and admit into the livery of the said Company and mystery such and so many of the freemen of the said fellowship as they shall think good, honest, meet, skilfull and able men thereunto. And that every person which shall be so called and chosen as aforesaid, immediately upon knowledge thereof to him or them given by the said wardens, or by their officer called the balye or beadle or any of them shall pay unto the said beadle twelve pence of lawful English money, and which of them soever so called and chosen that doth or shall refuse to be of the said livery accordingly shall forfeit and pay 40*s.* of like money for every time of such refusal, or less money at their discretion aforesaid, and to be employed to the use above rehersed. Item.—It is ordeyned that no person or persons whatsoever, Englishman or stranger, denizen or not denizen, freeman or foreign, shall, or any time hereafter lawfully may within the circuit and compass above specified, lay or work anything to be sold with varnish upon any wood, stone, paper, parchment, or vellum that is grounded first with any kind of commixture appertaining to the art, science, or mystery of paynting or stayning, or with or upon any kind of colour or colours, oil, size, gum, gleere, glue, or any such like thing or things whatsoever commonly used in the art and mystery of payntours staynours of the City of London, or within the compass or circuit thereof afore mentioned as their or any of their common and usual mixtures but only such persons as are known to be skilful in the said art and mystery, and which shall be approved and allowed by the master and wardens and the assistants of the said Company, or the more part of them for the time being upon pain for every his or their offence and offences in that behalf, to forfeit, lose, and pay the sum of 40*s.* of lawful money of England, the one moiety thereof to the Queen's Majesty, her heirs and successors, and the other moiety to the use of the poor decayed bretheren of the said Company of Paynters Stayners.

"5. Item.—It is ordained and constituted that every person and persons as well freemen as denizens, foreigners, aliens, and strangers, inhabiting or dwelling within the City of London or the suburbs of the same, or within four miles compass and circuit of the said city that now doth or hereafter at any time shall exercise, use, or occupy the art of payntours, alias painters stayners, or do or shall make or work in anything or things appertaining, incident

and belonging to the said science and mystery, or being any part, parcel, or member thereof; that is to say, painting, stayning, lymming, washing, or laying or otherwise doing or working any kind of colours or colour with oil, size, gum, or any other kind of temperature or mixture, or gilding with gold or silver, or other colouring, painting, or stayning upon any silk, cloth, wool, leather, stone, iron, lead, tin, plaister, paper, parchment, vellum, or any other thing or things, and which do or shall keep house or houses and family, shall pay to the master and wardens of the said Company and fellowship and their successors for the time being at the common hall of the said Company every quarter for his or their quarteridge as followeth, videlicet:—All of the livery of the said Company twelvepence a man; all strangers within the city and suburbs twelvepence a man, as they have usually done; and every other stranger without the city and suburbs, and four miles distant from the same city sixpence a man. Every housekeeper of the yeomanry of the same Company eightpence a man. Every journeyman, free and foreign, working at the said science now or hereafter within the said city and suburbs thereof, and four miles compass of the same as aforesaid, shall pay for his or their quarteridge fourpence a man every quarter. And also every such person and persons aforesaid to pay all other duties and fines or forfeitures that shall or may arise or grow to be employed to the said fellowship as aforesaid, which said quarteridge or other duties if they or any of them do refuse and will not pay at the time therefore due and payable or within 12 days next following any time of the payment thereof. That then every such person making default of payment of the said quarteridge or any other duties shall forfeit and pay 5*s.* of lawful money of England or less money at their discretion afore mentioned, and to be employed to the use afore declared.

"6. Item.—It is ordained and constituted that if any person of the said fellowship, or any other using or exercising the said art, mystery, or science within the City of London and suburbs thereof, or within the circuit and compass of the same afore limited, shall at any time hereafter be found obstinate, wilful, perverse, and disobedient in any thing or matter contained in this ordinance or any part of them herein mentioned against the said master, and wardens, and assistants, and their successors, or any of them, for the time being, whereby they are, shall, or may be hindered, letted, denied, or anywise interrupted from the executing of the said ordinances, or any part of the same, according to their offices and charge, and to the tenour, effect, and true meaning thereof. That then every such person or persons whatsoever, English or stranger, freeman or foreigner, denizen or not denizen, remaining and being within the same city and suburbs or compass thereof aforesaid, so offending, and the same offence to be proved against him or them by the testimony of two or more honest witnesses afore the said master and wardens and assistants, or the more part of them, for the time being, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence and time of offending 10*s.* of lawful money of England to the said master and wardens, or less money, at their discretion, to be employed to the use of the fellowship afore rehersed.

"7. Item.—It is ordained and constituted, forasmuch as the true workmanship and knowledge of the said art and science of paynting and staining cannot be attained, or the exercise thereof be had, without many years and great diligence, and that, notwithstanding many unskilful and unable persons in that science do intrude, usurp, and unlawfully presume to use, exercise, and occupy the same art and mystery, and having no sufficient skill, do enterprise to portrait, counterfeit, shaddow, and paint the pictures, proportions, ensigns, and arms, and divers other great parts of workmanship, as well of the Kings and Queens, predecessors and ancestors, to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty as of Her Highness, as also of divers and many noble, honourable, and worshipful personages and persons as of sundry and manifold number of other honest, credible, and faithful subjects. By occasion whereof Her Highness and other honourable personages and subjects are not only greatly abused by the deformity of such portraits, shaddows, and pictures, but also in all or most part of his or their undue and corrupt works, and workmanship great and many sleights, deceits, and abuses of colours and colourings daily used, practised, and increased to the great slander and reproach of the whole Company aforesaid, to the utter decay and subversion of the said ancient art and mystery, and to the manifest hurt of true and perfect colours and good workmanship thereof, and to the lamentable prejudice and deceit of Her Majesty and Her Highness' loving subjects. That, therefore, no person or persons afore rehersed within the said city, suburbs, or compass before prescribed shall or lawfully may occupy, use, or exercise the said art, science, or mystery of painters, alias paynters stayners, or any part or parcel thereof, or do or work anything thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining unless he or they be free of the said art and mystery, or have been apprentice or shall be apprentice thereunto by the space of seven years at the least or more, namely, with a painter stayner, or hath heretofore occupied the said science according to the statute of the fifth year of the Queen's Majesty's reign, in that case made and provided, or except any gentleman or other known skilful person which shall use the same science for his or their own recreation or private pleasure being not any common hindrance and disprofit to the aforesaid Fellowship and Company of Painters, or such as shall be allowed and approved by the master and wardens of the said Company. And that no person or persons, English or stranger, free or foreign, denizen or not denizen whatsoever, other than such as by the said statute are allowed and thereunto permitted, or which are afore excepted, shall or lawfully may occupy, use, or exercise the said art or mystery of painters stayners, or any part thereof, before he or they be thereunto admitted, approved, and allowed by the master, wardens, and six of the assistants, at the least, of the said fellowship to be an expert, skilful, and able workman upon pain to forfeit and pay for any and every of the offences aforesaid 40*s.* of lawful money of England, or less sum of money for every month or less time so offending, the one half thereof to be to the use of the Queen's Majesty, her heirs and successors, and the other half of the same forfeitures to the master and wardens and their successors for the time being, to be employed to the use of the poor decayed bretheren of the said Company.

"8. Item.—It is ordained and constituted that no person or persons, be he or they English or stranger, free or foreign, denizen or not denizen, using, occupying, or exercising the said art or mystery of painter staynors, or any part or parcel thereof, or which shall use the same or any for them by any means shall go in and about the streets to sell or proffer to be sold the King's or Queen's Majesty's pictures, or the counterfeit or portrait of any other, or of any other kind of work or works, thing or things whatsoever appertaining to the art and mystery aforesaid, painted, coloured, and printed sleight proportions, device or devices of workmanship, and not to go from shop to shop, inn to inn, house to house, or place to place, within the said city or the suburbs thereof, or elsewhere thereabout, but only in their own shops, warehouses or workhouses; and all such works, and all the works that be made by them or any person by them before sale be made thereof, shall be marked with the mark of the house in that behalf appointed by the master and wardens for the time being to be known for good, sufficient, and skilful work and works, to serve the Queen's Majesty's subjects. And they and every of them to pay for every such thing, piece of work so to be marked one penny upon pain of forfeiture of all such portrait counterfeit and all other evil, faulty, or unskilfull works, the one moiety of all which forfeitures to be to the use of the Queen's Majesty, her heirs and successors, and the other moiety to be to the said master and wardens and their successors, to be employed to the use of the said poor decayed persons of the said Company for the time being.

"9. Item.—It is ordained and constituted that no person or persons which shall use or exercise the said art of paynters, and shall paint, stain, gild, or lay any kind of colour or colours upon any wood, iron, stone, or any other thing or things which shall stand and abide the force and extremity of the weather. But the same shall only be wrought with expert and skilful workmen of the same art, and with oil colours and gilt of fine gold for the more, perfecter, better, and surer workmanship of all such works upon pain that every person working or doing to the contrary shall forfeit for every his or their offence and pay the sum of 5*l.* of lawful money of England. The one half thereof to be unto the Queen's Majesty, her heirs and successors, and the other half to be to the master and wardens for the time being and their successors, to be employed to the use above rehershed.

"10. Item.—It is ordained and constituted that no person or persons whatsoever shall devise, make, work, use, exercise and set to sale any manner of false, deceitful, undue, or unlawful works which shall be wrought with stencil pattern or otherwise as painted and printed sleight upon cloth, silk, leather, or any other thing or things with work of sundry colours or with gold foil or silver foil that is deceitful, corrupt, and unlawful, or which shall differ from the true, good, ancient, and perfect use and manner of workmanship, painting, stayning, or laying of colour. But that all such work and works whatsoever shall be examined,

reformed, corrected, allowed, or approved by the master and wardens and assistants of the same science, or the most part of them, for the time being, upon pain of forfeiture of the sum of three pounds six shillings and eightpence, or less money at the discretion of the said master and wardens, of lawful money of England, the one half thereof to be to the use of the Queen's Majesty, her heirs or successors, and the other half and moiety of the same to the said master and wardens for the time being, to be employed to the use afore rehersed.

"11. Item.—It is ordained and constituted that if any person or persons using the said art of painters, and which shall promise for to work with any person or persons in the same science, and do or shall appoint him or them a time for the same, and do or shall not observe the same promise and time accordingly, that then every such person and persons for every time so offending as aforesaid shall forfeit and pay for every such offence 40*s.* of lawful money of England, the one half thereof to the master and wardens and their successors for the time being, to be employed to the use aforesaid, and the other moiety of the same to the chamber of the City of London. And that no person or persons being enfranchised and free of the said art do or shall take upon him or them to receive or accept into his or their service or do set to work any other person or persons free or enfranchised of and in another science or occupation, or any foreigner or stranger, or do set to work any apprentice or apprentices, except his own apprentice, without license and consent of the said master and wardens and their successors for the time being upon pain to forfeit and pay for every time so offending the sum of 40*s.* of lawful money of England, to be employed to the use afore rehersed.

"12. Item.—It is ordained and constituted that no person or persons of the said Company, free or foreign, shall at any time hereafter by any way or means seek to prevent, hinder, or interrupt any other person of the said Company in buying or bargaining either for wares, colours, or work whatsoever concerning or anywise belonging to the said science which he or they shall enter communication, contrive, or drive the bargain or price thereof or being in bargain with another for the premises before and until such time as he or they so first contriving or driving any such bargain be thereby void thereof upon pain to forfeit and pay for every time so offending the sum of 40*s.* of lawful money of England, or less money at the discretion of the master and wardens, the one half thereof to be to the said master, wardens, and their successors for the time being, to be employed to the use afore declared, and the other moiety thereof to the use of the chamber of London. And also, that if any person or persons using or exercising the said art shall at any time or times hereafter take any cloth or other thing of any person or persons to work, paint, stain, or colour, and shall change, spoil, consume, or otherwise make away the same, that then he or they which shall so do, upon just and due proofs thereof to be had and made before the master and wardens of the same science for the time being, shall therefor make a sufficient recompense to every such party to whom the same pertained; and, further, to be punished at the discretion of the said master and wardens and assistants for the time being or the more part of them.

"13. Item.—It is ordained and constituted that every apprentice, after the expiration of his years of apprenticehood, shall serve one whole year then next following with his master or some other expert workman in that science, as the said servant shall best like of for such reasonable wages as shall be thought meet by the master and wardens of the said science for the time being, according to his knowledge and skill in workmanship upon pain to forfeit and pay 5*l.* of lawful money of England to the said master and wardens for the time being to be employed to the use aforesaid. And that no housekeeper, nor journeyman, free or foreign, using the said art shall work in any house and art of the said Company, but with a freeman that useth the said science without license of the said master and wardens upon pain to forfeit and pay for every such offence the sum of 20*s.* of lawful money of England, to be paid and employed to the use afore rehersed. And further, that every journeyman of the said Company, freeman or foreign, occupying the said art and mystery, shall, once every week, give true notice and knowledge by writing or otherwise unto the bayly or bedill of the said Company at the common hall for the time being where and with whom he or they are in work, upon pain for every default thereof to forfeit and pay 12 pence to the said master and wardens for and to the use afore mentioned.

"14. Item.—It is ordained and constituted that no person and persons whatsoever using the said art and mystery within the City of London and suburbs thereof, or elsewhere, shall devise any kind of work or works, or make any kind of painted cloth or cloths, with patterns, prynt, stencil, or otherwise, to put into sale to any person or persons which do or shall intend to sell the same again. But that such work and works, cloth and cloths, device and devices of workmanship shall be examined, corrected, reformed, approved, and allowed by the said master and wardens, and their successors for the time being by some thereunto appointed by them. And the same to be marked with a mark, therefor to be prepared by the said master and wardens to be known for good, true, perfect, and sufficient works to serve the Queen's Majesty's subjects; and that everyone that shall put to sale or sell any such work or works before the same shall be so marked shall, for every such work or works so put to sale or sold, forfeit and incur the penalty and loss of five marks, or less current money of England, according to the discretion of the master and wardens and assistants, or the more part of them for the time being. The one moiety thereof to be to the Queen's Majesty, her heirs and successors; the other moiety to the said master and wardens, to be employed to the use afore specified.

"15. Item.—It is ordained and constituted forasmuch as many great inconveniences are grown and daily do increase amongst the said Company and in the said science by taking and keeping of many apprentices contrary to the necessary laws and statutes in such wise heretofore made and provided. That from henceforth no person or persons whatsoever which hath been, now is, or hereafter shall be master and wardens of the said art and mystery, shall have, take, or keep above three apprentices in the said science at one time. And that no other person or persons which now are or hereafter shall be of the livery and clothing of the said Company, and which shall not first have been warden of the same, shall take, have, or keep at any one time hereafter above the number of two apprentices in the said science. And that none other person or persons being not of the said livery, and using and occupying the same science and mystery, and being a householder, shall have, take, or keep above one apprentice until the said apprentice have served with his master for the time being the most part of the last year of his term of his apprenticehood, and then to take another apprentice, and so to continue accordingly from time to time the order aforesaid for the taking and having of apprentices; and that all and every person and persons of the said art which shall or doth attempt anything contrary to this present ordinance concerning the taking and keeping of apprentices aforesaid, or any part thereof, shall forfeit and pay for every his and their offence the sum of 20*s.* of lawful money of England. The one half thereof to be paid and imployed to the use of the Queen's Majesty, her heirs and successors, and the other moiety to the use of poor decayed persons of the said Company for the time being. Provided that it shall and may be lawful, notwithstanding these present ordinances to any of the said Company, to take any apprentice or apprentices of the assignment and putting over of any of the said Company, with the assent of the master and wardens and assistants of the said Company, or the more part of them for the time being above the number aforesaid, without danger or forfeiture or penalty therefor to be levied, had, or forfeited.

"16. Item.—It is ordained and constituted that there shall be kept and holden at the common hall of the said Company at four times in every year, hereafter commonly called four quarter days by the master and wardens and assistants for the time being, or the more part of them, a court or assembly of and for the said Company, that is to say: At the Annunciation of our Lady, at the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, St. Michael the Archangel, and the birth of our Lord God, or within eight days after any and every of the said feasts in and to the which shall be summoned and warned by the bayly or bedyll of the said Company, or by some other thereunto to be appointed by the said master and wardens the whole number of freemen of the said Company. And all and every other person and persons using and exercising the same art, mystery, and science, as well Englishmen as strangers dwelling or remaining in the said City of London and suburbs thereof, or elsewhere within the compass of four miles aforesaid to appear and attend at the common hall aforesaid, and to pay his or their quarteridge afore mentioned, or any other duties, fines, or forfeitures to be required or levied. And to the intent these same present ordinances may be then and there, once or twice, at the summoning of them in every year, to be read and published by the said bedyll in the said common hall for the better knowledge and government of themselves, and to avoid and eschew the

danger and penalties of and for not performing of the same ordinances; and likewise to continue and not to depart the same court or courts without license of the said master and wardens until the end thereof, upon pain of 12 pence of lawful money, to be forfeited and paid to the use of the said poor decayed persons of the said Company for the time being. And it is also ordained that there shall and may be holden monthly and oftener every year, if need be, at the common hall aforesaid by the master and wardens and the said assistants, or four of them, to be thereunto appointed one court or courts, there to sit, hear, examine, end, and determine all and all manner of controversies, debates, fines, forfeitures, and demands that shall happen to arise, grow, or become due amongst the said Company, or any of them, or amongst any other using the said science, denizen, or not denizen, free or foreign, English or strangers. As also for the correction, punishment, reformation, or imprisonment of any wilful, disordered, and stubborn apprentices, or other persons touching or concerning anything done or to be done contrary to these present ordinances, or any part thereof, at the discretion of the said master and wardens, and their successors, for the time being.

"17. Item.—It is ordained and constituted that all persons of the said art, and all those persons which useth the same art, or any part thereof, or any of them which shall be summoned and warned by the aforesaid bayly or bedyll of the said Company to any person himself, to his wife or servant, to attend or appear before the master and wardens of the said mystery for the time being at any certain hour, time, or place upon the said quarter days, or any of them, or at any other common assemblies or affairs of the said Company, or about any affairs of the Queen's Majesty, her heirs and successors, or to attend upon the Lord Mayor, aldermen, and sheriffs to Westminster, or about any other necessary affairs of the aforesaid Company, and do or shall make any default of or in his or their said appearance or attendance at the time and place aforesaid, and having or showing us just and reasonable excuse. Then to forfeit and pay for every time so offending 12 pence of lawful English money; and that if any person or persons do or shall become obstinate or wilful, or do disdain to come, appear, or attend as aforesaid. Then he or they to forfeit and pay 10*s.* of lawful money of England. The one half of all which forfeitures to be unto the chamber of London, and the other half thereof to the use of the poor decayed persons of the aforesaid Company for the time being to be employed.

"18. Item.—It is ordained and constituted that the master and wardens and the assistants of the said Company, or the more part of them, for the time being, according to their ancient rule and custom used thereabouts at the Feast of St. Luke the Evangelist afore rehersed, shall choose every year from time to time two of the aforesaid livery to be stewards for their dinner at their common hall at the time of the Lord Mayor's feast, which shall be such of the younger sort of the livery of the said Company as have not been stewards of the said feast at any time before. And the said stewards so to be chosen to have towards the said dinner of every such person as have been master and wardens, eightpence; and of every other of the livery of the said Company, sixpence a man; and the house of the proper charges thereof to allow unto the said stewards 40*s.*; and whatsoever is or shall be more spent or laid out about the said dinner, the same to be borne and discharged at the charges of the said stewards for the time being. Provided always, that the said stewards shall have the appointment of the diet for the same dinner, and that every such person or persons which shall hereafter be chosen to be stewards as aforesaid, and do or shall refuse to accept the same, shall forfeit and pay to the said master and wardens, and their successors for the time being, the sum of 40*s.* of lawful money of England, to be employed to the use aforesaid for every such time of offending and refusing the same.

"19. Item.—It is ordained and constituted that when any of the said Company or fellowship have or shall take any work or works to do or finish in or about the house of any person or persons, or otherwise, or that any other person or persons do or shall set any person or persons of the said art or mystery to work, and do discharge and put away any such workman before he or they be fully satisfied for his and their work. That then every other person or persons of the aforesaid Company that shall enter into the same work, or any parcel thereof, and do take upon him or them to finish, end, or meddle in the same, the former workman thereof being not fully satisfied or paid for such work done or begun as aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence and offences to the said master and wardens of the said Company for the time being the sum of 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* of lawful money of England, or less money by the discretion of the master and wardens to be employed to the use of the said poor decayed persons of the said Company; and also shall pay to every such former workman all and every such sum and sums of money as shall be due and owing unto him or them for or by the said work from the which he or they shall be so put or removed.

"20. Item.—It is ordained that no manner of person or persons whatsoever of the aforesaid art and Company in open audience, or privily do revile or shall anywise misuse another with evil speeches or words of reproach any of the said Company or fellowship, or shall swear any oath vainly, or wilfully blaspheme the name of God amongst the said fellowship in the said common hall upon pain to forfeit for every time so offending to the said master and wardens, and their successors for the time being, to the use of the aforesaid fellowship, the sum of 3*s.* 4*d.* of lawful English money, or less money at the discretion of the said master and wardens, and their successors.

"21. Item. It is ordained and constituted that no person or persons whatsoever using the said art and mystery within the said city and suburbs thereof, and compass afore declared, shall from henceforth set over any his or their apprentice or apprentices, being once bound unto him or them, to any other person or persons using any other trade, handicraft, or occupation without the license, consent, and agreement of the master and wardens of paynters, and their successors for the time being, and the assistants of the said Company, or the more part of them, upon pain to forfeit for every time of such offence 5*l.* of lawful money of England, or less money to be paid unto the said master and wardens, and their successors for the time being, at their discretion to be employed to the use of the poor decayed persons of the said Company then being as afore specified.

"22. Item.—It is ordained and constituted that no manner of person or persons whatsoever being once made free and accepted into the freedom of the Company of Paynters, whatsoever his or their occupying or trade is or shall be, shall change and alter his copy, and become free of any other company or fellowship within the City of London, without the knowledge, consent, and agreement of the master and wardens of painters, and the assistants, and their successors, for the time being, or the more part of them, upon pain that every person or persons so offending or doing anything contrary to this ordinance shall forfeit and pay to the said master and wardens aforesaid 20*l.* of lawful money of England, or less money at their discretion, and of the assistants, or the more part of them, to be employed to the use above rehersed, without the license and consent of the said master and wardens, and their successors, first had and obtained, except such person or persons do or shall change his said copy by reason of his or their election into any head office within the aforesaid city.

"23. Item.—It is ordained and constituted that if any manner of person or persons whatsoever being of the said fellowship, or using the said art and mystery of paynters that doth or shall entice, procure, allure, or persuade any person or persons being servant with any of the said Company to go away or depart from his or their service before the end of his or their term and time of service, shall be expired or shall be lawfully discharged of the same, or have warning to be given him or them to depart, and otherwise to provide for service upon pain that every person herein offending shall, for every his and their offence aforesaid, forfeit and pay to the master and wardens, and their successors, the sum of 40*s.* of lawful money of England, or less money at their discretion, and, according to the quality or quantity of the said offence, to be employed to the use of the poor of the Company aforesaid.

"24. Item.—It is ordained and constituted that every alien, stranger, denizen or not denizen dwelling or remaining within the City of London aforesaid, and the suburbs or compass afore specified, as well within places, except as not exempt therein or thereabouts, and which doth work, use, or exercise the said science and mystery of paynters or any part thereof, shall become contributory, bear and pay to the master and wardens and fellowship of paynters for the time being all and every such sum and sums of money and duties as shall be orderly assessed, and duly to be demanded of every such stranger or strangers by the said master and wardens and their successors as becometh a subject, and as any other person or persons being a brother of the aforesaid Company, doth or shall pay as well for and about the affairs of the Queen's Majesty, her heirs and successors, as for any other things necessary,

and needful whatsoever; and that every such stranger, denizen or not denizen, which doth or hereafter shall refuse to pay and bear the said sums of money and duties afore mentioned, as the same shall happen to be assessed and demanded as aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay for every time so denying and offending the sum of 40*s.* of lawful money of England to the said master and wardens and their successors, or less money at their discretion, to be employed to the use of the poor of the said Company as afore recited.

"25. Item.—It is ordained and constituted that no person or persons using or exercising the said art and mystery shall teach and instruct or cause to be taught or instructed any person or persons in the said art or mystery but such as he or they shall keep as apprentice or apprentices seven years at the least, upon pain to forfeit and pay to the aforesaid master and wardens and their successors for the time being 20*s.* of lawful money of England, or less money at their discretion, to be employed to the use of the poor of the said Company; and shall present every his and their apprentice or apprentices to the said master and wardens and their successors within one month next after the taking and receiving of such apprentice or apprentices, and shall be done at the common hall of the said Company; and then and there to pay for every such apprentice that is so taken 20 pence at the time of the said presentment to the said master and wardens to the use of the whole Company. And whosoever of the same Company which doth not present his apprentice or apprentices as aforesaid, and also which doth not enrol his apprentice within six months next after the ensealing his or their indenture, shall forfeit and pay to the said master and wardens and their successors for every such apprentice not being presented and enrolled accordingly 6*s.* 8*d.* of lawful money of England as well for not enrolling as for not presenting any such apprentice as aforesaid.

"26. Item.—It is ordained and constituted that if any person or persons of the said fellowship, or any other person or persons using or exercising the same art of painting, or any person that shall utter or sell any kind of work, colours, or colourings appertaining to the said art and mystery, of what degree, estate, or condition he, she, or they be which shall offend in any ordinance in this book mentioned, and shall deny, refuse, withhold or not pay such sum or sums of money, fines, penalties, duties, forfeitures, and amerciaments as upon him, her, or them shall be assessed and required for his, her, or their duties, offence, or offences whatsoever. That then the said master, wardens, and assistants, or the more part of them, for the time being, shall have full power and authority by these presents to imprison every such person or persons, and the same person or persons to keep imprisoned until he, she, or they have well and truly contented and paid to the said master and wardens or one of them such sum or sums of money, duties, fines, penalties, forfeitures, and amerciaments as upon him, her, or them shall be assessed as aforesaid.

"27. Item.—It is ordained and constituted that the said Company and Fellowship shall have one substantial chest with three locks thereupon, with three several keys to the same, which shall stand and be placed conveniently in the common hall, wherein shall be put all such money, plate, jewels, and other like treasure belonging to the said Company, which three keys shall be and remain in the custody of the said master and wardens, every one of them to have a key; that three of them personally do and may go and repair together to the said chest when and as often as need and occasion shall be to put anything into the said chest or to take anything out thereof, and not any one or two of them to have all the said three keys, neither to go alone otherwise than aforesaid to the same chest to the intent and about the occasions aforesaid, but all three, the master and two wardens, to go together as aforesaid; and if it happen the said master and wardens or any of them to be sick or out of the town to have any other lawful business, that then the same master and wardens shall nominate and appoint one of the most ancient of the assistants for the time being, which hath been warden afore, to take the same key in his absence for that time to go, repair, keep, and condescend to the opening, taking out, and putting in of anything out of or in the same chest as aforesaid.

"28. Item.—It is ordained and constituted that if the master or wardens or any other of the livery of the Company of Painter Stainers at any time hereafter shall be sufficiently known and proved to be a dishonest or vicious liver, or which shall be detected or convicted of any special, odious, or notorious crime, offence, or fault, that then and so often it shall and may be lawful to and for the said master and wardens and their successors for the time being, with the assistants, or the more part of them, to expel, remove, and put out of the livery of the said Company, and out of and from any office or offices in the said Company, every such person and persons so to be hereafter known, and detected, and convicted, and him or them utterly to exclude from the same, be he master or warden or whatsoever other officer, or of the assistants, or of the livery, or any other in the said Company, except upon his or their reformation it shall be thought good by the said Company to make new choice of him or them again which doth or shall so offend and be known.

"29. Item.—It is ordained and constituted that within 30 days next after the new wardens of the said Company of Paynters shall be chosen and shall have taken their oaths from time to time for ever, the old wardens which were last before shall make a true, plain, and just account to the new wardens which shall then succeed them in the presence of all or the most part of the assistants of the said Company of all manner of money, jewels, plate, goods, chattels, gifts, deeds, grants, and commodities whatsoever touching and concerning the said fellowship which doth, shall, or may come, arise, grow, and be received by him or them, or to his or their hands or charge, and which doth or shall remain and be in his or their custody by reason of any fine, penalty, forfeiture, sum or sums of money, or other thing or things whatsoever levied, taken, distrained, given, or paid by any or from any person of the said Company; and shall make payment and true delivery thereof to the new wardens for the time being, within 30 days as aforesaid, upon pain to forfeit and pay for not doing, paying, and delivering of the same accordingly, such pains and penalties as shall be adjudged and assessed upon the said old wardens or any of them so offending by the said new wardens and assistants, or the more part of them, to be employed to the use of the said Company as in other forfeitures afore specified.

"30. Item.—It is ordained and constituted that no person or persons of the same fellowship or any other person or persons using the art, science, or mystery of painters, shall pack or convey to any fair or market, or shall send or convey any made wares or works appertaining to the said science made or wrought within the said City of London, suburbs, and compass aforesaid, or in any place or places beyond the seas, before and until the said wares and works shall be first opened and showed unto the master and wardens of the said mystery, or their successors for the time being, or unto some other skilful workmen thereunto to be appointed afore the packing and carriage thereof nor before the same wares and works concerning the said science, or any part of them, shall be duly sealed by the master and wardens for the time being, or by some thereunto to be appointed with a common seal in that behalf to be prepared to the intent none shall utter or put to sale any false, corrupt, or insufficient and unlawful wares or works belonging to the same science to any deceit or hindrance of the Queen's Majesty's subjects or to the slander or dispraise of the said Company upon pain that every person offending against this ordinance shall forfeit and pay to the said master and wardens for the time being, to the use of the said fellowship, for every such offence 40*s.* of lawful money of England, or less at their discretion, the one half thereof to the use of the Company and the other moiety to the use of the Queen's Majesty, her heirs, and successors, to be divided: Provided always, that if any of the said art or mystery shall, before any such packing of any wares or works aforesaid, give notice and warning in due time to the master and wardens, or some of them, for the time being, of his or their said works or wares so to be packed, and of the place or places where the same do lie or remain, to the end the said master and wardens, or some by them to be appointed, may at his or their pleasure view and seal the same wares, and do not come or send thither within six hours after such notice given, that then any and every person lawfully may pack his said wares and works, and to carry the same to any fair or market without any danger aforesaid.

"31. Item.—It is ordained and constituted that every person or persons, of whatsoever art or mystery he, she, or they be enfranchised or not enfranchised, using or exercising the said science or mystery of Paynter Staynors within the City of London and suburbs, or within four miles anyway distant from the same, shall at all times hereafter for ever be under the search, survey, and government of the master and wardens of the said science and their successors for the time being, and them to obey in all things requisite and concerning the said science only; and every offender against this present ordinance at every time denying or refusing to be searched and surveyed, to forfeit and pay for every time so denying to be searched

and surveyed the sum of 40*s.* of lawful money of England, or less at the discretion of the master and wardens and assistants aforesaid for the time being, the same to be employed the one half thereof to the use of the Queen's Majesty, her heirs and successors, and the other moiety to the use of the whole fellowship of the said Company. And also be it further ordained that it shall be lawful to and for the said master and wardens and their successors for the time being, with the aforesaid assistants or the more part of them, without force at all times to enter when and as often as need shall thereunto require into any house or houses, shops, warehouses, fairs, markets, booths, standing tents, workhouses, or any other place or places, and there to view, search, and oversee all and all manner of wares, works, devices of workmanship, proportions, shadows, counterfeits, portraits, pictures, paintings, colours and colourings, or other things set forth to be sold or suspected to be sold whatsoever appertaining or belonging to the said science of Painters Staynors, and which shall be wrought, made, used, set forth, and showed or offered to be put to sale within the said City of London or elsewhere, and for the default and defaults of the same wares and works and of all or any other the premises so found or to be found and known, to punish the workers, makers, owners, and sellers thereof, and every of them by fine or fines, according to the nature, quantity, and manner of the offence and offences therein, so that it exceed not 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* And also that the said master and wardens and their successors with the assistants, or the more part of them, for the time being, shall have full power and authority by virtue of these presents at all times hereafter to make or cause to be made due search and survey of all and singular the premises, and of all other things concerning the said science, as well upon the freemen of the aforesaid art as upon all and every other person or persons whatsoever using and exercising the said art within the City of London, suburbs, and compass thereof aforementioned, as well in places exempt as not exempt, and of all deceitful wares or works and devices of workmanship whatsoever, foreign or otherwise, made, wrought, and put to sale or offered to be sold to the deceit or any hindrance of the Queen's Majesty's loving subjects, or to the slander of the said Company as afore declared. That it shall and may be lawful to and for the said master and wardens and their successors for the time being, and the said assistants, or the more part of them, to break and deface the same at their will and pleasure.

"32. Item.—It is ordained and constituted that the master and wardens of the aforesaid mystery, and their successors for the time being, calling to them four or more of the said assistants, may make an assessment and rate the wages of the best, second, third, fourth, and worst sort of workmen as heretofore hath been used in the said Company, according to a statute in that behalf; and those workmen of the said mystery not to take any more wages, nor refuse to accept the same wages so to be rated upon pain to forfeit and pay 5*l.* of lawful money of England for every offence to the said master and wardens for the time being to be employed to the use of the poor of the said Company.

"33. Item.—It is ordained and constituted that no foreigner, Englishman, or stranger, denizen or not denizen, shall keep house within the said city, suburbs, and compass of four miles afore declared, as a master to occupy the said science of painters, or to take any apprentice unless he or they show and prove that he and they have been apprentice thereunto seven years; nor afore that he and they shall be found, known, tried, and allowed by the master and wardens aforesaid to be a skilful and expert workman; nor that any foreigner shall conjoin with any freeman to be his partner, or any freeman to conjoin with any foreigner using that science, to be his partner without license and consent of the said master and wardens upon pain of the forfeiture of 5*l.* of lawful money of England for every time so offending, the one half to be forfeited and paid to the said master and wardens and their successors, to be employed to the use of the poor of the said Company as aforesaid, and the other moiety to the use of the Queen's Majesty, her heirs and successors.

"34. *The Oath of the Wardens.*

"You and every of you shall be true to our Sovereign Lady the Queen, and to her heirs and successors, kings and queens of England, and every of you shall, after the best manner you can by yourselves, justly and indifferently execute or cause to be executed your office in every respect, and all the good and lawful ordinances in this book of ordinances expressed without sparing of any person or persons for affection, reward, mede, dread, malice, or promise of reward during the time you shall execute and continue in the same office of your wardenship and of all and every such goods, jewels, plate, sums of money, deeds, gifts, grants, commodities, or of any other thing or things whatsoever that by reason of your said office shall come to any of your said hands, you shall, attending to all the ordinances in this book specified, make a good, true, and plain account, and shall deliver all the said goods, deeds, gifts, and other things whatsoever aforesaid to the safe keeping and custody of the master and assistants for the time being at the common hall aforesaid at the time thereunto appointed, or else to pay such fines as you shall be ordered to pay by them for your not so doing. You shall not for malice, love, or affection assess any person or persons in a greater or lesser sum than after the quantity or quality of his or their offence or offences after your discretion, and according to the said ordinances herein mentioned. So help you God, and the contents of this book.

"35. *The Oath of the Freemen.*

"You shall swear that you shall be true and faithful to our Sovereign Lady the Queen of England now being, and to her heirs and successors, kings and queens after her, and to the art and mystery of painters stainers wherein you be instructed either by apprenticehood or otherwise. The secrets of the same mystery and science shall you well and faithfully keep, and not to reveal or teach the same to any person or persons, but unto such as is your apprentice or have been apprentice by the space of seven years at the least, namely, with a painter stainer; also you shall be obedient unto all manner of summons whensoever you shall be warned by the officer, bayly, or beadill aforesaid, or any other person or persons thereunto lawfully appointed by the said master and wardens for the time being. And to pay all duties as it becometh a freeman of the said art or mystery to do. If you know any evil or hurt to the said Company or mystery, or to the master and wardens of the same, to be done or pretended the same, you shall lett to your power or do them thereof to mete. So help you God, and the contents of this book.

"36. *The Oath of Foreign Journeymen and Free Denizens.*

"You shall be true to our Sovereign Lady the Queen of England now being, and to her heirs and successors, kings and queens of England. You shall be obedient from time to time to all matters lawful of the said Company to the master and wardens of the said Company of Painter Stainers for the time being, and to be ready to come to every lawful summons, or else you shall pay such penalties as you shall any time forfeit against these present ordinances or other disobediencies. And these ordinances, and every part of them, to your power you shall observe and keep. The lawful counsels and secrets of the said master, wardens, and fellowship you shall keep secret, and not disclose the same to any person or persons of the said Company, nor to any other, and especially to any such person or persons whom the said matter doth touch or concern. So help you God, and by the contents of this book.

"37. *The Oath of the Baylie or Bedyll.*

"You shall be true to our Sovereign Lady the Queen's Majesty of England now being, and to her heirs and successors, kings and queens of England. You shall be obedient to the master and wardens of the Company of Painters Stainers for the time being. You shall from time to time read all the ordinances, and make due and true entries of all things which the master and wardens aforesaid shall command you without sparing of any person for affection, lucre, or malice. You shall not deliver any copies of the books or orders concerning the said Company, or any part thereof, nor any of the articles nor ordinances whereby the said fellowship may or shall take any hurt, neither to show the same books or ordinances to any person or persons without the consent, commandment, and agreement of the said master and wardens for the time being. You shall truly execute your office in carrying of any person or persons to ward, and in releasing him or them again at the commandment of the said master and wardens, and in all other points so near as you can. So help you God, and by the contents of this book. Provided always, that nevertheless if there shall happen anything contained in these ordinances heretofore made, or any part of them, to be prejudicial to the Queen's Highness prerogative, or contrary to the laws or statutes of this realm. That then it shall be lawful to the said Lord Chancellor and Lord Treasurer, and the Chief Justice of either Bench for the time being, or three of them, to correct, reform, or clearly make void the same according to their wisdoms, these presents, or anything heretofore provided, and made or herein contained to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding. In witness whereof we have signed this present book of rules and ordinances with our signs manual, Given the 10th day of

January, in the 24th year of the reign of our Sovereign Lady Elizabeth, by the grace of God Queen of England, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, and A.D. 1581."

4. 21st June 1685. Charter of James II., probably granted for valuable consideration as follows:—

1. James the Second, by the Grace of God of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, &c. To all to whom these presents shall come greeting. Whereas the art or mystery of painters, commonly called Painters Stainers, is an ancient art and mystery, and hath time out of mind been an ancient company and fellowship within the City of London and liberties thereof, and held and enjoyed divers liberties and privileges.

2. And whereas our late Sovereign Lady Queen Elizabeth, of ever blessed memory, by her Letters Patents under the Great Seal of England, bearing date the 19th day of July in the 23rd year of the said reign, upon the humble supplication made unto her by the painters in and about the cities of London and Westminster, it pleased Her Majesty to will, ordain, constitute, and grant that the freemen and citizens of the City of London of the art or mystery of the painters of the said city, commonly called in English Paynters Stayners, should be from thenceforth for ever one body corporate and politick in act, deed, and name by the name of Master, Wardens, and Commonalty of the Freemen of the Art or Mystery of Painters, commonly called Painters Stainers within the City of London and suburbs and liberties thereof. And then by the name of Master, Wardens, and Commonalty of the Freemen of the Art or Mystery of Painters, commonly called Painter Stayners, the said late Queen Elizabeth did for her heirs and successors make, create, and ordain to be one body corporate and politick in deed and name really and fully by the said Letters Patents as aforesaid, and did thereby invest them with divers powers and privileges for the well ordering and government of themselves and their said art and mystery, as by the said recited or mentioned Letters Patents amongst other things therein contained at large it doth and may appear.

3. And whereas since the granting of the said corporation unto the said master, wardens, and commonalty of Painters, otherwise called Painter Stayners of the City of London, the Lord Mayor and aldermen of the said city have owned the said company, and enrolled their charter or corporation amongst other charters of the said city in the Rolls of the same, for their better regulation and government, and have granted to them and their successors divers privileges and liberties in such manner as then were and now are used by other companies of the same city, according to the ancient custom thereof.

4. And whereas by an Act of Parliament made at Westminster in the first year of the reign of our Royal Grandfather, King James, therein reciting, That the art or mystery of painters is an ancient art or mystery, and had time out of mind been an ancient company and fellowship within the City of London, and of late upon due considerations the freemen of the said city of that faculty, art, or mystery, by Letters Patents under the Great Seal of England, dated at Westminster the 19th day of July, in the 23rd year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth were incorporated by the name of Master, Wardens, and Commonalty of the Freemen of the Art or Mistery of Paynters, commonly called Painters Steyners, within the City of London, and the suburbs and liberties of the same city. And furthermore by the said Letters Patents it is prohibited, enjoined, and commanded that no person or persons of whatsoever degree or condition they were, should use, occupy, or exercise the said art or mystery of painters, commonly called Painters Steyners, or any work or works, colour or colours, painting or paintings, in the said art or mystery occupied, unless such person or persons had been brought up and instructed, or should from that time forwards be brought up and instructed by and with some one person of the said art or mystery, as an apprentice for the space of seven years at the least. And whereas for avoiding deceit to be used in the said art or mystery of painting, the said late Queen by the aforesaid Letters Patents did grant unto the said master, wardens, and their successors, that they should have full power and authority for ever to make or cause to be made due search, all and singular the works, paintings, colours, and other things whatsoever to the said art or mystery of painting, or in anywise appertaining or touching or concerning the same, as well upon the freemen of the said mystery as upon any person or persons whatsoever selling, making, or working of the same within the City of London, or suburbs or liberties of the same. And the said works, colours, and paintings whatsoever so deceitfully made, to seize and take away, and the said offenders to punish and correct, as by the said Letters Patents more at large it doth and may appear. The said Act reciting that the plasterers within the City of London, using nothing but lathing, daubing, plastering, and limeing, did and yet do procure thereby for themselves and their families a convenient living and maintenance; yet not satisfied with that reasonable living, that they do make of their said proper faculties, wherewith and wherein they have been brought up as apprentices, have now of late used and practised the art or mystery of painters stainers, as well with oil colours as size colours, and that since the making of the said Letters Patents more usually than in former times they have used or did whereby, not only many of the said art or mystery of painters, who have well and honestly as apprentices to the same served for the space of seven years and upwards, and by their labours and industries have attained to the full and perfect skill and knowledge thereof, are not only disabled to get a competent living thereby for the relief of themselves, their poor wives and children, but also that the said plaisterers, not having been trained up in the said art or mystery of painting, neither can or do make any such good work or such true and perfect colours as others having been trained up in the said trade as apprentices thereto, and yet utter the same for good and perfect colours, and being no freemen of the painters stainers, escape therefor unpunished, to the great deceit and abuse of His Majesty's most loving subjects; and whereby the said art or mystery of painting was likely in such sort in short time to decay, as that there will not be sufficient workmen of skill in and about the said city to serve in the said art His Majesty, or any other His Majesty's subjects for remedy; whereof it was enacted by the authority of that present Parliament, that from and after the 29th day of September, which was in the year of our Lord God 1606 next after the end of that session of Parliament, no manner of person or persons being or pleading to be a plaisterer, or thereafter to become or to be a plaisterer, or which should be a servant or sett on work by any plaisterer, should use, exercise, or set up the art or mystery or manual occupation of a painter, commonly called a painter stainer, or any part thereof within the City of London or the liberties or suburbs of the same, or should within the same places aforesaid make any manner of work or works, or lay any manner of colour or colours or painting whatsoever in the said art or mystery of painters stainers aforesaid, at anytime before occupied or used, unless he or they be or should be the servant or servants, apprentice or apprentices of a painter, otherwise called a painter stainer, or had served or should serve as an apprentice or apprentices by the space of seven years at the least to a painter stainer, upon pain that every such person or persons as should or did offend contrary to the true intent and meaning of the said art, should forfeit for every time that he or they should so do or offend, the sum of 5*l.* of lawful money of England, the one moiety of all which forfeitures should be to the King's Majesty, his heirs and successors, and the other moiety to him or them that will sue for the same in any of the King's Courts of Record by action of debt, bill, plaint, or information, in which said suit no essoin, prevention, or wager of law should be admitted or allowed for the said defendant; any law, usage, or custom heretofore used or had to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding.

5. And whereas also since the granting of the said corporation we are informed that the said Company of Painters, otherwise Painters Stainers, have attained to a far greater skill in their art and mystery; and that notwithstanding the aforesaid Act of Parliament and Letters Patents, divers and several plaisterers, bricklayers, joiners, glaziers, turners, box makers, and divers and several other persons who were never brought up or served any apprenticeship to the trade, art, or mystery of a painter, otherwise painter steyners, do take upon themselves without experience, judgment, or skill, to work at, use, exercise, and follow the said art or mystery of a painter, alias painter stainer, in several and many branches, to the great damage of our subjects in general, and particularly to the loss, damage, and utter ruin of the said master, wardens, and commonalty of the said art or mystery of painters, alias painters stainers, contrary to the meaning and intent of the said Letters Patents and Act of Parliament. And whereas the said master, wardens, and assistants and commonalty of the said art or mystery of painters, alias painter stainers, of the said City of London, have informed us that the painters, alias painter steyners, within the cities of London and Westminster and other places adjacent, are grown very numerous; and humbly prayed as a mark of our Royal favour to them, we would be graciously pleased by Letters Patents under our Great Seal of England, to grant and confirm unto them, as well the said Letters Patents of Incorporation, as also all the grants, powers, liberties, privileges, clauses, and authorities therein respectively contained, together with such further

and other liberties, powers, and privileges as to us in our princely wisdom shall seem requisite and necessary for the better order, rule, and government of the said corporation, and the members thereof. And we willing and intending the continuance and support of the said corporation, and the improvement of the said art or mystery of painters, alias painter stainers, by all just and lawful means, and to the end they may be armed and empowered to surprise and reform all abuses practised by persons, who take upon them without sufficient skill or knowledge to work and follow the said art and mystery of painter, alias painter stainer, to the damage of our subjects; and that the said art and mystery may from henceforth be duly, artificially, and truly exercised, and that no person or persons may hereafter repair to our said City of London and places adjacent to be set on work or employed as a journeyman in the said art or mystery, unless such person or persons shall justly and truly have served the full term of seven years as an apprentice bound by indenture in the said trade or art to some master exercising the same according to the said Act of Parliament. Know ye that we of our especial grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, have granted, approved, ratified, and confirmed and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, do grant, approve, ratify, and confirm unto the said master, and wardens, and commonalty of the art or mystery of painters, alias painter stainers of the City of London, and their successors for ever, as well the said Letters Patents or charter above recited, as also as much as in us lies, and so far forth as by law we may all and singular the grants, liberties, immunities, preeminences, powers, authorities, jurisdictions, privileges, benefits, advantages, and other things whatsoever comprised, specified, and declared, granted, or confirmed, or mentioned, or intended to be mentioned, comprised, specified, and declared, granted, or confirmed by the said Letters Patents, and every clause, and article, and thing therein contained, other than what is herein and hereby altered, changed, or corrected. And of our more especial grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, have granted, constituted, declared, ordained, and confirmed, and by these presents for us, our heirs, and successors, do grant, constitute, declare, and ordain, and confirm that all and every person and persons, being painters alias painter stainers, and now inhabiting within our said cities of London and Westminster, and suburbs of the same cities, or within six miles compass on every side thereof, shall from henceforth be for ever one body corporate and politick, in matter, deed, and name, by the name of Master, Wardens, Assistants, and Commonalty of the Art or Mystery of Painters, otherwise Painter Stainers of the City of London, one body corporate and politick, really, fully, and wholly, we do for us, our heirs and successors, erect, ordain, make, create, and confirm by these presents. And that by the name of Master, Wardens, Assistants, and Commonalty of the Art or Mystery of Painters alias Painter Stainers of the City of London, they shall have perpetual succession. And that by the same name of Master, Wardens, Assistants, and Commonalty of the Art or Mystery of Painters, alias Painter Stainers of the City of London, they be and shall be for ever persons able and capable in law to have, take, purchase, hold, receive, possess, and enjoy, to them and their successors, as well of us our heirs and successors, as of any other person or persons whatever, as well any manors, lands, tenements, liberties, franchises, rents, reversions, privileges, and other hereditaments in fee to them and their successors for ever. As also all and singular the goods, chattels and other things whatsoever, and the same lands, tenements, rents, reversions, goods, and chattels, and other the premises, and every parcel thereof, to sell again, demise, and grant, and to make, seal and accomplish all deeds, evidences, and writings of for and concerning the same, and every part thereof, needful, necessary, or convenient to be had or made. And that by the said name of "Master, Wardens, "Assistants and Commonalty of the Art or Mystery of "Painters alias Painter Stainers" they shall and may be persons able and capable in law to plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered, defend and be defended in any our courts or other places in all and all manner of complaints, pleas, suits, matters, and demands whatsoever, of whatsoever kind, nature, or form they be in the same manner and form as other our liege people of this our realm of England, being also persons able and capable in law may plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered, defend and be defended, have, purchase, receive, and take, give, grant, let, set, assign and dispose by any lawful ways or means whatsoever. And also that the said master, wardens, assistants, and commonalty of the art or mystery aforesaid, shall and may have for ever a common seal for them and their successors, to serve for the ensealing, doing and confirming all and singular their causes, affairs, and businesses whatsoever, and that it shall and may be lawful to and for the said master, wardens, assistants, and commonalty, and their successors, the said seale at their will and pleasures from time to time to break, alter, and make new as to them shall seem most meet and convenient. And further we will and by these presents for us, our heirs, and successors; we do grant by these presents that from henceforth there shall be one master, two wardens, and 30 or more assistants besides the same master and wardens of the mystery of painters, alias painter stainers of London aforesaid, to be from time to time constituted and chosen in such manner and form as hereinafter in these presents is expressed and specified. And for the better execution of the premises, and for the good rule and government of the said master, wardens, assistants, and commonalty of the art or mystery of painters alias painters stainers aforesaid, from time to time for ever, we have assigned, named, constituted, and confirmed, and by these presents for us our heirs and successors, we do assign, name, constitute, and confirm our well-beloved subject John Shales, Esq., of the City of London, and a freeman of the said city, to be the present master of the said art or mystery of painters, alias painter stainers aforesaid, willing and hereby granting that the said John Shales shall be and continue master of the said art or mystery unto the 18th day of October next ensuing the date of these presents, and on and from that day until some meet and sufficient person who hath borne the office of upper warden of the said art or mystery of painters alias painter stainers, be elected and sworn to execute the office of master of the said art or mystery of paynters alias painters stainers of London according to the ordinances and provisions in these presents expressed and limited if the said John Shales shall so long live. And also we have assigned, named, and constituted, and by these presents for us our heirs and successors do assign, name, and constitute our well-beloved subjects Richard Wallis and William Strange, to be the present two wardens of the art or mystery of painters, alias painter stainers, unto the said 18th of October next ensuing the date of these presents. And on and from that day until two others meet and sufficient men who are of the assistants or livery of the art or mystery aforesaid, and citizens of our said city, be to the said offices elected and sworn to execute the same according to the ordinances and provisions in these presents limited and expressed, if they the said Richard Wallis and William Strange shall so long live and shall not in the meantime for some just cause be removed. And moreover for the better assistance and councel of the said master and wardens in and about the execution of their offices we have assigned, named, ordained, and constituted, and by these presents for us our heirs and successors, do assign, name, ordain, and constitute our well-beloved subjects Thomas Botelor, Samuel Hedge, Thomas Evans, Paul Audley, Silvanus Morgan, Thomas Seaman, William Stamper, John Saunders, Edward Attwood, Jeremiah Wright, John Bridge, the said John Shales, John Perrin John Gale, Edward Mole, Henry Asgill, Chudleigh Cranwell, John Ivans, Thomas Blundell, William Barker, Edward Pierce, the said Richard Wallis, William Strange, and John Johnson, painters, alias painter stainers of London, to be the present assistants of the said art or mystery. And hereby granting that the said Thomas Botelor, Samuel Hedge, Thomas Evans, Paul Audley, Silvanus Morgan, Thomas Seaman, William Stamper, John Saunders, Edward Attwood, Jeremiah Wright, John Bridge, John Shales, John Perrin, John Gale, Edward Mole, Henry Asgill, Chudleigh Cranwell, John Ivans, Thomas Blundell, William Barker, Edward Pierce, Richard Wallis, William Strange and John Johnson, shall be and continue assistants of the said art or mystery of painters alias painter stainers aforesaid, for and during their natural lives according to the directions, intent and meaning of these presents. And they shall from time to time be aiding, counselling, and assisting unto the said master, wardens, and commonalty of the said art or mystery, and every member thereof. And for the better establishment of all good, wholesome and reasonable laws, and statutes, and ordinances whatsoever concordant and agreeing to and with the laws and statutes of this our realm of England, and the custom of our said City of London, for the better direction, rule, and government of the whole body of the said art or mystery and every member thereof. We further will and by these presents for us our heirs and successors do hereby grant unto the said master, wardens, assistants and commonalty of the art or mystery of painters alias painters stayners aforesaid for the time being with the assent and consent of the assistants and livery of the said art or mystery or the greater part of them whereof the master and one of the wardens to be always two of them on the 18th day of

October next ensuing the date of these presents, and on the 18th day of October yearly for ever hereafter happening and coming, to meet and assemble themselves at or in their common hall or other convenient place for their use, to be by them provided within the City of London and suburbs thereof, then and there to nominate two able and sufficient persons of the assistants of the art or mystery aforesaid who have borne the office of upper warden of the Company aforesaid, or who have fined for the same office out of which two assistants so nominated the said master, wardens, and the residue of the said assistants for the time being or the greater part of them, whereof the master and one of the wardens to be always two, shall immediately upon the same day elect and choose one to be master of the said art or mystery, and that the person so nominated, elected and chosen as is aforesaid shall be and continue master of the said art or mystery unto the end and term of one whole year then next ensuing, and further until some other person who hath been twice warden of the said Company as is hereafter mentioned shall be elected in his stead and place to be the master of the same Company first taking his corporal oath for the due execution of the said office according to the contents of these presents. And further that the said master, wardens, assistants, and livery of the art or mystery aforesaid, or the greater part of them, whereof the master and one of the wardens to be always two, shall upon the same day, yearly, for ever, elect and choose two able persons out of the wardens and assistants or livery of the said art or mystery to be wardens of the same art or mystery for the year following, which said two persons then and there so elected and chosen shall be and continue wardens of the said art or mystery of painters, alias painter stainers of London aforesaid, for and unto the end and term of one whole year then next ensuing, and further until two other able and sufficient persons shall be duly elected and chosen to be wardens of the said Company, they and every one of them first taking their corporal oaths for the due execution of their said places of wardens according to the contents of these presents. Provided always, and it is our express command, that no person should be put in nomination or elected to be the master of this Company, until he has served twice warden of the said Company of Painters alias Painter Stainers, London, or paid such fine or fines for the same as already is or hereafter shall be limited and appointed by the ordinances of the said Company according to the custom of other companies of our said City of London, anything in these presents, or in the said Letters Patents of our Royal Predecessors, or any usage, ordinance, or byelaw to the contrary notwithstanding. And further we will, and by these presents for us and our heirs and successors, do ordain and appoint that when and as often as it shall happen that the master and wardens of the said art or mystery, or any of them, do die or depart out of this life, or otherwise for any lawful or reasonable cause to be removed or dismissed from their or any of their office or offices of master, wardens, or any of them within the year wherein they or any of them shall be so chosen and elected as is aforesaid, out of which several places of master and wardens respectively, we will and hereby grant that they or any of them may be removed by the major part of the assistants or any eight of them, of the art or mystery aforesaid, for the time being for any reasonable just cause or misdemeanor to be by them committed or done respectively. That then and so often it shall and may be lawful to and for the said master and wardens and assistants of the said art or mystery for the time being, and continuing in his or their place or places or any eight of them within 15 days next after such death or dismission or removing of such master or wardens, or any of them, to nominate, preserve, elect, or choose any other able and sufficient person or persons out of the said assistants or livery in the place and stead of him or them so dying, removed, or dismissed as aforesaid, to be and continue master or warden or wardens for and during the residue of the said year, and further until some others shall be elected and sworn unto the same place of master or warden or wardens aforesaid respectively, according to the contents of these presents, and that this course shall be taken from time to time so often as the case shall so require. And if it shall happen any of the assistants of the said art or mystery do dye or be removed from their said offices for some reasonable cause, that then and so often it shall and may be lawful to and for the said master, wardens and court of assistants, or the greater part of them then living or remaining, for the time being, within 15 days after the death or removing any of the said assistants, to choose or make one or more other person or persons to be chosen and elected out of the livery of the said Company to be assistant or assistants of the said art or mystery, to continue their said office during the term of his or their natural life or lives unless they be removed from the said office or offices according to the ordinance and provisions in these presents mentioned and expressed, all which assistants now being or to be hereafter elected and constituted, and every or any of them not well behaving him or themselves in their said office or offices, or discontinuing to attend the court of the said master, wardens, and assistants of the said Company of Painters, alias Painters Stainers, by the space of one whole and entire year. We will to be removed at the pleasure of the said master, wardens, and assistants, or the major part of them, whereof we will the master and one of the wardens of the time being to be always two. And then and so often it shall and may be lawful to and for the master, wardens, and assistants, or the major part of them then living and remaining as aforesaid, whereof we will the master and one of the wardens for the time being to be always two, to choose and name one other or more others of the livery of the art or mystery aforesaid in his and their stead which shall so die or happen to be removed to fulfil and supply the said members of masters, wardens, and assistants, and that he or they so to be nominated and chosen to take the office or offices of assistant or assistants of the said art or mystery taking his and their corporal oaths well and truly to execute the said office or offices according to the contents of these presents shall and may be of the number of the said assistants of the art or mystery aforesaid, and this to be done so often as the case shall so require. And we further will and ordain that the said John Shales, the present master, shall take his oath before the said wardens hereinbefore named, or one of them, well and truly to execute the said office of master of the art or mystery aforesaid, to which said wardens, or any one of them we do hereby give power to administer the same oath accordingly without further or other warrant in that behalf. And we also will and ordain that the present wardens hereinbefore mentioned shall take their corporal oaths before the said John Shales, the present master, well and faithfully to execute the said office of wardens of the said art or mystery, to which said John Shales we do give power to administer the same oaths to the said wardens accordingly without further or other warrant in that behalf to be had or obtained. And we also further will and ordain that the present assistants of the art or mystery aforesaid, before they take upon them the execution of the said offices or places, shall take their corporal oaths before the master and wardens of the art or mystery aforesaid, or any two of them, to which said master and wardens, or any two of them, we do hereby give full power and authority from time to time to administer the same oaths accordingly. And we will and further ordain that every master of the art and mystery aforesaid hereafter elected and constituted according to the tenor of these presents, shall before he take upon him the exercise of the said office, take his corporal oath before the master his predecessor of the art or mystery aforesaid for the time being well and faithfully to execute the same office of master of the said art or mystery to which said last preceding master of the same art or mystery for the time being we do hereby give full power and authority to administer the same oath to the succeeding master accordingly. And we also will and ordain that all and every the wardens of the art or mystery aforesaid, hereafter to be elected and constituted, do and shall, before they take upon them the exercising of the said office or place of warden or wardens of the same art or mystery aforesaid, take his and their corporal oath and oaths before the master of the said art or mystery for the time being well and faithfully to execute the same office or place of warden or wardens of the art or mystery aforesaid, to which said master of the said art or mystery we do hereby give full power and authority from time to time to administer the said oath accordingly. And we do hereby further will and ordain that all and every the assistants of the art or mystery aforesaid hereafter to be elected and constituted before they respectively take upon them the same office or place do and shall, from time to time, take his and their corporal oath and oaths before the master and wardens of the art or mystery aforesaid, any two of them, well and faithfully to execute the same place or office of assistant or assistants of the art or mystery aforesaid, and that in all things thereunto appertaining to which said master and wardens, or any two of them for the time being, we do hereby give full power and authority from time to time to administer the same oath or oaths accordingly. And further we will, and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, do grant unto the said master, wardens, and commonalty of the art or mystery of painters,

alias painters stainers, and their successors, that the master, wardens, and assistants of the art and mystery aforesaid, or the major part of them for the time being, whereof the master and one of the wardens to be always two, shall and may from time to time and at all times for ever hereafter have full power and authority by virtue of these presents to admit and make free members of their corporation all such person or persons as are painters by trade and have already or hereafter shall have duly served seven years apprenticeship to the said trade of painting by indenture bound, who shall be called Commonalty of the said art or mystery of painters, alias Painters Stainers, and upon the admittance of such person or persons into the said corporation. We do by these presents will and require that they and every of them do take their corporal oaths upon the Holy Evangelists before the master, wardens, and assistants of the said art or mystery for the time being, or any four of them, whereof the master and one of the wardens for the time being to be always two, well, truly, and honestly to bear and behave themselves in every respect as one of the commonalty of the said Company towards the said master, wardens, and assistants for the time being unto which said master, wardens, and assistants, or any four or more of them for the time being, whereof the master and one of the wardens for the time being to be always two, we do by these presents give full power and authority to administer such oath without further delay or other warrant, to be had or obtained from us, our heirs and successors, in this behalf. And furthermore of our more abundant grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion we have given and granted, and for us, our heirs and successors, by these presents do give and grant to the aforesaid master, wardens, assistants, and commonalty of the art or mystery of painters, alias painter stainers, and their successors for ever, and also do prohibit and by these presents do firmly command that no person or persons of whatsoever estate, degree, or condition he or they be, shall use, exercise, or occupy the art or mystery of the painters commonly called Painter Stainers, or any work or works in the said art or mystery occupied or used, but such person or persons as heretofore have been brought up and instructed by some one of the said art or mystery as apprentice or apprentices in the same art for the term and space of seven years at the least, and except such person or persons at the end or term of the said seven years be diligently examined, approved, and allowed by the judgment of the master, wardens, and assistants of the same art and mystery of painters, alias painters stainers, to be of good knowledge, and to be good artificers meet and able to serve the subjects of us, our heirs and successors, with good and sufficient works before they shall attempt to occupy or exercise the aforesaid art or mystery, upon such penalties and forfeitures as by law can be inflicted on such offenders. And forasmuch as we are informed that the plaisterers in and about the cities of London and Westminster, notwithstanding that in and by the aforementioned and recited Act of Parliament they were allowed to lay and use the six colours in and by the said Act mentioned, and that mingled with size only, and not with oil, and not to make any work or works, painting or paintings, yet they and the major part of them, contrary to the true intent and meaning of the said Act, do with the said six colors, and otherwise by glazing of them over with oil and varnish, work at and exercise the art and mystery of a painter, alias painter stainer, in divers several works, painting and paintings, and other things properly belonging to the art and mystery of a painter, alias painter stainer, by means whereof much bad work is made and wrought and which turns to the detriment, hurt and damage of our subjects in general, and particularly to the utmost ruin of the said Company of Painters, alias Painter Stainers, of our said cities of London and Westminster, the suburbs and liberties of the same, and within six miles compass on every side thereof for remedy whereof, and to prevent the like for the future, and to the intent that the said art or mystery of painters, alias painter stainers, may be in every respect truly and artificially wrought and exercised, our Royal will and pleasure, is and we do hereby strictly charge and command that no plaisterer or plaisterers, nor any other person whatsoever do or shall at any time or times hereafter presume to take upon him to work at, use or exercise, the art or mystery of a painter, alias painter stainer, in any work or in any painting or paintings, or in any other thing belonging to the said art or mystery of painter, or to glaze, oil, or varnish over any work or works made of or mixed with any of the said six colours before mentioned, unless such person hath, or hereafter shall have, served the term of seven years as an apprentice to the said art or mystery, alias painter stainer, upon pain of forfeiture for every such offence of the sum of five pounds of lawful money of England, according to the intent of the said Act of Parliament in that behalf, the one half whereof to come to us, our heirs and successors, and the other half to the use of the corporation, society, and commonalty aforesaid. And furthermore of our abundant grace we have given, granted, and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, do give and grant unto the aforesaid master, wardens, and assistants and commonalty, and their successors, that the master, wardens, and assistants, and freemen of the art or mystery aforesaid for the time being, or any three or more of them, shall and have hereby full power and authority for ever to search, govern, and view all and all manner of works, things, and merchandize to the said mystery belonging or appertaining to be occupied or set forth to be sold within the cities of London and Westminster, the suburbs of the same cities, or within six miles compass on every side thereof as aforesaid, and the default or defaults of the same works thereof whatsoever in lawful manner to punish and correct according to the quantity of the offence so found. And we have given also and granted, and for us, our heirs and successors, and do by these presents give and grant to the aforesaid master, wardens, assistants, and commonalty, and their successors for the time being, full power and authority for ever to make, or cause to be made, due search of all and singular the premises, and of all and singular works, colours, and tinctures, and all other things touching and concerning the said mystery as well upon the freemen of the said mystery, or upon any others within the said cities of London and Westminster, the suburbs of the same, or within six miles compass of every side thereof as aforesaid, so sold, wrought, or uttered, and all deceitful works set forth to sale, or wrought to the deceit of our subjects by unjust and deceitful workmanship, colours, and things, and merchandize to the aforesaid mystery belonging and appertaining, which by the said master, wardens, and assistants for the time being, searched out and found to seize according to law, whereof one moiety of all such forfeitures shall come to us, our heirs and successors, and the other half to the use and behoof of the aforesaid master, wardens, and assistants, and their successors for the time being, and the commonalty of the said society. And that it may and shall be lawful to and for the said master, wardens, and assistants, and their successors for the time being, to punish and correct the same setters to sale of all such deceitful and unlawful works according to law, and such search to make as often and when as to the aforesaid master and wardens and assistants, and their successors, shall seem necessary and convenient. And we also do further grant to the said master, wardens, assistants, and commonalty of the said Company for the time being, or any eight or more of them, shall have full power and liberty under the common seal of the said Company from time to time to depute and constitute such and so many fit persons as they in their discretions shall choose and approve to be their deputies or agents to make and execute all views and searches, and to act and do all other matters and things thereunto relating as fully as the said master, wardens, and assistants, or any eight of them, are by these presents empowered to make, execute, do, and perform. And we do by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, give full power and authority to the said master and wardens and assistants for the time being, to administer such fit oath and oaths to all and every member and members of the said society as shall, according to law, be approved and allowed of in order to the good government of the said corporation and the improvement of the said trade without further or other warrant in that behalf from us, our heirs and successors, to be procured and obtained. And further, we will, and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, do grant unto the said master and wardens, assistants and commonalty of painters, alias painters stainers, of the City of London, and to their successors, that the master, wardens, and assistants for the time being, or any eight of them, shall and may from time to time nominate and elect, choose, and constitute a clerk, beadle, and other officers to serve for the affairs of the said Company, and to be serviceable to and attendant on the said master, wardens, and assistants of the said Company in all matters touching the same, and to allow the said clerk, beadle, and other officers respectively, such salaries, fees, and rewards as they shall think fit, and them or any of them respectively for reasonable and just cause to remove and displace, and other persons in their places to choose and elect, which said clerk, beadle, and other officers so elected and constituted before they be admitted to the execution of their said offices before the

master, wardens, and assistants of the said Company, or two or more of them, shall take their corporal oaths well, faithfully, and honestly to demean and behave themselves in the execution of their said offices respectively, to which said master, and wardens and assistants, or any two or more of them, we do hereby give power and authority to administer such like oaths as well to the said clerk, beadle, and other officers, as to all other person or persons which shall be from time to time admitted into the said Company. And we do hereby nominate and appoint our trusty and well-beloved subject, Robert Barker, to be the first and present clerk of the said Company, to hold and enjoy the said office of clerk during such time, and so long as he the said Robert Barker shall well demeane himself therein, and to be executed by himself or his sufficient deputy in that behalf, and to be sworn according to the power and authority in that behalf hereinbefore expressed and declared, and considering that the good order and honesty of the art or mystery aforesaid will conduce much to the good and benefit of the artists of the said society, being for the most part under the government of the City of London, the offenders in the said trade are likely to be more effectually punished, and those that do use and exercise the same as they ought to do the better encouraged. We do hereby declare our will and pleasure to be that the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the City of London for the time being do cause and allow these our letters patents to be enrolled in the common chamber of the said city amongst the records thereof to the intent that these that are and shall be freemen of the City of London and members of the said Company of Painters, alias Painters Stainers, may be subject to the government of the said city, and may enjoy the benefit thereof. And further, we will and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, do firmly charge and command all and singular justices of the peace, mayors, sheriffs, bailiffs, constables, and all other officers and ministers of us, our heirs and successors, to whom it shall appertain that they shall be aiding and assisting to the said master, wardens, and assistants for the time being, and the deputies for the master and wardens for the time being respectively, in all things touching the due execution of the powers and authorities hereby granted according to our pleasure hereinbefore delivered. And moreover, we will and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, do grant unto the aforesaid master, wardens, assistants, and commonalty, and their successors, that these presents and the enrollment of the same, and all and singular all other matters and things therein contained from time to time shall be good, firm, and effectual in the law in and by all things, according to the intent and meaning thereof, and shall be expanded beneficially and largely for the benefit and advantage of the said master, wardens, assistants, and commonalty, and their successors; and that the said master, wardens, assistants, and commonalty of the said art or mystery of painters, alias painter stainers, of the City of London for the time being, or any eight or more of them, whereof the master and one of the wardens for the time being to be always two, shall and may have full power and authority by virtue of these presents to make, constitute, ordain, and set down from time to time, and also from time to time to alter, change, amend, or make new such reasonable laws, acts, orders, ordinances, and constitutions in writing, which to them or eight or any more of them as aforesaid, whereof the master and one of the wardens for the time being, to be always two, shall seem good, necessary, and expedient for, touching and concerning the improvement of the said trade, art, or mystery of painters, alias painter stainers, and the good order, rule, and government of the said company and corporation, and every member thereof, and for punishment and reformation of such abuses, deceits, falsities, and other wrongful practices and misdemeanors from time to time to be committed or practised in their trade, or in anything appertaining or in anywise belonging to the art or mystery of the painters, alias painter stainers, whereby our loving subjects may be wronged, damnified, or abused, or any other cosenage, deceit, or abuse offered or used in the said trade at any time whatever within the said cities of London and Westminster, and suburbs thereof, or within any limits and places aforesaid. And further, we do for us, our heirs and successors, grant and confirm unto the said master, wardens, and commonalty of the Company of Painters, alias Painter Stainers, London, and their successors, that they and their successors shall and may from henceforth from time to time for ever hereafter have, hold, use, and enjoy to them and their successors, all and singular the same and such-like reasonable customs, ordinances, franchises, powers, privileges, exemptions, jurisdictions, and authorities whatsoever which they the said master, wardens, and commonalty, now have and enjoy, or which they or their predecessors, by what name or names soever, or by pretext of what corporation or company soever heretofore, have had, used, held, enjoyed, or ought to have used, had, held, or enjoyed by reason of any charters or letters patent by any our progenitors or predecessors, kings or queens of England, in manner of wise heretofore made, granted, or confirmed, or by any other lawful means, right, custom, use, prescription, right, or title whatsoever used, had, or accustomed, and not otherwise, in these presents altered, limited, or appointed, any statute, Act, ordinance, matter, cause, or thing to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding: Provided always, and our will is and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, we charge and command that no person or persons at any time hereafter shall be elected, nominated, or put in the office of master, wardens, assistants, or clerk, who before his or their respective elections do or doth not hold communion with the Church of England, or within six months before such election, have not or hath not received the Sacrament according to the form of the Church of England by law established; and that all and every person and persons after such election, and before his admission in or to the offices or places aforesaid, shall each and every of them take the said oaths of allegiance and supremacy, and the oaths prescribed and mentioned in the aforesaid Act, together with the usual oaths of the master, wardens, assistants, and clerk of the said Company respectively, for the due execution of their respective offices, and that every and each of them shall subscribe the declaration aforesaid before the last master and wardens of the said Company, or any two of them for the time being, which said several oaths and subscriptions we direct and require, and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, do give and grant to them power and authority to give, administer, and require in the court of assistants of the said Company from time to time as often as occasion shall require. Also, we will and command that every clerk to the Society of the said Company of Painters Stayners, hereafter to be nominated and chosen before he be admitted unto such place or office shall be presented to us, our heirs or successors, to be approved by us, our heirs or successors, and if we, our heirs or successors, shall approve of such clerk under our privy seal or Royal sign manual, then he, taking the several oaths aforesaid, and making the declaration and subscription before mentioned, shall be thereunto admitted; but, in case that we, our heirs or successors, shall refuse the said approbation of such person so chosen to be clerk, that then every such election shall be void, and the master, wardens, and assistants for the time being or the major part of them, in the court of assistants shall immediately proceed to the electing another person to be their clerk, who shall be presented as aforesaid for the like approbation, and so from time to time until such person shall be chosen, who shall be approved by us, our heirs and successors as aforesaid, and shall take the said several oaths, and make the said subscriptions: Provided always, and we futher will and declare that every election of the said master, warden, assistant, or clerk of the said Company contrary to the directions and limitations in these presents in that behalf mentioned shall be void and of none effect to all intents and purposes whatsoever: Provided always, and by these presents we will and declare that it shall and may be lawful for us, our heirs and successors, from time to time and at all times hereafter, by Order made in the Privy Council of us, our heirs or successors, from time to time to remove and to declare to be removed any master, warden, assistant or assistants, or clerk of the said Company now or for the time being, and thereupon the place or office of such person so removed or declared to be removed shall be *ipso facto* void, and one or more fit person or persons shall in due manner be elected, constituted, and sworn in the said place or places of such person or persons so removed or declared to be removed as aforesaid, according to the order and provision aforesaid, which said person or persons so to be chosen shall before he or they be admitted into such place or office each and every of them take the several oaths and make the said subscription as aforesaid, and so often as the case shall thus happen. And further, we will and command for us, our heirs and successors, that the master, wardens, and commonalty of the said Company of Painters Stainers and their successors be from time to time and at all times hereafter subject and obedient to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen of the City of London for the time being in all that concerns the good government of the said City of London: Provided always, our will is that no person or persons of the said mystery for the time being who shall not hold communion with the Church of

England or shall be present or frequent at conventicles or any unlawful assembly under pretext of religious worship, shall at any time hereafter be chosen or brought upon the livery of the said Company when the same shall be granted to the said Company of Painters by the Mayor and Court of Aldermen of the said City of London, and that every person chosen or to be chosen upon the livery of the said Company, before he be thereunto admitted shall be approved by the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen of the City of London, and shall take the said oaths of allegiance and supremacy, and the oaths prescribed and mentioned in the said Act for the well governing and regulating of corporations, and shall make the said subscription before the master and wardens of the said Company, or any two of them, in the court of assistants, which said master, wardens, or any two of them, for the time being in the court of assistants, we do by these presents for us, our heirs, and successors, order, authorise, and require to give and require the said oaths and subscriptions as aforesaid: Provided further, and we do for us, our heirs and successors, declare that if any person or persons who were of the assistants of the said Company at the time of the surrender aforesaid shall not within the space of three months after the date of these presents surrender his or their office or place of assistant or assistants of the said Company to the master, wardens, and commonalty of the said Company, and submit to a new election at the pleasure of the said Company, then they shall not nor ought to have any power or privilege in or concerning the electing any officer or officers, member or members, of the said Company, but shall thereof and of and from all benefit of this our grant be wholly discharged and excluded. In witness whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patents. Witness ourself, at Westminster, the 12th day of June, in the first year of our reign.

By writ of Privy Seal,

PIGOTT.

C., D., and E.—Nil.

F.—*See* Appendix A.

G.—The Company has license in mortmain in charters as above.

H.—The under-mentioned documents purport to give powers to the Company in addition to those given by the documents above set out, but it is questionable whether all the powers would not be so strictly construed that such gifts would be wholly nugatory. It has been found that such powers are uninforceable, and they are not now enforced.

As to encouraging trade *see* Part IV., Return M.

By an Act of Parliament, 5 Elizabeth, c. 4, 1563, it is enacted,—

"That no one that hath not served seven years in the "art or mystery which he shall use, shall exercise "the same or set any other to work therein who hath "not served that time under the penalty of forty "shillings for every month."

By an Act of Parliament, 1 James I., c. 20, 1606, it enacted as follows:—

"No manner of person or persons being or pretending "to be a plaisterer or hereafter to become or to be "a plaisterer or being or which shall be a servant or "set on work by any plaisterer, shall use, exercise, or "set up the art, mystery, or manual occupation of a "painter, commonly called a painter stainer, or any "part thereof, in the City of London or the liberties "or suburbs of the same, or shall within the places "aforesaid make any manner of work or works, or "lay any manner of colour or colours, painting or "paintings, whatsoever in the said art or mystery of "painters stainers aforesaid, at any time heretofore "occupied or used unless he or they be or shall be "the servant or servants, apprentice, or as apprenticer "of a painter, otherwise called a painter stainer, or "have served or shall serve as an apprentice or as "apprentices by the space of seven years at the least "to a painter, otherwise called a painter stainer, upon "pain that every such person or persons as shall "hereafter do or offend contrary to the true intent "and meaning of this present Act shall forfeit for "every time that he or they shall so do or offend the "sum of five pounds of lawful money of England, "It shall not be lawful to any person or persons other "than such as now do lawfully use or exercise any "art mystery, or manual occupation, to set up, "occupy, use, or exercise any craft, mystery, or occu-"pation now used or occupied within the realm of "England or Wales, except he shall have been "brought up therein seven years at the least as an "apprentice in manner and form above said, nor to "set any person or persons on work in such mystery "art, or occupation, being not a workman at this day, "except he shall have been apprentice as is aforesaid, "or else, having served as an apprentice as is afore-"said, shall or will become a journeyman or be hired "by the year, upon pain that every person willingly "offending or doing the contrary shall forfeit and lose "for every default forty shillings for every month."

An Act of Common Council, in 1612, was also obtained whereby (after enacting "That all persons free of the City "of London, of what Company soever, using the art of "painting within the city shall be under the survey of "the said Company and shall be subject to the ordinances "and byelaws thereof") it is also enacted—

"That no person whosoever being free of any Company "whatsoever, and who shall use the art of painting, "and shall take any apprentice, shall bind such "apprentice to any person but to one of the said "Company under the penalty of twenty pounds for "every offence," and further to oblige all persons "exercising painting in the city to be free of the city "in this Company.

And by another Act of Common Council, in 1767, it is enacted—

"That every person using painting within the said city, "and who shall (after the 29th of September 1767) "be made free, shall take up their freedom of the "said Company and not of any other Company, and "if any shall exercise painting without being so free "they shall forfeit five pounds for every offence."

RETURN I.—A list of the charities, eleemosynary, educational or otherwise, which are under the management of the Company, stating in each case the name of the founder, the date and nature of the benefaction, its original and its present value, and the purposes to which the funds have been applied for each of the last preceding 10 years.

Founder's Name.	Date of Foundation.	Objects of Benefaction.	Endowment. Real Estate. Houses and Land, Acreage.	Rent.	Fixed Deductions.	Endowment. Personalty. Stock.	Other Personalty.	Dividends and Interest. £ s. d.	Present Income.	Original Income.	Application of Income.	Remarks.
John Stock, citizen and draper, late of Hampstead, painter.	Will dated 26th February 1780. Codicil dated 25th June 1781.	10*l.* each per annum to 138 blind persons:— 1. Sixty-one years old. 2. Totally blind three years. 3. Unable to maintain themselves. 4. In distressed circumstances. 5. Born in England and not in Wales or Scotland. 6. Three years resident in present abode. 7. No income above 10*l.* a year. 8. Have never received alms. 9. Never been a common beggar. 10. Of sober life and conversation.	—	—	—	3 per cent. Reduced 55,000*l.*	—	1,650 0 0	The dividends on this sum of stock.	The dividends on same sum of stock.	To payment of the 138 persons as before recited and the expenses of the Charity.	The dividends and number of pensioners have been exactly the same during the whole 10 years from 1870 to 1879 inclusive, and therefore the same Return will apply to all, as will be seen by the amounts returned to Charity Commissioners.
Do.	Do.	10*l.* each to two decayed liverymen of the Painters' Company, and 10*l.* each to 10 poor painters free of the Company above 50 years of age.	—	—	—	3 per cent. Consols 7,700*l.*	—	231 0 0	"	"	To payment of the persons as before recited and the expenses of the Charity.	
		To Corporation of Sons of Clergy for 10 poor curates 10*l.* each annually.	—	—	—							
Jane Shank, of Camden Row, Peckham, Surrey, widow.	Will dated 7th July 1795.	10*l.* each per annum to 28 widows or unmarried women with other qualifications as above.	—	—	—	3 per cent. Reduced 10,274*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.*	—	308 4 8	"	"	"	
Mary Grainger, of Fore Street, Cripplegate, widow.	Will dated 18th February 1808.	10*l.* each to three blind men with other qualifications as above.	—	—	—	3 per cent. Consols 1,100*l.*	—	33 0 0	"	"	"	
Dorothy Smith and Anne Yeates	Will dated 25th January 1790. Will dated 22nd July 1794.	To two blind persons with same qualifications as in Stock's Charity.	—	—	—	3 per cent. Reduced 677*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.*	—	20 6 4	"	"	"	
Ann Rhodes Syddall, widow.	Will dated	To three blind persons with same qualification as in Stock's Charity.	—	—	—	3 per cent. Consols 993*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.*	—	29 16 1	"	"	"	
John Fairchild, citizen and painter stainer.	Will dated February 1806.	To the poor of the Company at Christmas	—	—	—	3*l.* per cent. Reduced 1,512*l.* 12*s.*	—	45 7 6	"	"	To the poor widows of liverymen and freemen of the Company, with some additions from the poor box.	

BALANCES in hand on 31st December in each Year from 1870 to 1879 both inclusive.

All the charity accounts are kept in one separate banking account at the Bank of England entirely distinct from the Company's account, and the total and particular balances on each 31st December during the last 10 years are as follows, and are so returned to the Charity Commissioners. Such balances were largely consumed in the distribution that took place in the month of January in each Year.

	1870. £ s. d.	1871. £ s. d.	1872. £ s. d.	1873. £ s. d.	1874. £ s. d.	1875. £ s. d.	1876. £ s. d.	1877. £ s. d.	1878. £ s. d.	1879. £ s. d.
John Stock	1,506 12 0	1,509 17 11	1,521 19 11	1,548 3 10	1,560 12 3	1,585 5 9	1,604 0 7	1,617 7 11	1,621 17 11	1,627 1 0
Jane Shank	311 3 2	313 1 5	315 12 2	319 17 9	325 11 4	326 13 7	328 12 9	330 11 6	331 17 8	333 4 4
Mary Grainger	30 5 3	30 4 1	30 4 2	30 8 3	30 10 9	30 12 1	30 10 11	30 9 9	30 7 3	30 5 0
Smith and Yates	31 9 4	32 4 6	33 0 6	33 19 0	34 16 10	35 13 9	36 9 2	37 4 7	37 19 0	38 13 3
Ann R. Syddall	26 12 8	26 7 7	26 3 9	26 3 8	26 2 4	25 19 9	25 14 7	25 9 6	25 3 2	24 16 9
John Fairchild	43 15 6	43 13 8	43 13 8	43 19 4	44 3 1	44 5 0	44 3 1	44 1 2	43 17 5	43 13 8
	1,949 17 11	1,955 9 2	1,970 14 2	2,002 11 10	2,019 16 7	2,048 9 11	2,069 11 1	2,085 4 5	2,091 2 5	2,097 14 0

PART II.—A.

Constitution and Privileges of Membership.

Return A.—Governing Body.

1. State the present constitution of the governing body of the Company, whether such constitution is according to the charter, and if not, in what respects such constitution varies therefrom, and when and how such alteration was made.
2. State the qualifications for membership of the governing body of the Company, the time and periods of election, and the qualifications of the voters at elections to the governing body.
3. State the functions of the governing body, and of the different members of the same respectively, and whether the members of the governing body pay any and what fees or fines on admission thereto, and whether they are paid any and what salaries or amounts in respect of their services respectively.
4. State the nature of the business which comes before the governing body of the Company, the method adopted in transacting it, the times at which the governing body meets for business purposes, the way in which the opinions of the members are taken, and whether the resolutions and decisions of the governing body are published, or are otherwise accessible to any or all, and which, of the members of the Company.
5. State whether the members of the governing body are liable to suspension or removal on any and what grounds, and by what method such suspension or removal is effected.
6. Has the Company any byelaws sanctioned by the Courts of Law or Chancery, or by the Courts of Aldermen or of Common Council, or otherwise? State the effect of such byelaws.

1. The present governing body consists of the master, the upper warden, renter warden, and 24 assistants, elected according to the charter of James II.

2. The master must have served or fined for both wardenships, and the upper warden for the renter wardenship. The assistants must be members of the livery, and have served or fined for the renter wardenship. The master and wardens are elected annually at the common hall on the 18th of October by the livery. The assistants are elected by the court as vacancies occur according to the charter, but it is usual to elect all persons first who have served the office of renter warden. Every liveryman is entitled to vote. Votes are taken on a polling paper.

3. The functions of the master wardens and court (the governing body) are the administration of the charities, binding apprentices, admissions to freedom and livery, and managing the Company's property, arranging exhibitions, and awarding prizes to encourage technical education in the trade, election of their clerk and beadle, and any other business necessary for the Company to transact. Each master and warden pays a proportion of expense of the annual feast, and each member admitted on the court pays a fine of 10 guineas. There is no fee, reward, perquisite, profit, or enrolment directly or indirectly attached to any office.

4. For the nature of the business, *see* Answer 3. The method of transacting it is by resolution and show of hands, and such resolutions are open to the livery on inquiry at the annual common hall.

5. Members of the court are liable to be removed under the provisions of the second byelaw for non-residence, and also by the charter for misconduct, non-residence, or non-attendance. By the 28th byelaw there is a power to remove a liveryman from the livery, and a member of the court being also a liveryman, this ordinance would apply to him. The removal would be effected by the court, which means the master, wardens, and assistants.

6. *See* Part I., Return B.

PART II.—B.

Constitution and Privileges of Membership.

Return B.—Admission to Membership.

1. State the qualifications for membership of the Company, the several grades of membership of the Company, and whether women are admitted to membership.
2. State the several modes in which the freedom of the Company may be obtained, the circumstances entitling an applicant to admission under each mode respectively, and the fees payable in respect of admission under each mode respectively.
3. State whether persons exercising any particular trade are required by statute or otherwise to become free of the Company. Is there any process by which members of such trade can become members of the Company, and is there any process for compelling such persons to procure admission, and are such processes enforced, and to what extent? Is the freedom of the City of London in any and what way a condition precedent or subsequent to membership? Are there any members who are not free of the City of London? Do persons exercising any particular trade commonly become members of the Company? If so, how many members of such trade are at present members of the Company? What is the number of the members of the trade (if any) the name of which is borne by the Company, who are members of the Company?
4. Are freemen liable to disfranchisement, and, if so, for what reasons, and what is the mode of disfranchisement?
5. Is the livery of the Company limited or unlimited in number? What are the qualifications for election to the livery, who are the electors thereto, and how do the elections thereto take place, and what fees are payable on election? Are liverymen liable to removal from the livery, and for what reasons?
6. State the number of apprentices bound at the Company's hall, or otherwise under the auspices of the Company, during each of the last 10 years, and state how many of such apprentices have been bound to members following the trade, if any, the name of which is borne by the Company. Has the Company in any and what cases paid the fees or premiums of such apprentices, and what has been the amount, if any, so expended in each of the last 10 years?
7. Is the freedom of the City of London in any way a condition precedent or subsequent of membership of the Company? Are there any, and how many, members of the Company who are not free of the City of London?

PAINTERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

1. Females are entitled to the freedom of the Company, but no female has now the freedom. Every person is qualified to be elected to the freedom or livery of the Company upon being proposed, seconded, and elected by the court.

2. The freedom of the Company is obtained on election.

	Fees. £ s.
1st. By patrimony granted to the sons of freemen born after the admission of their fathers into the freedom of the city	Company 1 0 Stamp - 1 0
2nd. By servitude granted to apprentices who have duly served their time - -	
3rd. By redemption on paying an increased fine to the Company - - - - -	Company 2 0 Stamp - 3 0
4th. By gift as by redemption, the parties not being otherwise entitled, the Company paying the fees and stamps -	
The livery of the Company is obtained on election by any person having the freedom - -	- - 16 16

3. *See* Part I., Return H. The powers so given are not enforced, and probably not enforceable. The leading members of decorative painting do belong to the Company, and 55 members are in the painting trade.

4. No power can be found to disfranchise a freeman. No instance has occurred since 1880.

5. The Company have a livery by prescription unlimited. For residue of answer, *see* above.

6. Apprentices bound from June 1870 to 1879 inclusive,

	1870.	1871.	1873.	1877.	1878.
To trade - -	2	2	1	1	2
Not to trade -	1	—	—	—	—

7. This question can best be answered by the city authorities. A person is admitted to the freedom of the Company without any communication or act on the part of the city, but no proof has hitherto been required by the Company of the subsequent completion of the freedom of the city. It is believed that no freeman of the Company is at present without the freedom of the city.

PART II.—C.

CONSTITUTION AND PRIVILEGES OF MEMBERSHIP.

RETURN C.—Number of members.

State (1) the present number of freemen, (2) the present number of the livery, (3) the present number of other members, (4) the number of admissions to the freedom by each mode respectively, and (5) the number of calls to the livery which have respectively taken place during each of the last preceding 10 years.

Number of Livery.	Total Number of Freemen.	The Numbers admitted by		
		Patrimony.	Servitude.	Redemption.
144	187	29	44	114

There are no other members and no calls have been made to the livery, except that the gentlemen who have served the office of renter warden, and the senior liverymen have received intimations that they can be elected if desirous so to be.

PART II.—D.

CONSTITUTION AND PRIVILEGES OF MEMBERSHIP.

RETURN D.—Profits and privileges.

1. State with fullness what are the advantages, pecuniary or otherwise, incident to the position of a member of the Company in each grade of membership, as (1) a freeman, (2) a liveryman, (3) master, warden, or otherwise a member of the governing body.
2. State the sums paid on an average annually for the preceding 10 years by the Company to the members according to the grades of membership mentioned above, and of what such sums consisted, whether (1) fees, and of what nature, (2) pensions, or (3) other payments, specifying the nature of the same respectively.
3. What circumstances are in practice held to constitute a claim to a pension or donation? State the number of present pensioners and donees respectively, and the amounts paid to them as such respectively. How many pensioners and donees are connected with the trade (if any), the name of which is borne by the Company?
4. (1) What is the average standing of a member when he becomes a member of the governing body, and (2) what is the average time for which a member continues on the governing body?
5. Does the Company carry on any and what trade or manufacture with which its title is directly or indirectly connected? If so, what is the capital, and from what sources is it derived, and how are the profits (if any) divided or dealt with?

1, 2, and 3. As before stated there is no fee, reward, perquisite, profit, or emolument, directly or indirectly, attached to membership, except as stated in Charities Return. Part I. Return I. to two decayed liverymen and 10 poor lame painters, who are eligible for Mr. Stock's charity of 10*l.* annually, and except the poor box supported by voluntary contributions, and Mr. Fairchild's legacy (*see* Part I. Return I.) distributed to the widows and orphans of past members, in sums varying from 30*s.* to 4*l.*, poverty and respectability being the only further qualifications.

The members of the livery are entitled to vote for Lord Mayor, sheriffs, chamberlain, bridgemasters, and other city offices at the common halls at Guildhall, and at all elections of master and wardens of the Company at the common hall on the 18th of October.

4. The average standing of a liveryman when he is elected on the court is about 10 years, and unless he resigns he remains after election a member of the court for the rest of his life, subject to the restrictions already mentioned.

5. No.

PART III.

OFFICERS AND SERVANTS.

RETURN A.—A list of the officers of the Company, with a statement of the duties of each, the amount of his salary and emoluments, and whether or not he is a member of the Company.

RETURN B.—A list of the servants of the Company, with a statement of the duties of each, and of the amounts of their wages and other emoluments.

RETURN C.—A statement as to the mode in which the officers and servants of the Company are respectively appointed.

A, B, C.—The officers or servants of the Company besides the ruling body are :—

Two joint clerks elected by the court annually on the first Wednesday in November being the next court after the annual common hall. } Salary for both 20 guineas per annum, besides the allowance under the wills from the Charities, but including the use of the Company's hall for offices.

One beadle do. do. - - - - Salary 15*l.* per annum, and a gratuity of 7*l.* 10*s.*

PART IV.

EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL SOURCES OF INCOME, VALUE OF PROPERTY, ADMINISTRATION AND EXPENDITURE.

PART IV. RETURN A. LANDED PROPERTY. (ENGLAND, WALES, and IRELAND.)

RETURN A 4.—List of Houses let at Rack Rent belonging to the Painters' Company.

Place where situated.	Name of Street and Number of House.	Description of House.	Name of Tenant and whether a Member.	Commencement of Lease, if any.	Term of Lease.	Rent.	Fixed Deductions, if any, and by whom paid.	Poor Rate Valuation.		How and when acquired.	Conditions.
								Gross Estimated Rental.	Rateable Value.		
						£		£	£		
In the parish of St. Michael, Queenhithe, in the City of London.	9, Little Trinity Lane, extending back to Huggin Lane.	Painters' Hall.	Occupied by the Painters' Company and the clerks.	None	—	—	—	—	334	By Feoffment, dated 24th September, 1532, from Sir John Browne, sergeant, painter to King Henry VIII.	—
Ditto -	No.	Beadle's house, adjoining hall.	Let to Mr. Job Benger, not a member of the Company.	—	Quarterly tenant.	25	—	25	25	Acquired with Painter's Hall as part thereof.	—
In the parish of St. Michael, Bassishaw, in the City of London.	No. 44, Basinghall Street, and Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, Evans Court, adjoining.	—	Jean Baptist Lemaitre, of No. 398, City Road, Middlesex, not a member of the Company.	24 June 1878.	80 years to be granted when certain works shall have been completed.	212*l.* for first 2½ years, and 512*l.* during the residue.	Annual rentcharges as follows:—To the parish of St. Alphage, London Wall, 3*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.*, and to the parish of St. Michael, Bassishaw, 1*l.* 12*s.*, each under the Will of Thomas Evans.	512	Not known.	Devised to the Company by Thos. Evans, citizen and painter stainer, a liveryman of the Company, by his Will, dated 8th of April, 1687, subject to certain life estates which have long since determined, and to the two annual rentcharges above mentioned.	Subject to the payment long since made of the legacies mentioned in the Will of the said Thomas Evans, and subject thereto for the use and benefit of the Company.
A piece of land about 20 feet × 8 feet in front of No. 44, Basinghall Street, reserved out of the agreement with Mr. Lemaitre and agreed to be sold to the City Commissioners of Sewers for 750*l.* in order to widen Basinghall Street.	—	—	Not let	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

NOTE.—The Company has no other landed property.

PART IV.—RETURN B.

RETURN B 1.—LIST of MONIES belonging to the PAINTERS' COMPANY invested in Government or other Stocks, Shares, Funds, or Securities.

Amount of Stock, &c.	Description of Stock.	Source from whence arising, *e.g.*, Gift, with Name of Donor; Bequest, with Name of Testator; sale of Lands, and which, &c.	In what Name standing, *e.g.*, Company, Chancery Division of High Court of Justice, &c.	To what Account belonging, *e.g.*, any particular Fund or Trust Account.	Net Annual Receipt.	Remarks.
£					£ *s.* *d.*	
400	Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi.	Not known, but believed to be the savings of the Company from fines, fees, &c.	In the corporate name of the Company.	No Trust - -	20 0 0	The property of the Company in its corporate pacity.

The Company has no other funded property.

PAINTERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

B 2.—A return of the balance of monies in the hands of the Company unappropriated in their accounts on the 31st December in each of the last preceding 10 years.

B 3.—A return of the estimated value of the plate, pictures, furniture, and other property, at present on the premises of the Company, or in their possession elsewhere.

B 2.—The balance in hand of the various charities is given above in Part I., Return I. The Company balances its accounts on the 18th October in each year, and the following are the balances in hand of the Company's cash on the 18th October in each of the following years. Such balances being the private property of the Company.

1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
280 8 11	324 8 11	345 2 10	183 0 10	205 4 11	267 12 8	85 17 1	104 0 0	103 3 8	196 3 8

B 3.—The Company have various pictures at their hall, which are insured for the sum of 1,800*l.*, but the Company have no valuation of such pictures. The furniture of the Company at the hall is also insured for the sum of 300*l.*, but the Company have no valuation of the same. The Company possesses plate, given by various old and deceased members at different times in the history of the Company, and which will probably weigh 880 oz., but the Company have no valuation.

PART IV.—C.

Nil. Except the charities as already mentioned.

PART IV.—D.

See Return E. (Part 4).

PART IV.—RETURN E.

INTERNAL SOURCES OF INCOME.

RETURN E.—Internal sources of income.

A list of the annual amounts received in each of the last 10 years in respect of (1) fees paid on admission to the freedom of the Company, specifying the amounts paid in respect of each mode of admission thereto; (2) fines or fees paid on admission to the livery of the Company; (3) fines or fees paid by members on coming on the court of the Company; (4) fines or fees paid on promotion to the offices of warden, &c.; (5) any other internal sources of income, specifying the same.

Nature of Income.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Admission to freedom by redemption, including stamp.	56 0 0	35 0 0	40 0 0	15 0 0	54 0 0	51 0 0	10 0 0	20 0 0	19 0 0	13 0 0
Admission to freedom by patrimony, stamps only.	2 0 0	—	2 0 0	1 0 0	—	1 0 0	1 0 0	—	—	1 0 0
Admission to freedom by servitude, stamps only.	1 0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	—	—	—	—	1 0 0	2 0 0	—
Fines on admission to Court.	10 10 0	10 10 0	82 0 0	—	76 15 0	30 10 0	10 10 0	30 10 0	10 10 0	153 10 0
Quarterages	14 18 8	53 5 0	23 0 0	37 8 0	28 4 0	28 1 4	28 10 8	23 18 8	28 6 8	28 18 8
Allowance from charities for management, under will, after deductions.	173 7 1	173 7 1	172 12 4	174 10 3	175 11 8	175 11 4	174 16 7	174 16 7	174 16 7	173 7 1
Bindings (including stamp).	5 10 0	0 17 6	—	0 7 6	—	—	—	0 7 6	0 15 0	—
Fines on admission to livery.	120 0 0	70 0 0	110 0 0	40 0 0	100 0 0	120 8 0	50 8 0	50 10 0	84 0 0	50 8 0
Poor box	19 9 0	6 7 0	14 3 6	5 4 0	9 13 6	8 5 0	2 0 0	7 15 0	4 15 0	6 8 0

PART IV.—RETURN F.

RETURN F.—(1.) The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them what has been the amount of the increase or decrease, from year to year, of the Company's income during the last 10 years, and whether there is reason to expect any increase or decrease during the next 10 years, together with a statement of the reasons for such expectation.

RETURN F.—(2.) The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them whether there is reason to expect any permanent increase or decrease in value in any of the estates or properties of the Company, and if so, to what extent, together with a statement for the reasons for such expectation.

See prior Returns.

PAINTERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

PART IV.—RETURN G.

RETURN G.—The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them—

1. What is the system of management of the Company's estates and property?
2. In what way, and by whom, the several receipts and payments are taken and made, and under what control?
3. In what way the Company's accounts are audited?
4. Whether the Company's accounts are published, or are accessible to all or any, and which, of the members of the Company.

G.—1. The Company's estates and property are managed by the court, who direct their clerk by resolution to seal such leases as are agreed to by the master and wardens and court.

2. The receipts and payments are taken and made by the clerk under the control of the court.

3. The Company's accounts are audited annually by two members of the court annually appointed by resolution of the court who report the result of that audit, with an abstract of receipts and expenditure under its various items, and a balance sheet.

4. The Company's accounts are not published, but the book containing the annual accounts is laid upon the table at every meeting, to be referred to by any member of the court or by any member of the livery at any common hall.

PART IV.—H.

RETURN H.—A detailed statement of the income from all sources of the Company during each of the preceding 10 years, a detailed statement of the Company's expenditure during each of such 10 years and a detailed statement of the assets and liabilities of the Company at the end of each of the last 10 years.

1870.

Receipts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	*Disbursements.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To balance of last account		147 8 4		By rates and taxes		128 15 1	
less poor painter's pension	5 0 0			„ repairs		32 1 11	
„ „ poor's box	12 15 0			„ rental		14 1 4	
		17 15 0		„ Stamps, &c.		41 0 0	
			129 13 4	„ sundry payments for advertising charities.		152 17 2	
„ rates and taxes		0 4 9		„ St. Luke's day dinner		91 1 6	
„ dividends		61 15 6		„ Courts dinners		127 13 0	
„ rental		196 13 10					587 10 0
„ fees, fines, and stamps, and payments by livery towards the dinner on St. Luke's day.		243 18 8		„ balance at bank		302 11 5	
				Less poor box	17 2 6		
„ allowance from charities for expenses, less tax.		173 7 1		„ poor painters' pension	5 0 0		
„ St. Luke's day, payments by master and wardens towards the dinner on St. Luke's day.		60 14 3				22 2 6	
							280 8 11
„ Court dinners		1 11 6					
			738 5 7				867 18 11
			867 18 11				
Charities Exchange Account.							
To poor painters' pension, in hand		5 0 0		*Charities Exchange Account.*			
„ blind pensions		530 0 0		By blind pensions		530 0 0	
„ poor painters' pension		5 0 0		„ poor painter		5 0 0	
„ poor's box, 1869	13 5 0			„ poor's box		13 5 0	
„ poor's box, 1870	17 2 6			„ balance as above		22 2 6	
		30 7 6					570 7 6
			570 7 6				
			1,438 6 5				1,438 6 5

1871.

Receipts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	*Disbursements.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To balance of last account		302 11 5		By rates and taxes		103 10 5	
Less poors' box	17 2 6			„ repairs		76 4 9	
„ poor painters' pension	5 0 0			„ rental		14 5 7	
		22 2 6		„ stamps, &c.		38 5 0	
			280 8 11	„ sundry payments for advertising charities, &c.		117 18 5	
„ dividends		41 2 6		„ St. Luke's day dinner		101 13 8	
„ rental		163 0 6		„ Court dinners		123 11 6	
„ fees, fines, and stamps, and payments by livery towards the dinner on St. Luke's day.		176 12 6					575 9 4
				„ balance at bank		348 6 11	
„ allowance from charities for expenses, less tax.		173 7 1		Less poor's box	18 18 0		
„ St. Luke's day, payments by master and wardens towards the dinner on St. Luke's day.		65 6 9		„ decayed liveryman's pension, half year.	5 0 0	23 18 0	
			619 9 4				324 8 11
			899 18 3				899 18 3
Charities Exchange Account.							
To poor painters' pension		5 0 0		*Charities Exchange Account.*			
„ blind pensions		200 0 0		By poor painters' pension		5 0 0	
„ poor's box, 1870	17 2 6			„ blind pensions		200 0 0	
„ poor's box, 1871	8 8 0			„ poor's box		6 12 6	
		25 10 6		„ balance as above		23 18 0	
decayed liveryman's pension		5 0 0					235 10 6
			235 10 6				
			1,135 8 9				1,135 8 9

PAINTERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

1872.

Receipts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	*Disbursements.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To balance of last account		348 6 11		By rates and taxes		115 10 0	
Less poor's box	18 18 0			„ repairs		149 1 6	
„ decayed liverymen's pension	5 0 0			„ rental		14 12 7	
		23 18 0		„ stamps, &c.		23 6 6	
		324 8 11		„ sundry payments for advertising charities, &c.		117 14 5	
„ dividends		20 9 6		„ St. Luke's Day dinner		118 7 4	
„ rental		169 5 9		„ Court dinners		146 4 0	
„ fees, fines, and stamps, and payments by livery towards the dinner on St. Luke's Day.		220 0 0		„ Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy.		0 8 9	
							684 15 11
„ Allowance from charities for expenses, less tax.		172 15 11		„ balance at bank		388 16 10	
„ St. Luke's Day, payments by master and wardens towards the dinner on St. Luke's Day.		72 19 3		Less poor's box	23 14 0		
				„ blind pensions	20 0 0		
„ Repairs		50 0 0				43 14 0	
							345 2 10
		705 9 10					
		1,029 18 9					1,029 18 9
Charities Exchange Account.							
To decayed liverymen's pension in hand.		5 0 0		*Charities Exchange Account.*			
„ blind pensions		330 0 0		By decayed liverymen's pension		5 0 0	
„ poor's box 1871	18 18 0			„ blind pensions		510 0 0	
„ poor's box 1872	12 3 6			„ poor's box		7 7 6	
		31 1 6		„ balance as above		43 14 0	
			566 1 6				566 1 6
			1,596 0 3				1,596 0 3

1873.

Receipts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	*Disbursements.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To balance of last Account		386 16 10		By rates and taxes		110 8 0	
Less poor's box	23 14 0			„ repairs		135 18 4	
„ blind pensions	20 0 0			„ rental		14 2 7	
		43 14 0		„ stamps, &c.		22 12 6	
		345 2 10		„ sundry payments for advertising charities, &c.		155 15 6	
„ rental		172 13 3		„ St. Luke's Day dinner		113 3 9	
„ dividends		63 8 3		„ Court dinners		160 18 6	
„ fees, fines, and stamps, and payments by livery towards the dinner on St. Luke's Day.		146 5 6		„ purchase of stock		110 0 10	
							823 0 0
„ allowance from charities for expenses, less tax.		174 10 3		„ balance at bank		235 8 0	
„ St. Luke's Day, payments by master and wardens towards the dinner on St. Luke's Day.		73 0 3		Less technical education subscriptions.	30 1 8		
				„ poor's box	22 5 6		
„ repairs		26 0 6				52 7 2	
							183 0 10
		654 18 0					
							1,006 0 10
				Less two outstanding cheques			6 0 0
							1,000 0 10
		1,000 0 10					
Technical Education Subscriptions.				*Technical Education.*			
To subscriptions		77 12 0		By sundries		47 10 4	
				„ balance as above		30 1 8	
							77 12 0
		1,077 12 10					1,077 12 10
Charities Exchange Account.				*Charities Exchange Account.*			
To blind pensions		20 0 0		By blind pensions	20 0 0		
„ poor's box, 1872	23 14 0			„ poor's box	6 12 6		
„ poor's box, 1873	5 4 0			„ balance as above	22 5 6		
		28 18 0				48 18 0	
		48 18 0					48 18 0
		1,126 10 10					1,126 10 10

1874.

Receipts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	*Disbursements.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To balance of last account		235 8 0		By rates and taxes		120 14 6	
Less technical education subscriptions.	30 1 8			„ repairs		247 16 10	
„ poor's box	22 5 6			„ rental		23 7 4	
		52 7 2		„ stamps, &c.		36 15 0	
		183 0 10		„ sundry payments for advertising, charities, &c.		114 1 3	
„ rental		148 8 4		„ St. Luke's day dinner		116 10 4	
„ dividends		66 3 0		„ Court dinners		138 6 0	
„ fees, fines, and stamps, and payments by livery towards the dinner on St. Luke's day.		248 9 0					797 11 3
				„ outstanding cheques at foot of last account.			6 0 0
„ allowance from charities for expenses, less tax.		175 11 8		„ balance at bank		242 18 7	
„ sale of 100*l.* stock		111 18 10		Less technical education subscriptions.	7 7 2		
„ St. Luke's day payments by master and wardens towards the dinner on St. Luke's day.		75 4 6		„ poor's box	30 6 6	37 13 8	205 4 11
		825 15 4					
		1,008 16 2					1,008 16 2
Technical Education Subscriptions.				*Technical Education.*			
To balance in hand		30 1 8		By sundries		22 14 6	
				„ balance as above		7 7 2	
							30 1 8
		1,038 17 10					1,038 17 10
Charities Exchange Account.				*Charities Exchange Account.*			
To poor's box, 1873	22 5 6			By poor's box	1 12 6		
poor's box 1874	9 13 6			„ balance as above	30 6 6		
		31 19 0				31 19 0	
„ blind pensions		370 0 0		„ blind pensions		370 0 0	
		401 19 0					401 19 0
		1,440 16 10					1,440 16 10

Painters' Company—*continued.*

1875.

Receipts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	*Disbursements.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To balance of last account -		242 18 7		By rates and taxes - -		135 6 6	
Less technical education subscriptions.	7 7 2			„ repairs - - - -		58 18 10	
poor's box - -	30 6 6			„ rental - - - -		14 5 1	
		37 13 8		„ stamps, &c. - - -		33 16 6	
			205 4 11	„ sundry payments for advertising, charities, &c.		113 3 8	
„ rental - - - -		171 15 5		„ St. Luke's day dinner - -		129 1 2	
„ dividends - - -		61 6 8		„ Court dinners - - -		164 19 0	
fees, fines, and stamps, and payments by livery towards the dinner on St. Luke's day.		219 13 4					64 10 9
				„ balance at bank - -		305 8 10	
				Less technical education subscriptions.	7 7 2		
				„ poor's box - -	30 9 0		
„ allowance from charities for expenses, less tax.		175 11 4				37 16 2	267 12 8
„ St. Luke's day payments by master and wardens towards the dinner on St. Luke's day.		83 11 9					
			711 18 6				
			917 3 5				917 3 5
Technical Education Subscriptions.				*Technical Education.*			
To balance - - -		7 7 2		By sundries - - -		4 4 0	
„ subscriptions - - -		4 4 0		„ balance as above - - -		7 7 2	
			11 11 2				11 11 2
			928 14 7				928 14 7
Charities Exchange Account.				*Charities Exchange Account.*			
To poor's box, 1874 - - -	30 6 6			By poor's box - - -	9 12 6		
„ poor's box, 1875 - - -	9 15 0			„ balance as above - - -	30 9 0		
		40 1 6				40 1 6	
„ blind pensions - - -		380 0 0		„ blind pensions - - -		380 0 0	
			420 1 6				420 1 6
			1,348 16 1				1,348 16 1

1876.

Receipts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	*Disbursements.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To balance of last Account - -		305 8 10		By rates and taxes - - -		134 2 2	
Less poor's box - - -	30 9 0			„ repairs - - - -		205 12 0	
„ technical education subscriptions.	7 7 2			„ rental - - - -		12 1 4	
		37 16 2		„ stamps, &c. - - -		11 16 0	
			267 12 8	„ sundry payments for advertising charities, &c.		98 1 0	
„ rental - - - - -		151 13 10		„ Court dinners - - -		161 18 3	
„ dividends - - - - -		61 4 1		„ St. Luke's day dinner - -		154 6 2	
„ fees, fines, and stamps, and payments by livery towards the dinner on St. Luke's day.		93 18 8		„ technical education - -		19 13 0	
							797 9 11
„ allowance from charities for expenses, less tax.		174 16 7		„ balance at bank - - -		120 13 7	
„ St. Luke's day payments by master and wardens towards the dinner on St. Luke's day.		100 6 6		Less poor's box - - -	29 16 6		
				„ poor painters' pension -	5 0 0		
						34 16 6	
„ technical education subscriptions		17 1 8					85 17 1
„ repairs - - - - -		16 13 0					
			615 14 4				
			883 7 0				883 7 0
Charities Exchange Account.				*Charities Exchange Account.*			
To poor's box, 1875 - - -	30 9 0			By poor's box - - - -	5 12 6		
„ poor's box, 1876 - - -	5 0 0			„ poor's balance as above - -	29 16 6		
		35 9 0				35 9 0	
				„ blind pensions - - -	150 0 0		
„ blind pensions - - - -	150 0 0			„ poor painters' pension as above -	5 0 0		
„ poor painters pension, ½ year -	5 0 0					155 0 0	
		155 0 0					190 9 0
			190 9 0				
			1,073 16 0				1,073 16 0

1877.

Receipts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	*Disbursements.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To balance of last Account - -		120 13 7		By rates and taxes - - -		139 12 9	
Less poor's box - - -	29 16 6			„ repairs - - - - -		82 15 6	
„ poor painters' pension -	5 0 0			„ rental - - - -		14 7 7	
		34 16 6		„ stamps, &c. - - -		16 17 0	
			85 17 1	„ sundry payments for advertising charities, &c.		99 9 2	
„ rental - - - - -		174 12 6		„ Court dinners - - -		168 8 0	
„ dividends - - - - -		61 1 6		„ St. Luke's day dinner - -		136 9 4	
„ fees, fines, and stamps, and payments by livery towards the dinner on St. Luke's day.		144 2 2		„ technical education - -		21 9 0	
							679 8 4
„ allowance from charities for expenses, less tax.		175 1 7		„ balance at bank - - -		150 9 0	
„ St. Luke's day payments by master and wardens towards the dinner on St. Luke's day.		88 8 6		Less poor's box - - -	36 9 0		
				blind pension - -	10 0 0		
						46 9 0	
							104 0 0
„ technical education subscriptions		5 5 0					
„ repairs - - - - -		49 0 0					
			697 11 3				
			783 8 4				783 8 4
Charities Exchange Account.				*Charities Exchange Account.*			
To poor's box, 1876 - - -	29 16 6			By poor's box - - - -	5 12 6		
„ poor's box, 1877 - - -	12 5 0			„ balance as above - - -	36 9 0		
		42 1 6				42 1 6	
„ poor painters, ½ year's pension -	5 0 0			„ poor painters, ½ year's pension -	5 0 0		
„ blind pensions - - -	210 0 0			„ blind pensions - - -	200 0 0		
		215 0 0		„ balance as above - - -	10 0 0		
						215 0 0	
			257 1 6				257 1 6
			1,040 9 10				1,040 9 10

AINTERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

1878.

Receipts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	*Disbursements.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To balance of last account		150 9 0		By rates and taxes		150 12 2	
Less poor's box	36 9 0			„ rental		41 3 10	
„ 1 blind pension	10 0 0			„ repairs		23 12 9	
		46 9 0		„ stamps, &c.		13 7 0	
		104 0 0		„ sundry payments for advertising charities, &c.		96 17 0	
To rental		169 5 1		„ Court dinners		165 4 9	
„ dividends		60 16 4		„ St. Luke's day dinner		137 9 6	
„ fees, fines, and stamps, and payments by livery towards the dinner on St. Luke's day.		142 16 8		„ technical education		12 18 0	
							646 5 0
„ allowance from charities for expenses, less tax.		174 16 7		„ balance at bank		158 5 2	
Court dinners		1 5 0		Less poor's box	35 1 6		
„ St. Luke's day payments by master and wardens towards the dinner on St. Luke's day.		89 2 0		„ 2 blind pensions	20 0 0		
						55 1 6	
							103 3 8
„ technical education subscriptions		7 7 0					
		645 8 8					
		749 8 8					749 8 8
Charities Exchange Account.				*Charities Exchange Account.*			
To poor's box, 1877	36 9 0			By poor's box	12 12 6		
„ poor's box, 1878	11 5 0			„ balance as above	35 1 6		
		47 14 0				47 14 0	
„ in hand, 1 blind pensioner	10 0 0			„ blind pensions	300 0 0		
„ blind pensions	310 0 0			„ balance as above	20 0 0		
		320 0 0				320 0 0	
		367 14 0					367 14 0
		1,117 2 8					1,117 2 8

1879.

Receipts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	*Disbursements.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To balance of last account		158 5 2		By rates and taxes		147 15 7	
Less poor's box	35 1 6			„ rental		5 9 4	
„ 2 blind pensions	20 0 0			„ repairs		99 6 9	
		55 1 6		„ stamps, &c.		11 1 8	
		103 3 8		„ sundry payments for advertising charities, &c.		98 19 0	
To rental		230 19 2		„ Court dinners		186 17 0	
„ repairs		0 7 8		„ St. Luke's day dinner		138 8 5	
„ dividends		60 11 5		„ technical education		12 3 0	
„ fees, fines, and stamps, and payments by livery towards the dinner on St. Luke's day.		234 5 8					700 0 9
				„ balance at bank		227 11 2	
„ allowance from charities for expenses, less tax.		173 7 1		Less poor's box	11 7 6		
„ Court dinners		3 15 0		„ 2 blind persons	20 0 0		
„ St. Luke's day payments by master and wardens towards the dinner on St. Luke's day.		89 14 9				31 7 6	
							196 3 8
		793 0 9					
		896 4 5					896 4 5
Charities Exchange Account.				*Charities Exchange Account.*			
To balance poor's box, 1878	35 1 6			By poor's box	29 12 6		
„ poor's box, 1879	5 18 6			„ „ balance as above	11 7 6		
		41 0 0				41 0 0	
„ balance 2 blind pensions	20 0 0			„ blind pensions	120 0 0		
„ blind pensions	120 0 0			„ „ balance as above	20 0 0		
		140 0 0				140 0 0	
		181 0 0					181 0 0
		1,077 4 5					1,077 4 5

PART IV.—RETURN M.

General and Technical Education.

RETURN M.—A statement as to whether the Company does anything to subsidise or encourage education, whether general or technical, and a return of the means (if any) so employed, and of the amount expended on such objects during each of the last preceding 10 years.

The Painters' Company were the pioneers of the movement for technical education. The subject was first started in 1858, and after many meetings and discussions it was resolved to hold annual exhibitions in the hall, of graining, marbling, writing, painting, and decorative art generally.

The first exhibition took place in 1860, when certificates of merit and the freedom of the Company were awarded to several exhibitors. In 1861 the second exhibition was held in the hall, as in 1860, when the court divided the prizes into 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class, awarding four silver medals and freedoms of the Company, four bronze medals, and four certificates of merit. These exhibitions were open to the public gratuitously, and the expenses, exclusive of the use of the hall and the servants of the Company, amounted to about 200*l.*, mostly contributed by members of the court, with some assistance from the livery. In 1862 the court intimated to the trade that, owing to the International Exhibition held that year at Kensington, no exhibition of writing, graining, marbling, and decorative art would be held at the hall, but the court would appoint judges to examine the work exhibited at such International Exhibition and award prizes independent of the Commissioners. Judges were accordingly appointed, and awarded as prizes five silver medals, four bronze medals, and one certificate of merit. In 1863 and 1864 exhibitions were again held in the hall as in 1861. It was found that these exhibitions being of the specimens of a single trade did not create sufficient interest outside the craft, and all exhibitions and competitions were suspended until the year 1872, when it was resolved to hold a competition of works in alto relievo and decorative painting. The interest, however, felt by mere workmen was small, as evidenced by the few specimens sent in, but the court awarded as prizes, two silver medals and one bronze medal. In 1873 the court decided to give money prizes in addition to the silver and bronze medals, and issued a circular to the livery asking for subscriptions. The competition was this year opened out to all the various branches of the trade, and the following prizes were offered, viz., two of 5*l.*, three of 3*l.*, and two of 2*l.*, with silver and bronze medals. The court also awarded a silver medal to the City of London School. In 1874 the subjects for com-

petition were decorative painting, painting from natural foliage, and freehand drawing and design, and the prizes given were one of 5*l.*, two of 3*l.*, and one of 2*l.* In 1875 it was decided to suspend all exhibitions and competitions at the hall, and in lieu thereof to offer prizes to schools: such prizes were accepted by the two under-mentioned schools, viz.:—

The City of London School, silver medal and 2*l.* 2*s.*

The City and Spitalfields School, silver medal and 2*l.* 2*s.*

In 1876 the court extended their award of prizes, and the presentations made were as follows:—

To the City of London School, 1st prize, 3*l.* 3*s.* and silver medal.

To the City of London School, 2nd prize, 2*l.* 2*s.*

To the Freemen's Orphan School, 1st prize, 2*l.* 2*s.* and silver medal.

To the Freemen's Orphan School, 2nd prize, 1*l.* 1*s.*

To the City and Spitalfields School, 1st prize, 2*l.* 2*s.* and silver medal.

To the Commercial Travellers' School, 1st prize, 2*l.* 2*s.* and silver medal.

In 1877 the presentations were as in 1876, with the addition of a 2nd prize to the Commercial Travellers' School of 1*l.* 1*s.*

In 1878 the court again revised the award of prizes, as follows:—To the City of London School the same as in 1876, and to the other schools mentioned in 1876, silver and bronze medals only.

In 1879 and 1880 prizes were given as in 1878.

Lectures have also occasionally been given by the master or some other member of the court on "colour," or some other parts of the painting trade.

APPENDIX A.

*SOME ACCOUNT OF THE WORSHIPFUL COMPANY OF PAINTER-STAINERS.

The Company of Painter-Stainers is of considerable antiquity. According to Horace Walpole, their first Charter, in which they are styled Peyntours, was granted in the sixth of King Edward IV., but they existed as a fraternity in the time of King Edward III.

They were called Paynter-Stayners because a picture on canvas was formerly called a stained cloth, as one on panel was called a table, probably from the French "tableau." In the Inventory of the Pictures of King Henry VIII. we find them always so distinguished, as,—

"Item, a table with the picture of the Lady Elizabeth her Grace."

"Item, a stained cloth with the picture of Charles the Emperor."

The Company must have attained some importance in the 16th century, for Strype tells us that they were charged with the setting forth of 12 soldiers and all their furniture, though they had neither lands nor revenues, nor any riches to discharge the same; but the amount was levied among the brethren, every man according to his ability.

The same author informs us that about 1575 "the "Peyntours Company found that their trade began to "decay, by reason of other persons that had not been "apprentices to it, who undertook painting. Whereby "much slight work went off; as pictures of the Queen, "and noblemen and others; which showed fair to sight; "and the people bought the same being much deceived; "for that such pictures and works were not substantially "wrought; a slander to the whole Company of Painters, "and a great decay of workmanship in the said science; "and also a great discouragement to divers forward "young men very desirous to travel for knowledge in the "same."

Therefore in the year 1575 they addressed Queen Elizabeth, that she would consider their cause, and give aid and assistance to them.

Their petition was favourably entertained, for in the year 1581 Queen Elizabeth granted the Charter of Incorporation which we now possess. It is in Latin, finely inscribed on a good-sized sheet of parchment. On the heading is a well-drawn coloured portrait of the Queen seated, and the Royal Seal is attached. It is addressed, "Liberi Homines et Cives Civitatis London Artis sive Misterii "pictorium vocati Anglice Paynters-Steyners," and is dated, "Teste meipso apud Westmonasteriensis decimo "novo die Julii regni nostri vicessimo tertio," being the 19th of July, the twenty-third of her reign (1581).

Supplementary to this Royal Charter we have a Deed on three large sheets of parchment, also dated in 1581, endorsed, "The Book of Ordynnances for the Paynter-"Steyners of London, was confirmed and sealed by the "Lord Chancellor, the Lord Treasurer, and two Lords "Chief Justices," and is accordingly signed by "Syr "Thomas Bromley, Syr William Cecil, Lord Burleigh, "Syr Christofer Wraye, and Syr James Dyer." To each of the signatures is attached the full coat-of-arms, blazoned in colour.

The charter constitutes and grants the Paynter-Steyners to be a body corporate and Politick in Art, Deed, and Name, by the Names of Master, Wardens, and Commonality of the Freemen of the Art and Mystery of Paynters, commonly called Paynter-Steyners, within the City of London and the suburbs and liberties thereof; authorises them to have a common seal, gives the usual powers, and specially prohibits "that any person, of whatever estate or degree, "shall use or exercise the Arte or Mystery of the Paynter-"Steyners, but only such persons as have been heretofore "brought up and instructed by some one of the same Arte "or Mystery as apprentice in the same Arte for the term "of seven years, under penaltie to forfeit the sum of five "pounds."

The aforesaid ordinances mention the names of Thomas Cobbe, as master, William Herne, Esq., Sergeant-Paynter to the Queene's Majestie as Upper Warden, and John Byrde as youngest Warden.

King James II. also granted a charter to this Company, dated the twelfth day in the first year of his reign, which confirms all the powers of the Charter of Queen Elizabeth. It alludes to an "Act of Parliament made at Westminster "in the first year of the reign of our Royal Grandfather, "King James I.," and recites that "The Art and Mystery "of Paynters is an ancient Art or Mystery, and had time "out of mind been an ancient Company and Fellowship in "the City of London;" and further says, "And for our "heirs and executors we doe assign, name and constitute, "and confirm our well-beloved subject, John Shales, Esq., "to be present Master, and Richard Wallis and William "Strange to be the present two Wardens," and assigns, names, and constitutes the following as the Court of Assistants:—"T. Botelor, S. Hedge, T. Evans, P. Audley, "S. Morgan, T. Seaman, W. Stamper, I. Saunders, "E. Atwood, J. Wright, J. Bridge, the said J. Shales, "I. Perrin, I. Gale, E. Mole, H. Asgill, C. Cranwell, "I. Ivans, T. Blundell, W. Barker, E. Pierce, the said "R. Wallis, W. Strange, and J. Johnson, and R. Barker, "clerk." Of the above, Sylvanus Morgan had great reputation as a herald, and was the author of the "Sphære of Gentry;" he was master of the Company, 1676, and gave us the interesting portrait of Camden; Richard Wallis was a herald and an arms paynter; Thomas Evans was master of the Company, 1667, is known to us as a benefactor, and his bust is in our court-room.

The minute books, which the Company still possess, commence from the year 1623. They prove how completely this Company was empowered to control and regulate the art of this country. One of their duties, frequently exercised, was to search for work, to judge if it were well or ill done, and on many occasions to condemn it. On the 10th of March 1673, there is a minute, "That "the Painter of Joseph and Pottifer's wife and the Fowre "Elements be fined 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* for such bad work."

The Company were also applied to as arbitrators or judges of the value of artists' work, of which there is a remarkable instance, as shown in the minute dated January 11th, 1631–2. They had received from the Lord Chamberlain the following letter, dated December 13th, 1631:—

"I desire the Masters of the Kings and Queene's barges to cawle unto them the Master and Wardens of the Company of Panter-Steyners in London, and such other discreet men as they shall think fitt of the said Company, to make request of them to view the Kings and Queene's new barges, and to make a trewe valuation and estimate of the woorke done by Iohn De Cretz in panting trymming and gilding the said barges and certify your knowledge under your hands.

(Signed) PEMBROKE MONTGOMERY.

"Iohn de Cretz, sergeant paynter to the King, demand for two barges, the one for the King, newly done, the other for the Quene repared, the Kings 270*l.*, the other 40*l.*"

* A copy of a small printed book (Chiswick Press, 1880), supplied to the Commission by the Company.

The following is the answer of the Company sent to the Lord Chamberlain :—

"The Master and Wardens of the Company of Panter-Steyners of London have received a warrant from your Lordship, dated the 13th of December Anõ 1631, to vyew the King and Queene's barges, and to estimate the woork done by Iohn De Cretz sergeant panter to his Majie in panting trymming and gilding the sade barges, and to certifie our knowledg therein. We have according to your honour's direction made thereof from able and discreet men of our Company did together view the sade barges, and fynde and testify vnto your honour as followeth, vid^t^ that the new pantyng and gilding and trymming of his Majie's barge is worth 250*l.* The reparing, gilding, and trymming of her Majie's barge is worth 32*l.*

(Signed) IOHN POTKIN, Master.
THOMAS CARLTON,
IOHN TAYLER,
Wardens.
POWLE ISAACSON,
THOMAS BABB,
THOMAS KNIGHT,
Assistants.
HENRY DODDINGTON,
Material Closer."

There is another minute in the following year showing a similar case, dated January 18th, 1632–3 :—

"At the request of Right Honorable the Lord Goryng the Master and Wardens with certain others of the Company were intreated to vewe a peece of work don by Mr. Buckit at the Lord Goryng's howse beyond St. James's howse, and to give a reasonable estimate of the work, which was performed according to his honour's request."

From an early period down to the middle of the last century, when the Royal Academy of Arts was founded, the Painters' Company included the principal artists of England. In the reign of King Henry VIII., Sir John Browne, John Hethe, and Andrew Wright, sargeant paynters to that King, were liverymen of this Company, as will be shown when we allude to our old hall. In the Charter granted by Queen Elizabeth, William Herne, Her Majesty's sergeant paynter, is mentioned as upper warden of the Company. Sampson Camden, who is said to have painted a portrait of Queen Elizabeth, was a liveryman of this Company, and his son, William Camden the historian, and Clarencieux king of arms, gave us the silver cup in memory of his father.

In the minutes of October 26, 1647, it is recorded that—

"George Wyld, Doctor of Divinitie, Colonell Richard Lovelace, Thomas Rawlins, Esqre., Graver of his Majie's Mint, and Mr. Peter Lilly, were all made free at this Court."

On the 17th May 1635 :

"Mr. Inigo Jones, the King's surveyor, was invited to dinner, and very lovingly came and dined with the companye."

In the minutes of the 16th September 1632 :

"It is ordered by this court that so soon as the picture of Mr. John Potkin and the two wardens be sett up, that the peece now in that place be given to Mr. William Foster."*

On July 7th 1648, there is a minute that—

"Mr. Iohn Cradock at this court presented a peece of painting of his own making which he gave unto this Company, consisting of varieties of fruits, viz^t^., apricocks, quinces, ffilberts, grapes, aples, and other sortes of fruits, and was also at this Court made free of this Company."

On September 18th 1657 :

"It is ordered that Mr. Fuller shall have the making of the peece of the Court of Assistants and the master and wardens do return him thanks for his love with assurance that they will endeavour to make him some part requital of the same."

On the 6th of April 1676 :

"Mr. Lilly is desired to paint the King's picture—Mr. Housman the Queen's, Mr. Wright the Duke of York's, Mr. Greenhill the Duchess of Yorks."

In the year 1687 the invitations to the Feast of St. Luke were signed by Anthony Verrio and Sir Godfrey Kneller, with N. Shepherd and Ed. Polehampton. The various pictures in the possession of the Company, many of them of considerable merit, are by artists, liverymen of the Company, and mostly presented by them. Sir James Thornhill was on our livery, and Charles Catton, one of the founders of the Royal Academy of Arts, was our master in 1761.

According to the minute books much business was transacted at the meetings of the Court of Assistants, which were numerously attended.

A very kindly feeling appears to have prevailed among the brotherhood : bequests of small sums are recited that the brethren may have supper in memory of a deceased liveryman. The Company are frequently in money difficulties, and members of the court come forward with loans.

On the 3rd of February 1635–6 :

"At this court Mr. Iohn Beston presented as a token and memorial of his love to the Company a Round Salt with an open cover gilt waying 37 ounces."

On the 28th of October 1645 :

"This day a faire silver bread bowle was presented to this Company by Mr. George Willingham (being his guift), with his name and the yeare of our Lord engraven thereon."

On the 18th of October 1647 :

"Whereas Mr. Willingham had disbursed for this Company 42*l.*, when upper warden in 1642, and in 1643 lent to the Company on their plate 50*l.* more, and now will not take any consideration, and the court requests him to accept 20 nobles, which he took to lay out on a piece of plate to follow that bowle, which he formerly gave in remembrance of his wife."

The present Painters' Hall stands on the site of the old Painters' Hall, once the residence of Sir John Browne, sergeant paynter to King Henry VIII., by patent dated 1511, and elected an alderman of London in 1522. He made his will on the 17th of September 1532, and on the 24th of the same month he conveyed to his brother paynter-steyners his house in Little Trinity Lane, which has from that time continued to be the hall of this Company. The various deeds connected with this property date from the 2nd of King Henry VI., when John de Padyngton gives to Thomas Wayte the reversion of certain tenements with shops, and the appurtenances in Hoggen Lane and Trinity Lane in the parish of Holy Trinity the Little, next Queenhithe, belonging to him after the decease of Katherine, daughter of Johanne Atte Pitte, which certain tenement with shops and its appurtenances is situated between the garden of Edmund Salle, clothworker, on the north side, and the tenement of Ralph Mark; brewer, on the south side, and the highway of Hoggen Lane on the west side, and the highway of Trinity Lane on the east side. After this there are sundry grants and releases till the 17th of Henry VII., when there is a recovery in the hustings of London, by Childers and Ellys against Padyngton, who is obliged to grant release to them.

On the 18th of King Henry VII. Childers and Ellys grant the property to Lupsett and others, and on the 20th day of October, in the 20th King Henry VII., Thomas Lupsett, citizen and goldsmith with others, enfeoffs the property to John Browne, paynter-steyner, John Milborne Chamberlain of London, and others, and possession and seisin were delivered on the 28th of October following to John Browne, and on the 24th of September, in the 24th of Henry VIII., John Browne conveys the same to Richard Ryppingale, Richard Lame, Thomas Alexander, John Heth, Richard Gates, Andrew Wright, Thomas Crystyne, William Lucas, William Hountlowe, and Robert Cope, citizens and paynter-steyners. Of the above, John Heth was said to have been employed by King Henry VIII. at the Palace of Nonsuch ; Andrew Wright was appointed sargeant paynter to the king after Sir John Browne's death ; William Lucas was a miniature painter, greatly esteemed.

We have no record showing what the old Painters' Hall was like, but in our minute book of the date April 2nd, 1630, "It is fully ordered and agreed that the wanskotting and beautifying of the hall shall presently be set in hand." . . . "For the furtherance of which works there was "this day presented to this court a forme and patterns "drawn by the care and paynes of Mr. Poule Isaacson, "which this court with general good liking approved "of."

On August 5th following, six or more of the most able and best workmen to be had are ordered to be engaged, and inventions, copies, patterns, and draughts to be provided for them to work from.

On August 26th, it is ordered that the arms of the livery shall be placed in the hall window, after the fashion of those in the upper parlour, and a remembrance to be made in some eminent place in the hall, that this hall was beautifyed A.D. 1630.

* This is the picture now in our Court Room.

This old Painters' Hall was of some importance. Sir John Evelyn in his "Diary" states that the commission for supporting the sick and wounded in the war had permission to meet there; under date of November 16th, 1664, he mentions "Painters' Hall was lent us to meete in. "In the greate room were divers pictures, some reasonably "good, that had been given to the Company by several "of the wardens and masters of the Company." They continued to meet there till July 3rd, 1666, on which day he writes, "Thence to Painters' Hall to our other Com- "mission and dined at the Lord Mayor's."

Alas! in two months afterwards the old hall was consumed in the great fire of London. We have no record of what relics of the olden time were lost to us in that calamity, but we are fortunate in still possessing some of the pictures and a few relics of silver, and amongst these our Camden cup.

The present Painters' Hall was erected on the site of the old one, but we do not find any allusion to the fire in the minute book; one of the earliest subsequent entries is in November 1666:—

"Ordered for Mr. Savile the last warden, of what is "remaining of the brasses to sell and so bring them to "accompt."

On the 30th of September 1667, it is recorded that the Company used Cooks' Hall till their own was rebuilt.

On December 20th, 1668, there is a minute as follows:—

"At a committee for rebuilding the hall, Mr. Bird, "master, Mr. Savile, Mr. John Bird, and Mr. Evans—

"Mr. Luck the bricklayer appeared and agreed to do all "the bricklayer's work belonging to the hall for fifty-four "shillings the rod, he to find lime and sand and to use "all the old bricks on the ground.

"Mr. Bell the carpenter appeared and contracted to "build the hall and front house burnt lately, for 50*l.* a "square upon the flatt, he agreed to employ Mr. Luck the "bricklayer and to pay him thirty and eight shillings a "rod for workmanship."

This was agreed to, and the Company to pay him his money as he does his work.

"Ordered, That the committee meet every Tuesday at 9 in the morning without warning."

"Ordered, That those persons who are members of the committee and do not appear on Tuesdays shall forfeit 6*s.* for every default."

On the 24th of August 1669, it was resolved that the plate of the Company should be mortgaged in order to raise money for the rebuilding, and several members of the court lent sums of 50*l.*

By the end of the year 1669 the new hall must have been built, as in the February following it was agreed to let the German Protestants have the use of the hall every Lord's day twice, and on every holiday, for two years, at 24*l.* per annum.

The "New View of London," 1708, states as follows:—

"Painter-Stainers' Hall is situated in Little Trinity Lane. It is adorned with a handsome screen, arches, pillars, and pilasters of the Corinthian order, painted in imitation of porphyry with gilded capitals. The pannels of the wainscot and the ceiling are imbellished with great variety of history and other painture, exquisitely performed; as 1st, the portraitures of King Charles II., and his Queen Catherine, by Howsman; 2nd, the fire of London; 3rd, Endymeon and Luna, by Palmaitier; 4th, Orpheus fleaing Pan, by Brull; 5, a piece of architecture, by Trevit; 6th, another, given by Mr. Thompson, the city painter; 7, Heraclitus and Democritus, by Penn; 8, a landscape, by Aggas; 9, fish and fowl, by Robinson; 10, art and envy, by Hungis: 11, a piece of birds, by Barlow; 12, a piece of fruit and flowers, by Everbrook; 13, a ruin, by Griffier; 14, Cambden's portraicture; 15, a piece of birds; 16, the ceiling is finely painted with Pallas triumphant, with the arts and fame (attended by Mercury) suppressing their enemies, sloth, envy, pride, &c., done by Fuller; and there are several other pieces in the parlour."

The ceiling decorations above described unfortunately no longer exist, nor is it known when they were destroyed. The pictures, the gifts of artists, former liverymen of the Company, still hang upon the walls, and serve to illustrate how intimately this ancient guild was associated with artists in the olden time.

In giving this brief account of the Painter-Stainers' Company we must not omit to mention the charitable bequests of which they are the faithful dispensers. One worthy liveryman of our Company, Mr. John Stock, painter to His Majesty's Dockyards, left to us by his will in 1781, the distribution of the interest of upwards of 60,000*l.* to be paid in pensions of 10*l.* per annum, principally to aged blind persons, and to poor lame painters, &c. Mrs. Jane Shank, Mrs. Dorothy Smith, Mrs. Mary Grainger, Mrs. Francis Yeates, and Miss A. R. Syddall were also benefactors. The funds arising from these bequests are distributed with the most careful consideration, and under the control of the Charity Commissioners, to about 200 old and needy persons.

The Painters' Company, though they thus receive and pay away large sums yearly, have very limited corporate funds. They are, however, desirous of exercising to the best of their ability the influence of their guild for the advancement of the art they represent. They were the first of the City Companies to open an Exhibition of Works of Decorative Art. They propose from time to time to give lectures suitable for the technical education of young men in industrial art; and they are endeavouring to open an intercourse with the working men, which they trust may be attended with useful results.

Having so venerable a history, and such honourable associations, performing its charitable trusts so scrupulously, and retaining so much modern vitality, this Company may fairly appeal to all good citizens to join in the wish expressed in their time-honoured toast, "May the Painter- "Stainers' Company flourish root and branch for ever."

(Signed) JOHN GREGORY CRACE,
Master, 1880.

APPENDIX B.

The Company gave full information to the Municipal Commissioners appointed in 1834.

PATTENMAKERS' COMPANY.

The Returns were made subject to the following protest signed by the Master of the Company for the time being :—

The Company begs to state that it claims its corporate property as its own absolutely, and not subject to any trust whatever.

The Company makes this return so far as regards such corporate property voluntarily and without admitting the right for such a return to be called for.

14th January 1882.

PART I.—FOUNDATION AND OBJECT.

A to H.

RETURN A.—A statement of the date, ascertained or probable, of the foundation of the Company, and of the circumstances, so far as they can be discovered from its documents of foundation or archives, in which the Company had its origin.

RETURN B.—A list of the charters, charters of inspeximus, and other instruments of a similar nature, whether originals or copies, which have been at any time in the possession of the Company, together with an abstract of the purport of each, regard being specially had to any evidence which it may contain as to the object of the foundation of the Company.

RETURN C.—A list of any trust deeds "founding, regulating, or affecting" the Company, with the date of each, the names of the parties thereto, and an abstract of the purport of each.

RETURN D.—A list with dates of any "decrees of Court," whether of the Courts of Common Law or of Chancery, or of any acts of the Court of Aldermen or of the Court of Common Council, "regulating or affecting" the Company, with a statement of the effect of each decision.

RETURN E.—A list of any other documents, not included in the descriptions in the preceding returns, which "found, regulate, or affect" the Company, with dates and an abstract of the effect of each.

RETURN F.—A concise history of the Company, from the time of its foundation to the present day, with special reference to the inquiry contained in the commission as to "the objects for which the Company was founded," and "how far those objects are now being carried into effect."

RETURN G.—Has the Company a licence in mortmain? When was such licence granted (referring to the document by description)? What is its extent, and to what extent is it now unexhausted.

RETURN H.—Is there vested in the Company and how, whether by charter, statute, order of the Court of Aldermen, act of Common Council, or otherwise, any right of exercising superintendence over, or any duty or discretion to encourage in any way, any and what art, trade, or business? State the nature and local limits of such control. In what manner and to what extent is such control now exercised? If such control is not now exercised, state the circumstances under which its exercise has fallen into desuetude.

A.—The Company was incorporated by charter of King Charles II. dated the 2nd August in the twenty-second year of his reign.

B.—The Company possess the original charter before mentioned. By it all persons using the art or mystery of making pattens or clogs within the cities of London and Westminster, and 10 miles every way distant therefrom, are incorporated by the name of the Master, Wardens, Assistants, and Fellowship of the Company of Pattenmakers of the City of London, with power to make byelaws for the government of its own members, and for the regulation of the trade, and to impose fines and amercements for offences against such byelaws.

C.—The Company does not possess any trust deeds founding, regulating, or affecting the Company.

D.—By order of Court of Aldermen, dated 26th March 1674, all persons using the trade of Pattenmakers are to be admitted into the freedom of the City in that Company only.

E.—The only other documents which "found, regulate, or affect the Company" are the byelaws approved by the Lord Chancellor and the Lords Chief Justices of the Courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas, dated the 20th June in the six-and twentieth year of the reign of King Charles the Second.

F.—The Company of Pattenmakers within the Cities of London and Westminster, being one of the unincorporated fellowships of the City, having petitioned King Charles the Second for a charter, such charter was granted whereby all pattenmakers within the Cities of London and Westminster, and the liberties and suburbs thereof, and also the pattenmakers in all towns, villages, hamlets, and places whatsoever within the compass of 10 miles every way distant from the said cities are declared to be one body, politic and corporate, by the name or style of the Master, Wardens, Assistants, and Fellowship of the Company of Pattenmakers of the City of London.

G.—By the charter the Company have power to purchase lands and tenements in fee and perpetuity, or for a term of lives not exceeding 100*l.* per annum, and to sell and alienate the same.

The Company has neither lands nor tenements.

H.—*Vide* Return B.—The right of search and control has not been exercised for many years, the trade of pattenmaking having virtually ceased within the limits assigned by the charter.

PATTENMAKERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

PART I.—RETURN I.—CHARITIES.

RETURN I.—A list of the charities, eleemosynary, educational or otherwise, which are under the management of the Company, stating in each case the name of the founder, the date and nature of the benefaction, its original and its present value, and the purposes to which the funds have been applied for each of the last preceding 10 years.

Founder's Name.	Objects of Benefaction.	Stock.	Present Income.	Application of Income.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Thomas Scrimshaw -	In trust to pay four working freemen or freewomen of the Company 40*s.* each per annum, and the remainder for a dinner for the Court on election day (March) for ever.	550 0 0 New 2½ per cent.	13 15 0	The pensions are paid to widows of freemen, the balance, if any, is put in the Company's poor box for distribution with other sums among the Company's poor, the remainder is applied as directed towards the expense of a dinner to the Court on election day.

PART II.—A.—CONSTITUTION AND PRIVILEGES OF MEMBERSHIP.

RETURN A.—Governing body.

1. State the present constitution of the governing body of the Company, whether such constitution is according to the charter, and if not, in what respects such constitution varies therefrom, and when and how such alteration was made.

2. State the qualifications for membership of the governing body of the Company, the time and periods of election, and the qualifications of the voters at elections to the governing body.

3. State the functions of the governing body, and of the different members of the same respectively, and whether the members of the governing body pay any, and what fees or fines on admission thereto, and whether they are paid any, and what salaries or amounts in respect of their services respectively.

4. State the nature of the business which comes before the governing body of the Company, the method adopted in transacting it, the times at which the governing body meets for business purposes, the way in which the opinions of the members are taken, and whether the resolutions and decisions of the Governing Body are published, or are otherwise accessible to any or all, and which of, the members of the Company,

5. State whether the members of the governing body are liable to suspension, or removal, on any, and what grounds, and by what method such suspension or removal is effected.

6. Has the Company any bye-laws sanctioned by the Courts of Law or Chancery, or by the Courts of Aldermen or of Common Council, or otherwise. State the effect of such bye-laws.

1. Master, two wardens and twelve assistants in accordance with charter.

2. The governing body consists of freemen who are also liverymen of the Company. The master and wardens are elected from the court of assistants annually. The assistants are elected from time to time as vacancies occur from death, resignation, or removal, the electors being the master, wardens, and remaining assistants.

3. Generally to administer the affairs of the Company. The master presides at the several courts, the wardens assist the master, and the assistants are required to be aiding, counselling, and assisting the master, and wardens in all matters affecting the good rule and government of the Company.

The members of the court formerly paid 10*l.* upon admission, this has from time to time increased and is now 50*l.*

The governing body are paid ten shillings each for their attendance at the four courts of the Company holden quarterly. In the event of their non-attendance, they are fined five shillings each, which amount is put in the Company's poor box, and annually with other sums distributed among the Company's poor.

4. The nature of the business which comes before the governing body is the general regulation of the affairs of the fellowship. The opinions of the members are ascertained by open voting, the resolutions and decisions of the court are not published, but are recorded in their minute books which are open to every member of the court, and also to any member of the Company on application.

5. The master and wardens are liable to removal for just and reasonable cause, and the assistants for default or frequent neglect of attendance at the courts or other meetings of the Company, such removal is effected by the votes of the majority of the court.

6. The Company's byelaws were made on the 27th October 1673, (25 Charles II.) under the provisions of the Act 19 Henry VII., and were approved in accordance with that statute on the 20th June in the twenty-sixth year of the reign of King Charles the Second, by the Lord Keeper, and the Lords Chief Justices of the King's Bench and Common Pleas. The effect of the byelaws is to regulate the estate, rule, and government of the Fellowship, and the members thereof, and in what manner the Company, and all persons using or exercising the art and mystery of making pattens and clogs within the Cities of London and Westminster, and ten miles every way distant therefrom, shall demean and behave themselves as well in all matters touching or concerning the trade as in their offices, functions, places, and businesses touching or concerning the Company.

PART II.—B.

RETURN B.—Admission to Membership.

1. State the qualifications for membership of the Company, the several grades of membership of the Company, and whether women are admitted to membership.
2. State the several modes in which the freedom of the Company may be obtained, the circumstances entitling an applicant to admission under each mode respectively, and the fees payable in respect of admission under each mode respectively.
3. State whether persons exercising any particular trade are required by statute or otherwise to become free of the Company. Is there any process by which members of such trade can become members of the Company, and is there any process for compelling such persons to procure admission, and are such processes enforced, and to what extent? Is the freedom of the City of London in any and what way a condition precedent or subsequent to membership? Are there any members who are not free of the City of London? Do persons exercising any particular trade commonly become members of the Company? If so, how many members of such trade are at present members of the Company? What is the number of the members of the trade (if any) the name of which is borne by the Company, who are members of the Company?
4. Are freemen liable to disfranchisement, and if so, for what reasons, and what is the mode of disfranchisement?
5. Is the livery of the Company limited or unlimited in number? What are the qualifications for election to the livery, who are the electors thereto, and how do the elections thereto take place, and what fees are payable on election? Are liverymen liable to removal from the livery, and for what reasons?

1. Persons must be of good character, not subject to any legal incapacity and of the age of 21 years or upwards. The several grades of membership are—

Freemen;
Liverymen;
Assistants;
Wardens;
Master.

Unmarried women and widows have been admitted to membership.

2. The several modes by which the Freedom of the Company may be obtained are—

1st. Patrimony, *i.e.* by right of birth in lawful wedlock after admission of the parent to the Freedom of the Company.

2nd. Servitude, by an apprenticeship of seven years to a member of the Company.

(3.) Redemption, by purchase or gift.

The fees payable in respect of admission under each mode respectively are—

	Company. £ s. d.	Government Stamp Duty. £ s. d.
By patrimony or servitude	1 17 0	1 0 0
By redemption	12 8 6	3 0 0

3. Vide Part I.—Return D. No steps are now taken to compel persons to join the Company. No persons exercising any particular trade become members of the Company, and no working pattenmakers are now members of the Company.

4. Freemen are presumed to be liable to disfranchisement by the Court, but no cases are known to have occurred.

5. The livery is limited. The qualification for the livery of the Company is to be admitted to the freedom thereof. The court of the Company are the electors. Freemen become Liverymen upon their own application, but their admission is discretionary with the court. Liverymen are however admitted out of court in the presence of the master or one of the wardens by the clerk under the authority of the court delegated to him for that purpose. Fee on admission fifteen pounds. Liverymen are presumed to be liable to removal by the court for gross misconduct.

PART II.—C.

RETURN C.—Number of members.

State (1.) The present number of freemen. (2.) The present number of the livery. (3.) The present number of other members. (4.) The number of admissions to the freedom by each mode respectively; and (5.) The number of calls to the livery which have respectively taken place during each of the last preceding ten years.

(1.) The present number of freemen is unknown, but it is presumed they do not exceed 100 in all.
(2.) The present number of the livery is 74.
(3.) There are no other members of the Company than freemen or liverymen.
(4.) and (5.) The number of admissions to the freedom and calls to the livery during the last preceding ten years, were as follows:

Year.	Freemen.			Total number of Freemen.	Liverymen.
	Patrimony.	Apprenticeship.	Redemption.		
1871	—	—	—	Nil	—
1872	—	—	—	—	—
1873	1	—	—	1	1
1874	—	—	—	—	—
1875	1	—	4	5	4
1876	4	—	14	18	15
1877	4	1	21	26	25
1878	—	1	19	20	20
1879	—	1	8	9	8
1880	—	—	—	Nil	—

PATTENMAKERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

PART II.—D.

RETURN D.—(1.) State the number of apprentices bound at the Company's Hall, or otherwise under the auspices of the Company during each of the last 10 years. (2.) State how many have been bound during each of the last ten years to members following the trade (if any) the name of which is borne by the Company. (3.) In what cases and to what extent have the fees or premiums of such apprentice been paid by the Company ?

1. The number of apprentices bound under the auspices of the Company during each of the last ten years, is as follows :—

1871	8
1872	4
1873	22
1874	8
1875	12
1876	7
1877	8
1878	8
1879	7
1880	5

2. No apprentices have been bound during the last ten years to members following the trade, the name of which is borne by the Company.

3. No fees or premiums have in any case been paid by the Company.

PART II.—E.

RETURN E.—Profits and privileges.

1. State with fullness what are the advantages, pecuniary or otherwise, incident to the position of a member of the Company in each grade of membership, as (1) a freeman, (2) a liveryman, (3) master warden, or otherwise a member of the governing body.

2. State the sums paid on an average annually for the preceding ten years by the Company to the members according to the grades of membership mentioned above, and of what such sums consisted, whether (1) fees, and of what nature, (2) pensions, or (3) other payments, specifying the nature of the same respectively.

3. What circumstances are in practice held to constitute a claim to a pension or donation ? State the number of present pensioners and donees respectively, and the amounts paid to them as such respectively. How many pensioners and donees are connected with the trade (if any) the name of which is borne by the Company.

4. (1) What is the average standing of a member when he becomes a member of the governing body, and (2) what is the average time for which a member continues on the governing body ?

5. Does the Company carry on any and what trade or manufacture with which its title is directly or indirectly connected ? If so, what is the capital and from what source is it derived, and how are the profits (if any) divided or dealt with ?

1. The advantages pecuniary or otherwise incident to the position of a freeman are eligibility for election to the livery, and if in distress assistance from the Company's funds.

(2.) A liveryman has the right of voting for members of Parliament for the City of London, and for the election of Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and certain Corporation officers.

(3.) The Court of Assistants is chosen from the livery, and the master and warden from the court. The pecuniary advantage of the master wardens and Court of Assistants is that they each receive ten shillings for early attendance at the four quarterly courts of the Company. In the event of their not attending, they are each fined five shillings, which is put in the Company's poor box, and annually with other amounts distributed amongst the poor of the Company. The master pays a fine of 7*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.* and the wardens each 5*l.* 5*s.* 0*d.* upon taking office.

2. The average annual sum paid during the past ten years to the members of the governing body was 13*l.* 10*s.* There were no pensions or other payments. For charitable disbursements, see part 1, Return 1.

4. The average standing of a member of the Company is not necessarily a consideration when admitting him to the governing body. A member remains on the court until he dies, resigns, or is removed.

5. The Company does not carry on any trade or manufacture with which its title is directly or indirectly connected.

PART III.—OFFICERS AND SERVANTS.

RETURN A.—A list of the Officers of the Company, with a statement of the duties of each, the amount of his salary and emoluments, and whether or not he is a member of the Company.

RETURN B.—A list of the servants of the Company, with a statement of the duties of each, and of the amount of their wages and emoluments.

RETURN C.—A statement as to the mode in which the officers and servants of the Company are respectively appointed.

A. The clerk of the Company. His duties are to attend the several meetings of the Court of Assistants to record the minutes of the proceedings, to prepare list of voters, and attend the revising barrister theron, to prepare accounts for Charity Commissioners, conduct all correspondence, and generally to advise upon all matters affecting the interests of the Company.

The clerk receives 21*l.* per annum and some small fees upon the admission of members.

The clerk is a freeman and liveryman of the Company.

B. The beadle. The Company has an acting beadle appointed by the clerk subject to the approval of the court. His duties are to attend the courts of the Company, and the several common halls, and to perform such other duties as he may be from time to time directed. He receives 5*s.* for each attendance on the court and common halls, and some few other small payments.

PATTENMAKERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

PART IV.—B.

RETURN B 1.—LIST of MONEYS belonging to the PATTENMAKERS' COMPANY invested in Government or other Stocks, Shares, Funds, or Securities.

Amount of Stock, &c.	Description of Stock.	Source from whence arising, *e.g.*, Gift, with name of donor, Bequest, with name of Testator, sale of lands, and which, &c.	In what Name standing, *e.g.*, Company, Chancery, Division of High Court of Justice, &c.	Net Annual Receipt.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.
2,497 12 2	1,397 12 2 New 3 per cent. annuities.	The source from which the 1,397*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.* arose was from the sums paid by the members of the Company upon their admission to the Freedom, Livery, and Court of Assistants, and from sundry other amounts voluntarily contributed by members of the Court.	The Company -	67 16 4
	£ s. d. 1,100 0 0 New 2½ per cent. consols.	The 1,100*l.* arose from the sum of 1,000*l.* received under the will of the late Thomas Scrimshaw. 500*l.* part thereof to defray the expenses against all unlawful workers, and if that should not be wanted, to pay for a march and dinner once in three years on the Lord Mayor's Day (9th November) for ever, and 500*l.*, the remainder, that they should every year for ever give or pay unto four poor men free of the said Company, and working patten makers and free of the City of London, or to the widows of the aforesaid four such pattenmakers, 40*s.* each per annum, being 8*l.*, and the remainder (7*l.* per annum) to pay for a dinner every year for ever for the Court of Assistants on the election day for Master and Wardens, and on that day to pay the aforesaid 8*l.* to the aforesaid poor people, either men or women as above-named for ever. (*See* Part I., Return I.)	The Company.	

B. 2.—A return of the balance of moneys in the hands of the Company unappropriated in their accounts on the 31st December in each of the last preceeding ten years.

B 3.—A return of the estimated value of the plate, pictures, furniture, and other property, at present on the premises of the Company, or in their possession elsewhere.

B 2. There are no unappropriated balances, any surplus being carried to the credit of the following year.

B 3. The plate belonging to the Company consists of three silver drinking cups and a beadle's staff of office, silver mounted. The Company does not possess any pictures or furniture except a silk banner with the arms of the Company emblazoned thereon.

PART IV.—C.

RETURN C (1).—A list of any properties of which the Company is trustee, with the names of the *cestui que trust* in each instance, the nature of the trust, the nature and description of the property, and a statement of the sums received by the Company in respect of the same, and of the manner in which such sums have been expended or disposed of during each of the last 10 years.

RETURN C (2).—A list of any properties of which the Company is *cestui que trust*, with the names of the trustees in each instance, the nature of the trust, the nature and description of the property, and a statement of the sums received by the Company in respect of the same during each of the last 10 years.

C (1.) The Company is not trustee for any property other than Scrimshaw's Charity before set out and detailed.

C (2.) The preceding answer also applies to this question.

PART IV.—E.

RETURN E.—Internal sources of income.

A list of the annual amounts received in each of the last ten years in respect of (1) fees paid on admission to the freedom of the Company, specifying the amounts paid in respect of each mode of admission thereto; (2) fines or fees paid on admission to the livery of the Company; (3) fines or fees paid by members on coming on the court of the Company; (4) fines or fees paid on promotion to the offices of Warden, &c.; (5) any other internal sources of income, specifying the same.

Year.	Freedom by Patrimony and Servitude.	Freedom by Redemption.	Livery.	Court.	Promotion to Warden, &c.	Other internal source of income.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£	£ s. d.	
1871	—	—	—	10	—	—
1872	—	—	—	—	—	—
1873	1 17 0	—	15	—	—	—
1874	—	—	—	—	—	—
1875	3 14 0	2 8 6	225	30	—	—
1876	—	—	—	85	—	—
1877	7 8 0	53 7 0	375	90	7 10 0	—
1878	1 17 0	41 1 6	300	70	18 0 0	—
1879	1 17 0	19 8 4	120	100	18 0 0	—
1880	—	—	—	—	18 0 0	—

PART IV.—F.

RETURN F. (1.) The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them what has been the amount of the increase or decrease from year to year of the Company's income during the last ten years, and whether there is reason to expect any increase or decrease during the next ten years, together with a statement of the reasons for such expectation.

RETURN F.—(2.) The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them whether there is reason to expect any permanent increase or decrease in value in any of the estates or properties of the Company, and if so, to what extent, together with a statement for the reasons for such expectation.

F. (1.) This Return is answered by the preceding statement.
F. (2.) The Company having neither estates nor property can form no expectation upon this subject.

PART IV.—G.

RETURN G.—The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them—

1. What is the system of management of the Company's estates and property?
2. In what way and by whom the several receipts and payments are taken and made, and under what control?
3. In what way the Company's accounts are audited?
4. Whether the Company's accounts are published, or are accessible to all or any and which of the members of the Company?

1. The Company as before stated have no estates to manage.
2. The receipt of its income and payments thereout are by the renter warden, assisted by the clerk.
3. The accounts are audited by members of the governing body annually appointed for that purpose.
4. The accounts are not published, but are open to inspection to every member of the governing body.

PART IV.

RETURN H.—A detailed statement of the income from all sources of the Company during each of the preceding 10 years, a detailed statement of the Company's expenditure during each of such 10 years, and a detailed statement of the assets and liabilities of the Company at the end of each of the last 10 years.

The Income and Expenditure during each of the preceding years was as follows:

Year.	Income.	Expenditure.	Liabilities.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1871	57 1 9	43 10 0	Nil.
1872	45 1 9	63 10 6	
1873	57 4 3	49 1 1	
1874	47 11 0	47 0 9	
1875	196 10 9	88 3 6	
1876	475 0 4	199 0 6	
1877	699 19 10	391 11 6	
1878	656 0 8	498 0 0	
1879	570 7 0	482 3 2	
1880	298 16 1	445 13 4	

PART V.—REFORM.

PART V.—Reform.

The Commissioners, being bound to report to Her Majesty "what measures (if any) are, in their judgment, expedient and necessary for improving or altering the constitution of the Companies, or the appropriation or administration of the property or revenues thereof," respectively invite the attention of the officers of the Companies to this part of the Commission.

The Commissioners will be very glad to receive and consider any suggestions respecting this part of the Commission with which the officers of the Companies may do the Commissioners the honour of favouring them.

The members of the Company who are the only persons interested in any measures for improving or altering its constitution or appropriating or administering its property or revenue have not deemed it necessary to take any steps for either purpose. The officers of the Company respectfully protest against being asked to make any such suggestions as are indicated, they considering that the members only of the Company can be interested in the administration and appropriation of its property and revenue.

APPENDIX A.

This Company gave full information to the Municipal Commissioners of 1834. In that year the property of the Company consisted of 150*l.* three per cents., and 400*l.* three-and-a-half per cents, which sums arose from savings out of casual income within the then last 40 years.

PEWTERERS' COMPANY.

The Return was made subject to the following protest :—

In the annexed Returns the Worshipful Company of Pewterers have furnished full particulars of their trust property.

With respect to such of their property as is not subject to any trust, the company are advised that they might properly, as well as legally, decline to furnish any information. They are not, however, disposed to insist upon their strict right.

They think it indeed their duty to claim before the Commissioners the right, which they would be entitled to assert even in legal proceedings before courts having power to enforce discovery, of protecting from disclosure their titles to the private property of which they are in possession; but with this exception they have given such information as they hope will be found sufficient for the purposes of Her Majesty's Commission.

But, in giving this information, the company desire in the most formal manner to state that their readiness so to assist the Commission is not to be taken now or hereafter as any admission on their part of any right in the Crown, or any other jurisdiction, to inquire into their private property, or to deal with it in disregard of their rights.

They desire also to record their claim that, if any question be made whether any particular property is subject to any trust, or is the private property of the company, every such question must be determined only by the courts of law.

PART I.—FOUNDATION AND OBJECT.

A to H.

Return A.—A statement of the date, ascertained or probable, of the foundation of the company, and of the circumstances, so far as they can be discovered from its documents of foundation or archives, in which the company had its origin.

Return B.—A list of the charters, charters of inspeximus, and other instruments of a similar nature, whether originals or copies, which have been at any time in the possession of the company, together with an abstract of the purport of each, regard being specially had to any evidence which it may contain as to the object of the foundation of the company.

Return C.—A list of any trust deeds "founding, regulating, or affecting" the company, with the date of each, the names of the parties thereto, and an abstract of the purport of each.

Return D.—A list with dates of any "decrees of court," whether of the Courts of Common Law or of Chancery, or of any Acts of the Court of Aldermen or of the Court of Common Council, "regulating or affecting" the company, with a statement of the effect of each decision.

Return E.—A list of any other documents, not included in the descriptions in the preceeding returns, which "found, regulate, or affect" the company, with dates and an abstract of the effect of each.

Return F.—A concise history of the company, from the time of its foundation to the present day, with special reference to the inquiry contained in the commission as to "the objects for which the company war founded," and "how far those objects are now being carried into effect."

Return G.—Has the company a licence in mortmain? When was such licence granted (referring to the document by description)? What is its extent, and to what extent is it now unexhausted?

Return H.—Is there vested in the company, and how, whether by charter, statute, order of the Court of Aldermen, act of Common Council, or otherwise, any right of exercising superintendence over, or any duty or discretion to encourage in any way, any and what art, trade, or business? State the nature and local limits of such control. In what manner and to what extent is such control now exercised? If such control is not now exercised, state the circumstances under which its exercise has fallen into desuetude.

A.—It would be extremely difficult, if not impossible, to fix the date of the foundation of the Pewterers' Company. Tin, the basis of pewter, has been an article of commerce and of considerable importance to this country from the earliest period of our history. There is reasonable evidence that the Phœnicians traded with England for tin, and that the blocks of tin were cast in forms adapted to fit as ballast in the boats which conveyed the metal to the shores of Gaul, and equally suitable to sling on the mules or horses which transported them across the continent of Europe. The importance of the tin mines is recognised by the appropriation of the produce thereof to the Crown in the fourteenth century (1329), when Cornwall was created a duchy in favour of the Prince of Wales, who, like succeeding princes, drew large revenues from the country.

The Pewterers appear to have been originally a company or meeting of friendly and neighbouring men, associated together as a society or fellowship of persons actually carrying on the trade from which they took their name.

The earliest information respecting the company is found in the records of the City of London, 22 Edward III., A.D. 1348, when the Mayor and Aldermen are prayed by the good folk of the trade to hear the state and points of the trade, to provide redress and amendment of the defaults thereof for the common

profit, and to ordain two or three of the trade to oversee the alloys and workmanship.

In the year 1443 (22 Henry VI.), in consequence of the complaints of "the multitude of tin which was untrue "and deceyvable brought to the City, the defaults not "being perceptible until it comes to the melting," the Mayor and Aldermen granted to the company the right to search and assay all the tin which was brought into the City of London.

Edward IV. (1473–4) incorporated the company by Royal charter, confirming the power to search and assay all merchandise belonging to the craft.

This power was recognized and confirmed by charters granted successively by Henry VIII., Philip and Mary, Queen Elizabeth, James I., and Queen Anne. The charter of Queen Anne not only confirms the preceding charters, but also defines the powers of the company and empowers them to ordain laws for the government of the company.

An Act of Parliament confirming the company's powers to search for bad wares was passed in 1503–4, 19 Henry VII. c. 6., confirmed by other Acts, 4 Henry VIII. c. 7., 1512–13; 25 Henry VIII. c. 9., 1533–4; and a statute 33 Henry VIII. c. 4., 1541–2, prohibited the hawking of pewter.

The maintenance of the good faith of the trade appears to have been one of the primary considerations in the proceedings of the company.

In 1555 it was resolved that any member buying metal of tylors, labourers, boys, women, or suspected persons, or between six at night and six in the morning, if the metal should prove to have been stolen, should not only be dismissed the company, but stand to such punishment as the Lord Mayor and Aldermen might direct.

The company's books give particulars of numerous infractions of the regulations for the quality of metal, and show very clearly the necessity for some supervision in the interest of the public.

The London and provincial markets and fairs were visited by the officials of the company, and reports were frequent of the seizure and condemnation of pewter ware, of brass goods, and of false beams or scales. Members of the trade were continually cited before the court of the company for making false, or selling unstamped, ware. In general the Court decided on the complaint, but the more important cases were remitted to the Mayor and Aldermen. Disputes between masters and servants, "variances" between members of the trade, and sometimes even the differences between men and their wives, were also submitted to the judgment of the Court by members of the trade.

The company appear to have furnished a certain number of men with arms for the defence of the City, and to have kept at the Hall equipments for them—calyvers, corslets, bills, pikes, &c.—and to have appointed an armourer to preserve them in good condition.

Their great difficulty seems to have been to provide money to meet the precepts from the Lord Mayor or from the Crown, for the purchase of wheat for the provision of the City, for setting forth of ships, for men to serve the King and provide for their furnishing, but more frequently for loans, which were seldom or never repaid.

For these purposes subscriptions were raised from the members of the company. Sometimes part of the money was borrowed, and in some instances the silver plate presented by liverymen on their enrolment and by other members was sold to make up the required amount.

Indeed, the advantages which the company may have derived from their privileges seem to have been to a great extent neutralized by these continual claims and exactions of the Crown—claims which could not, apparently, be resisted, and which heavily taxed the funds of the company.

The company used to cast into bars such tin as was to be transported out of the realm, whereby the poor of the company were wont to provide for part of their living; but after these bars were made by strangers beyond the sea, the poor were greatly "hindered." A petition was presented to Queen Elizabeth in 1594, and after a delay of four years letters patent were granted to the company, giving permission for a small charge to be made on the smelting and casting of bars of tin.

The fellowship of the craft and mystery of Pewterers of London and elsewhere represented, before Henry VIII.'s reign, one of the best handicrafts within the realm. By means of successive Acts and Statutes made for the exercise of the same, it so continued as in the time of Henry VII. and Henry VIII.; and we read that English pewter was long held in much estimation in strange regions and countries.

The Master and Wardens appear at the commencement of the seventeenth century to have exercised the right to nominate the casters of tin in London, and the company received a small royalty on the casting, which was distributed to the poor of the company. They also appear to have had from the Council of the Revenue of the Prince of Wales an allotment of certain proportions of the tin produced in Cornwall, and to have derived some profit from the privilege. In fact, the pewter trade in London was supplied with tin from Cornwall through the company, and frequent disputations are recorded between the company and the Prince's Council as to the rate, which was sometimes said to be so high that the poor of the company could not live thereby.

At a later period the company, in order to prevent the public from imposition, and to sustain the credit of the pewterers' trade, appointed the standard assays of the various wares and the weight of metal for each article.

From the earliest period to which the books extend, it seems to have been the custom to have dinners and festival meetings at the Hall at certain fixed periods.

In 1559 the arrangements for the dinner to the Livery and Freemen—to which their wives were admitted—are given, and entries are also found of permission being granted to the Master and Wardens to invite divers guests.

The property of the company is as set out in the subsequent returns.

B.—By a Deed of Incorporation, dated 20th January 1473, Edward IV. granted to the three persons therein named that they might found and establish, in honour of the Virgin Mary, a Fraternity or Guild of one Master, two Wardens, and Commonalty of Freemen of the Mistery of Pewterers then dwelling or thereafter to dwell within the City of London or the Suburbs thereof, and of the brethren and sisters of the Freemen of the same Mistery, and of others who of their own pleasure were willing to be of the same Fraternity or Guild, to be one body and one community, to be fit and capable in law of acquiring in fee and perpetuity lands, tenements, rents, services, and all other possessions whatsoever, from any person or persons willing to give, devise, grant, or assign the same to them and their successors for ever; to have perpetual succession and a common seal for their service, and by their name to plead and be impleaded in any Courts or places; to have survey, rule, and govern the said Commonalty and all men occupying the same, and all servants, stuffs, workmanship, and merchandise belonging or appertaining to the said Mistery, according to their discretion; to make honest and reasonable ordinances and constitutions for the good rule and government of the said Mistery as often as they should please; the said Master, Wardens, and Commonalty to have a search and government of all manner of workmanships and merchandise belonging to the said Mistery within the said City and Suburbs thereof and in any other places whatsoever without the said City throughout the whole Kingdom of England, and to punish and correct defects of the said workmanships and merchandises according to the quantity of the same defects; to make and exercise due search of all workmanships or works, as well over the men of the said Mistery as any other workmen belonging thereto, as well within the said City of London and the Suburbs thereof as in all other places whatsoever without the said City throughout the whole Kingdom of England; and to seize, take, and carry away as forfeited, all manner of deceitful and unjust workmanships and merchandises, one moiety of such forfeitures to the Crown, and the other moiety to the said Master, Wardens, and Commonalty, and their successors. All Mayors, Sheriffs, Bailiffs, Stewards, and other officers whatsoever, to assist in searches.

The charter dated 14th April, 18 Edward IV., 1478, directed all Mayors, Sheriffs, Bailiffs, Constables, and other the King's officers, servants, faithful and liege subjects, to make proclamation of searches to be made by the company and to assist the company therein when required.

The charter of 20th January, 13 Edward IV., was exemplified and confirmed by charters of 19th May, 20 Henry VII.; 4th January, 4 Henry VIII.; 14th October, 2 Philip and Mary; and 20th November, 2 Eliza-

beth; and that of 30th December, 4 James I., confirmed all former charters.

On the 14th March, in the first year of his reign, Charles I. granted a charter by which, after reciting the charter of Edward IV., he conferred greater and more extensive powers upon the company for the survey and government of the manufacture of pewter throughout England and Wales.

Charles II., by Letters Patent dated 23rd September, in the twenty-sixth year of his reign, ratified all former powers and authorities granted to the company, and also conferred further and more extensive powers for the examination of all vessels, workmanships, and manufactures of tin, pewter, and ley metal, and for prevention of frauds and deceits in such manufactures. And by certain other Letters Patent, dated 18th December following, in the nature of a Writ of Assistance, the King commanded all municipal and other magistrates to aid and assist the company in making their searches in all cities, boroughs, and towns in England and Wales, and also to permit them to use and exercise all their powers without hindrance or molestation.

By charter dated 19th September 1702, Queen Anne ratified and confirmed the preceding charters and all franchises possessed by the company, and moreover incorporated all and every person and persons being Freemen of the company by the name of the Master, Wardens, and Commonalty of the Mistery of Pewterers of the City of London, with all usual powers of perpetual succession, and directed that they should by that name be for ever able and capable in law to have, take, purchase, hold, possess, and enjoy, to them and their successors, as well of Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, as of any other person or persons whatsoever, manors, lands, tenements, liberties, franchises, rents, reversions, privileges, and other hereditaments in fee, to them and their successors, all and singular goods, chattels, and other things whatsoever, and the same lands, tenements, rents, reversions, goods, and chattels, and other the premises and every parcel thereof to sell again, demise, and grant; and by the same name to sue and be sued, and have a common seal. It was ordained and granted that there should be one Master and two Wardens, viz., an Upper Warden and a Renter Warden, and also twenty-four or more Assistants besides the Master and Wardens, but the number of which Assistants should never exceed forty at any one time. The then present Master and Wardens were therein by name appointed or continued as Master and Wardens until the election of other Masters and Wardens as therein is mentioned; twenty-five persons therein named and who were then the Assistants of the company were appointed or continued Assistants during their natural lives, or until amoved for some misdemeanour according to the power therein contained. The Master and Wardens or their deputies and any ten or more of the Assistants were empowered, when and as they should think fit, to nominate and elect as often as they should think proper so many able and sufficient person or persons, being of the Livery of the Company, to be assistant or assistants, to continue in office during his or their natural life or lives or until amoved pursuant to the powers therein contained, so as such Assistants did not at any one time exceed forty in number. It was further ordered that the Master and Wardens and any ten or more of the Assistants should in the month of August in any year assemble and meet together in the Common Hall of the Company, and then and there as in Court and by a majority of voices nominate three persons of the Company to stand candidates for the office or place of Master, three others to stand candidates for the office of Upper Warden, and four others to stand candidates for the place of Renter Warden; and that out of such members the Liverymen or the major part of them, in a General Court to be on the same day assembled, might elect and choose one to be Master and two to be Wardens of the company for the year ensuing, commencing from the Thursday next before the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel in every year. The Charter granted and declared that it should be lawful for the Master, Wardens, and Assistants, and all other persons being of the Livery of the Company, at any Court or Courts to be summoned as therein mentioned, or the major part of them, to constitute and ordain laws, articles, and ordinances for the good rule and government of the company, and all other persons using the said art or mistery within the City of London and the suburbs of the same City.

The last set of bylaws made pursuant to the above power was made on 19th August, 1766, and was allowed and approved of by the then Lord Chancellor and the Chief Justices of the King's Bench and Common Pleas.

C.—The company have not any trust deeds "found-" ing, regulating, or affecting" the company.

D.—The Company have not any decrees of Court, whether of the Courts of Common Law or of Chancery or of the Court of Aldermen or of the Court of Common Council, regulating or affecting the company.

E.—The company have not any other documents which will further show the matters before inquired after, or which found, regulate, or affect the company.

F.—Included in Return A.

G.—The company have a general licence in mortmain by charter 26th January, 13 Edward IV., 1473, and also by charter 19th September, 1 Anne, 1702.

H.—The rights of the company are set out in the preceding returns. The practice of searches has gradually grown into desuetude.

Part I.—Return I.—Charities.

1870 to 1879.

Return I.—A list of the charities, eleemosynary, educational or otherwise, which are under the management of the company, stating in each case the name of the founder, the date and nature of the benefaction, its original and its present value, and the purposes to which the funds have been applied for each of the last preceding ten years.

Founder's Name.	Date of Foundation.	Objects of Benefaction.	Endowment.						Present Income.	Original Income.	Application of Income.	Remarks.
			Real Estate.			Personalty.						
			Houses and Land, acreage.	Rent.	Fixed Deductions.	Stock.	Other Personalty.	Dividends and Interest.				
Edward Catcher.	1 Dec. 1562 -	Five poor men of the Company of Pewterers.	Rent or other charge of 2*l.* paid in the counting-house of Christ's Hospital, Newgate Street, charged on property in the parish of St. Peter-the-Poor.	£ s. d. —	Property tax.	£ s. d. —	—	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 2 0 0	£ s. d. 2 0 0	Distributed among five poor men of the Company of Pewterers.	
Ralph Stray -	2 Nov. 1602 -	1*l.* part of 2*l.* to 10 poor men of the company, including the clerk and the beadle, and residue to the company.	Rentcharge of 2*l.* on property in the county of Suffolk, under the will of Ralph Stray, now paid by Dr. A. B. Garrod, of 10, Harley Street, Cavendish Square.	—	—	—	—	—	2 0 0	2 0 0	1*l.* to 10 poor men of the Company of Pewterers, and the residue as directed by the will.	
Lewis Randall	June 1616 -	Ten poor men of the Company of Pewterers.	- - -	—	—	50 0 0 Invested in Consols.	—	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	The company make up the amount to 2*l.* 10*s.*, which is paid annually to 10 poor men of the Pewterers' Company.	
John Robins -	28 April 1648 -	8*l.* a year to four poor men of the Pewterers' Company, the residue to the company.	House, 53, Barbican	65 0 0	Property tax.	—	—	—	65 0 0 less property tax.	Unknown	2*l.* each to four poor men of the Pewterers' Company, residue to the company.	
Daniel Ingole	14 Jan. 1690 -	6*l.* amongst 12 poor men of the Pewterers' Company.	Rentcharge of 6*l.* on a farm at East Ham, in the county of Essex, now paid by Mr. Jabez C. Abbott, Farmer, Wall End, East Ham, Essex.	A rentcharge of 6*l.*	—	—	—	—	6 0 0	—	To 12 poor men of the Pewterers' Company, paid annually.	
Thomas Gregg	24 Feb. 1682 -	Twenty poor people of the Pewterers' Company.	- - -	—	—	100 0 0 Invested in Consols.	—	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	The company make up the amount to 5*l.*, paid annually to 20 poor people of the Pewterers' Company.	
Thomas Leach	14 April 1693 -	Three poor men of the Pewterers' Company.	- - -	—	—	30 0 0 Invested in Consols.	—	0 18 0	0 18 0	0 18 0	The company make up the amount to 1*l.* 10*s.*, paid annually to three poor men of the Pewterers' Company.	
Samuel Jackson.	17 Jan. 1715 -	Six poor sadwaremen of the Pewterers' Company.	- - -	—	—	150 0 0 Invested in Consols.	—	4 10 0	4 10 0	4 10 0	The company make up the amount to 6*l.*, paid annually to six poor sadwaremen of the Pewterers' Company.	
Thomas Clark	2 April 1715 -	Five poor hollowwaremen of the Pewterers' Company or their widows.	- - -	—	—	50 0 0 Invested in Consols.	—	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	The company make up the amount to 2*l.* 10*s.*, paid annually to five poor men or their widows.	
Daniel Parker	1722 - -	Six poor men of the Pewterers' Company.	- - -	—	—	150 0 0 Invested in Consols.	—	4 10 0	4 10 0	4 10 0	The company make up the amount to 6*l.*, paid annually to six poor men of the Pewterers' Company.	

Founder's Name.	Date of Foundation.	Objects of Benefaction.	Endowment.						Present Income.	Original Income.	Application of Income.	Remarks.
			Real Estate.			Personalty.						
			Houses and Land, acreage.	Rent.	Fixed Deductions.	Stock.	Other Personalty.	Dividends and Interest.				
				£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
William Howard.	1725 -	Five poor men and five poor women.	—	—	—	100 0 0 Invested in Consols.	—	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	The company make up the amount to 5*l.*, paid annually to five poor men and five poor women of the Pewterers' Company.	
Henry Adams	12 Feb. 1732 -	Eight poor men of the Pewterers' Company.	—	—	—	100 0 0 Invested in Consols.	—	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	The company make up the amount to 4*l.*, paid annually to eight poor men of the Pewterers' Company.	
Thomas Giffin	2 Feb. 1756 -	Four poor men of the Pewterers' Company or their widows.	—	—	—	20 0 0 Invested in Consols	—	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	Company make up the amount to 16*s.*, paid annually to four poor men of the Pewterers' Company or their widows.	
Thomas Ewsters.	2 May 1776 -	Six poor widows of freemen of the Pewterers' Company.	—	—	—	100 0 0 Invested in 3 per cent. Consols.	—	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3*l.* paid annually to six poor widows.	
Thomas Scattergood.	21 Aug. 1776 -	Five poor men of the Pewterers' Company and five poor widows of freemen of the said company.	—	—	—	600 0 0 Invested in Consols.	—	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	The company make up the amount to 20*l.*, paid annually to five poor men of the Pewterers' Company and five poor widows of freemen of the said company.	
John Jones -	8 July 1780 -	Nine poor men and nine poor women of the Pewterers' Company.	—	—	—	600 0 0 Consols.	—	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18*l.* paid annually to nine poor men and nine poor women of the Pewterers' Company.	
Richard Norfolk.	12 June 1782 -	Four poor men of the Pewterers' Company and four poor widows of freemen of the said company.	—	—	—	100 0 0 Invested in Consols.	—	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	The company make up the amount to 4*l.*, paid annually to four poor men and four poor widows of freemen of the company.	
John Clements (Deputy).	20 May 1783 -	Two poor trunkmakers or their widows.	—	—	—	100 0 0 In Consols.	—	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	The company make up the amount to 4*l.*, paid annually to four poor men of the Pewterers' Company or their widows.	
Thomas Swanson.	10 June 1783 -	Six poor widows of the company.	—	—	—	Invested in Consols.	—	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30*l.* paid annually to six poor widows of freemen of the company.	
Nathan Bedow	24 June 1784 -	Two poor men and two poor women to be approved of by the company.	—	—	—	20 0 0 Invested in Consols.	—	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	Company make up amount to 1*l.* 2*s.*, divided among two poor men and two poor women.	
Richard Hirst Isaac Smith -	12 Feb. 1835 -	Eight poor widows of freemen aged 50 years and upwards.	—	—	—	200 0 0 Consols, less 10 per cent., say 180*l.*	—	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	Paid 5*l.* 8*s.* to eight poor widows.	
	4 Oct. 1855 -	30*s.* each to five poor men and five poor widows free of the company.	—	—	—	500 0 0 Consols.	—	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15*l.* to five poor men and five poor widows.	
George Mullins	9 Nov. 1874 -	Ten poor freemen of the company.	—	—	—	1,073 16 6 Consols.	—	32 3 4	32 3 4	32 3 4	10 poor freemen and freewomen of the company.	
Elizabeth Bathus.	31 Mar. 1871 -	Poor of the company as they choose to distribute it.	—	—	—	38 9 6 Immediate Annuities, expiring in 1884 and 1885.	—	38 9 6	38 9 6	38 9 6	38*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* to the poor of the Pewterers' Company; first payment 21st March 1872.	
John Newman	Unknown -	Clerk and beadle of the Pewterers' Company.	—	—	—	Invested in Consols.	—	2 0 0	—	—	2*l.* annually to the clerk and beadle.	

PART II.—Constitution and Privileges of Membership.

Return A.—Governing Body.

1. State the present constitution of the governing body of the company, whether such constitution is according to the charter, and if not, in what respects such constitution varies therefrom, and when and how such alteration was made.
2. State the qualifications for membership of the governing body of the company, the times and methods of election, and the qualifications of the voters at elections to the governing body.
3. State the functions of the governing body and of the different members of the same respectively, and whether the members of the governing body pay any, and what, fees or fines on admission thereto, and whether they are paid any, and what, salaries or amounts in respect of their services respectively.
4. State the nature of the business which comes before the governing body of the company, the method adopted in transacting it, the times at which the governing body meets for business purposes, the way in which the opinions of the members are taken, and whether the resolutions and decisions of the governing body are published, or are otherwise accessible to all, or any, and which, of the members of the company.
5. State whether the members of the governing body are liable to suspension, or removal, on any and what grounds, and by what method such suspension or removal is effected.
6. Has the company any byelaws sanctioned by the Courts of Law, or by the Courts of Aldermen or of Common Council, or otherwise. State the effect of such byelaws.

A.—1. The present constitution of the Governing Body of the company is the Master, Wardens, and Court of Assistants, and such constitution is in accordance with the Charters.

2. The qualification of membership of the Governing Body is that each member must be a Freeman and Liveryman of the company, must have served the office of Steward, or have paid a fine for being excused from such office, and be in solvent circumstances and of good moral character and repute. The time of election is generally when a member is required to serve the office of Renter Warden, but it may occur in case of any unusual vacancy, from death or otherwise, among the Court of Assistants. Such member is almost invariably selected from the Livery by rotation. The election is by the Court and by a majority of voices.

3. The function of the Governing Body is to manage the entire affairs of the company. The Master presides at the meetings of the Court of Assistants and on all other occasions when present, except at Committee meetings. The Wardens assist the Master in all matters relating to the company, and with him attend all courts. The Renter Warden also attends to the receipt of the rents and other moneys belonging to the company, and the application thereof, under the direction of the Court. The Master and Wardens sign all cheques drawn on the Company's bankers, which are afterwards countersigned by the Clerk. Each member of the Governing Body pays a fine of 20*l.* on his election as an Assistant, but no fine is paid on being appointed Master or Warden. Much of the business coming before the Governing Body is referred to various Committees of its members, who duly inquire and report to the Court thereon. Each member of the Court present during its sitting receives a fee for his services, but no fees are received for attendance on any of the Committees.

4. The Governing Body meets once a month, and the business which comes before it relates to the general affairs of the company: To receive and consider reports of the Committees on the matters referred to them; to admit Freemen and Liverymen; to regulate the disposal of the funds of the company; to consider applications for assistance, and generally to manage the affairs of the company. The method in transacting such business is that all questions shall be determined by the majority of votes of the Court. The Governing Body meets for business purposes on the Thursday nearest the twenty-fifth day of each month, at the Hall of the Company, at one o'clock in the afternoon, except on the day appointed for electing officers in August, when it meets at eleven in the forenoon. The resolutions and decisions of the Governing Body are not published, but are accessible to all or any of the members of the Court.

5. The members of the Governing Body are not to reveal the secrets of the Master, Warden, and Assistants, or the debates in their Courts or other assemblies, or any other secrets of or belonging to the Mistery or Company, unto any person or persons whatsoever who is not one of the Assistants, but especially not to such person or persons whom the same matter doth in any way touch or concern, or unto any person or persons who might give him notice thereof whereby the company should receive or sustain any damage or injury; and whosoever may offend in any point of this ordinance to the prejudice of the company shall be fined for the first and second offences, and for the third offence be dismissed and removed from being any longer such Assistant, in case the Court of Assistants or the greater part of them shall so think fit.

6. The by-laws of the company, made on the nineteenth day of August, 1766, for the well ordering and governing the company, were afterwards approved by Lord Chancellor Camden, Lord Mansfield, Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, and Sir John Eardley Wilmot, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, pursuant to Act of Parliament 19 Henry VII.

Part II.—B.

Return B.—Admission to membership.

1. State the qualifications for membership of the company, the several grades of membership of the company, and whether women are admitted to membership.
2. State the several modes in which the freedom of the company may be obtained, the circumstances entitling an applicant to admission under each mode respectively, and the fees payable in respect of admission under each mode respectively.
3. State whether persons exercising any particular trade are required by statute or otherwise to become free of the company. Is there any process for compelling such persons to procure admission, or any process by which such persons are enabled themselves to procure admission, and are such processes enforced respectively, and to what extent? Do persons exercising any particular trade commonly become members of the company? If so, how many members of such trade are at present members of the company? State also (if the company bears the name of any existing trade) how many members of such trade are members of the company?
4. Are freemen liable to disfranchisement, and if so, for what reasons, and what is the mode of disfranchisement?
5. Is the livery of the company limited or unlimited in number? What are the qualifications for election to the livery, who are the electors thereto, and how do the elections thereto take place, and what fees are payable on election? Are liverymen liable to removal from the livery, and for what reasons?
6. State the number of apprentices bound at the company's Hall or otherwise under the auspices of the company during each of the last 10 years, and state how many of such apprentices have been bound to

members following the trade, if any, the name of which is borne by the company? Has the company in any and what cases paid the fees or premiums of such apprentices, and what has been the amount, if any, so expended in each of the last 10 years?

7. Is the freedom of the City of London in any way a condition, precedent or subsequent, of membership of the company? Are there any and how many members of the company who are not free of the City of London?

B.—1. The qualifications for membership of the company are obtained by patrimony, servitude, or redemption. The several grades of membership are freemen, liverymen, stewards, and members of the court of assistants. Women are admitted to the freedom of the company.

2. The freedom of the company may be obtained by patrimony, servitude, or redemption. The legitimate child of any freeman applying for his freedom is, with the consent of the court of assistants, to be admitted thereto. Each apprentice, after the completion of his apprenticeship, applying for his freedom, is entitled thereto, with the like consent. The fee payable on admission by patrimony is 9*s.* 2*d.*, the fee payable on admission by servitude is 3*s.* 4*d.*, and the fee payable to the company on admission by redemption to the freedom and livery is 10*l.*

3. The Pewterers' Company do not call upon persons exercising the trade of a pewterer to take up their freedom in the company. The company believe that two members of the livery are not free of the City of London. Two members of the company do now or did carry on the trade of a pewterer.

4. The company have no knowledge of any instance of disfranchisement.

5. The livery of the company are not limited in number. The qualification for election to the livery is obtained by patrimony, servitude, or redemption. The electors thereto are the court of assistants. The person wishing to be admitted to the livery must be proposed by a member of the court; inquiries are then made by the master and wardens as to whether such person is a fit and proper person for such admission, and if their report be satisfactory, he is summoned before the court and admitted to the livery on payment of a fine; in cases of patrimony or servitude, 20*l.*; and on redemption, for both freedom and livery, 105*l.*

6. Apprentices have been bound under the auspices of the company during each of the last ten years, viz., in 1870, one; in 1871, three; in 1872, one; in 1873, one; in 1874, one; in 1875, six; in 1876, four; in 1877, five; in 1878, four; in 1879, two. It cannot be stated how many of such apprentices have been bound to members following the trade. No fees or premiums have in any of the above cases been paid by the company.

7. The freedom of the City of London is not in any way a condition precedent or subsequent to membership.

Part II.—C.

Return C.—Number of members.

State (1) the present number of freemen, (2) the present number of the livery, (3) the present number of other members, (4) the number of admissions to the freedom by each mode respectively, and (5) the number of calls to the livery which have respectively taken place during each of the last preceding 10 years.

C.—1. There are five freemen and five freewomen.
2. The present number of liverymen is 70.
3. Other members 32, being the court of assistants.
4. There have been 35 admissions to the freedom during the preceding ten years, and
5. Twenty-five admissions to the livery during the preceding ten years.

Part II.—E. Profits and Privileges.

Return E.—

1. State with fullness what are the advantages, pecuniary or otherwise, incident to the position of a member of the company in each grade of membership, as (1) a freeman, (2) a liveryman, (3) master, warden, or otherwise a member of the governing body.
2. State the sums paid on an average annually for the preceeding 10 years by the company to the members according to the grades of membership mentioned above, and of what such sums consisted, whether (1) fees, and of what nature, (2) pensions, or (3) other payments, specifying the nature of the same respectively.
3. What circumstances are in practice held to constitute a claim to a pension or donation? State the number of present pensioners and donees respectively, and the amounts paid to them as such respectively. How many pensioners and donees are connected with the trade (if any), the name of which is borne by the company?
4. (1) What is the average standing of a member when he becomes a member of the governing body, and (2) what is the average time for which a member continues on the governing body?
5. Does the company carry on any and what trade or manufacture with which its title is directly or indirectly connected? If so, what is the capital and from what sources is it derived, and how are the profits (if any) divided or dealt with?

1. Members of the company, their widows and orphans, in distressed circumstances, are (subject to the approval of the court of assistants) entitled to the following pensions and annuities, according to the ages mentioned:—

Officers.	Members.			Widow's Annuity.			Orphans.		
	Under 60.	Above 60.	Above 70.	Under 60.	Above 60.	Above 70.	Under 60.	Above 60.	Above 70.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Freemen	12	15	18	9	12	15	9	11	13
Liverymen	18	24	30	12	16	20	12	14	16
Past Stewards	24	30	36	16	20	24	14	16	18
Assistants	48	54	60	32	36	40	18	20	22
Renter Warden	54	60	66	36	40	44	20	22	24
Upper Warden	60	66	72	40	44	48	22	24	26
Master	66	72	78	44	48	52	24	26	28

PEWTERERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

2. The average sums paid annually to members for the preceding ten years out of the funds of the company are as follows:—

1. Court fees to the master, wardens, court of assistants, and auditors, 1,717*l.*
2. Pensions, payments, and gratuities to decayed members of the company, 629*l.*

3. Members of the company in distressed circumstances (as indicated at head of this return, par. 1):—

There are 39 pensioners and donees. The sums paid to them are 629*l.* per annum. None are members of the trade.

4. 1. A liveryman does not become a member of the governing body until he has been such liveryman for about 20 years on an average.
2. Under ordinary circumstances he continues a member during the remainder of his life.

5. The company does not carry on any trade or manufacture.

PART III.—OFFICERS AND SERVANTS.

RETURN A.—A list of the officers of the company, with a statement of the duties of each, the amount of his salary and emoluments, and whether or not he is a member of the company.

RETURN B.—A list of the servants of the company, with a statement of the duties of each, and of the amounts of their wages and other emoluments.

RETURN C.—A statement as to the mode in which the officers and servants of the company are respectively appointed.

A.—The officers of the company are Clerk, Surveyor, Beadle, and Assistant-Beadle.

WILLIAM DADLEY, solicitor, clerk to the Pewterers' Company and a member of the company. Salary, 200*l.* per annum, and emoluments about 40*s.* a year. His duties are, among others:—1. To attend every meeting of the court and all standing and special committees. 2. To take minutes of all meetings, enter same in a book, prepare agenda papers and a list of members present. 3. To enter in a ledger all the company's property. 4. To enter in a waste book daily receipts and expenditure. 5. To enter at the end of each official year the several items of receipt and expenditure during the year. 6. To prepare lists of payments to the poor, and attend the renter warden on all such payments. 7. To attend the renter warden on all rent days, providing necessary receipts. 8. To prepare annually a book of instructions for the renter warden on entering office. 9. To prepare annually a list of the court and livery. 10. To prepare a list of the livery entitled to vote in the election of Members of Parliament for the City and attend the Revising Barrister therewith. 11. To prepare the usual papers for viewing the estates of the company, and attend the survey of such estates and prepare the report thereon for the court of assistants. 12. To prepare the usual papers for the inventory of the company's property. 13. To write all letters and pay all ordinary visits concerning the company's business. 14. When necessary, to summon all members at all standing and special committees. 15. To prepare bonds on the election of master and wardens, as also renter warden's security bond, and procure powers of attorney relative to the funded property in the bank. 16. To pay to the renter warden at each meeting of the court or committee all moneys in his hands. 17. To assist in transacting all the company's business at the hall. 18. To find security in 100*l.* 19. To prepare indentures for binding apprentices, &c. 20. To hold office, salary, and privileges only during the pleasure of the court. He may be a member of the company but not a member of the court. He must be a regular certificated member of the legal profession. *Mr. Dadler has died during the preparation of these returns.* No other clerk yet elected.

Arthur Rainbow Mullens, a freeman and liveryman of the company, surveyor. His duties are to inspect the estates of the company and to advise as to their management. He has no fixed salary.

William Barnes, beadle, a freeman of the company. He is required to reside in the hall in Lime Street free of charge, and to take care of the property of the company; to prepare and serve all summonses to court and committee meetings; to give notice to tenants of days of payment of rent; to attend all meetings at Guildhall for the election of Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, and other meetings there when required, and do all other acts usually appertaining to the office of beadle. Salary, 100*l.* per annum.

John Wilson, assistant-beadle. To attend all meetings of courts and committees, and also on rent days, and to assist the beadle whenever required. Salary, 30*l.* per annum.

B.—The company have no servants other than the before-named officers.

C.—The officers of the company are appointed by the court of assistants.

PART IV.—RETURN A. LANDED PROPERTY. (England, Wales, and Ireland)

RETURN A. 1.—List of Estates let on Beneficial Leases, belonging to the Pewterers' Company in England and Wales, and of Lands let in Ireland under Leases for Lives renewable for ever and Fee Farm Grants.

Description of Buildings, if any.	Name of Lessee and whether a Member.	Commencement of existing Lease.	Term of Years of existing Lease.	Amount of reserved Rent.	Fine on last Renewal.	Fixed Deductions, if any, and by whom paid.	Poor Rate Valuation.		How and when land acquired.	Remarks.
							Gross estimated Rental.	Rateable value.		
				£			£			
Three houses, brick and timber built, Nos. 16 and 18, Lime Street, including the ancient hall in the parish of St. Dionis Backchurch, in the city of London.	Thomas Townend the younger, James Hamilton Townend, Arthur Powell Townend, members of the Pewterers' Company.	25th March 1861	60 years, from 25th March 1861.	500	None	Landlord's property tax allowed by the company.	500	128*l.* 5*s.* at time lease was granted.	Acquired in the company's corporate right.	The lessees laid out a sum of at least 5,000*l.* in rebuilding and improving the premises.
House, No. 17, Lime Street, aforesaid.	The above-named lessees - -	24th June 1862 -	21 years, from 24th June 1862.	140	None	The like - -	—	—	Same as above.	
Shop and warehouse, 15*a*, Lime Street, aforesaid.	John Short, not a member of the company.	25th December 1861.	21 years, from 25th December 1861.	120	None	The like - -	—	—	Same as above.	
Cellars under 17, Lime Street	Charles White, Charles White the younger, Frederick White, and William Octavius White, not members of the company.	29th September 1862.	21 years, from 29th September 1862.	80	None	The like - -	—	—	Same as above.	
House, 157, Fenchurch Street, in the parish of St. Dionis Backchurch.	James Purssell, not a member of the Pewterers' Company.	25th March 1854 -	35 years, from 25th March 1854.	300	None	The like - -	—	—	Same as above.	
House, 158, Fenchurch Street, in the parish of St. Dionis Backchurch.	Andrew Bowring, a member of the Pewterers' Company.	25th December 1866.	22 years and one quarter, from 25th December 1866.	410	None	The like -	—	—	Same as above.	
House, 129, Cannon Street, in the parish of St. Mary Abchurch, London.	William Christie, not a member of the Pewterers' Company.	29th September 1861.	21 years, from 29th September 1861.	120	None	The like - -	—	—	Same as above.	
House, 33, Bread Street, in the parish of St. Mildred, London.	William Lawrence and James Clark Lawrence, not members of the Pewterers' Company.	25th December 1858.	80 years, from 25th December 1858.	62	None	The like - -	—	—	Same as above.	
House, 53, Barbican, in the parish of St. Giles Cripplegate, London.	John Bryer, not a member of the Pewterers' Company.	25th December 1862.	21 years, from 25th December 1862.	65	None	The like - -	—	—	Same as above.	
Public-house, "Anchor and Hope," Fore Street, Cripplegate, and nine houses in Three Dagger Court, in the parish of St. Giles, Cripplegate, in the city of London.	Frederick John Nelson, not a member of the Pewterers' Company.	25th December 1875.	21 years, from 25th December 1875.	210	1,000*l.*	The like - -	—	—	Same as above.	
House, 1, Cullum Street, in the parish of St. Dionis Backchurch.	James Innes and John Innes, not members of the company.	24th June 1861 -	24 years, from 24th June 1861.	130	None	The like - -	—	—	Same as above.	
Public-house, "Scotch Stores," Whitefriars Street, Fleet Street, in the parish of	Andrew Campbell, not a member of the company.	24th June 1862 -	40 years, from 24th June 1862.	53	None	The like - -	—	—	Same as above.	
House, 65, Wood Street, Cheapside, in the parish of St. Alphage, in the city of London.	Louis Braun, not a member of the company.	25th March 1868 -	21 years, from 25th March 1868.	225	None	The like - -	—	—	Same as above.	
Warehouse, 14, Bury Street, St. Mary Axe, in the parish of St. Katherine Cree, London.	Andrew Augustus Robinson and Elhannah Ashton, not members of the company.	24th June 1868 -	21 years, from 24th June 1868, determinable at the end of 7 or 14 years, at the option of lessees.	330	None	The like -	—	—	Same as above.	
Warehouse, 15, Bury Street, in same parish.	Same parties - -	25th March 1868 -	21 years, from 25th March 1868, determinable as above.	330	None	The like - -	—	—	Same as above.	

PEWTERERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

As to an ESTATE in IRELAND, the Manor of Lizard, in the COUNTY of LONDONDERRY, Barony of Coleraine, and Parishes of Aghadervey, Agivey, Desertoghill, Enigall, and Macosquire.

The company is entitled to a portion of an estate in Ireland known by the name of the Manor of Lizard in connexion with the Ironmongers' and other companies of the City of London.

The Society of the Governors and Assistants, London, of the new Plantation in Ulster, agreed with the twelve chief companies of the City of London to divide the greater part of the estates among the companies, who were to provide the necessary funds for carrying out the purposes of the Society in equal shares. And it was agreed that if any chief company was unable to provide its share, then certain of the smaller companies of the City of London should be associated with it to make up the required amount in such sums as they were prepared to advance.

The total amount to be advanced by the Ironmongers' Company, which was one of the chief companies, was 5,000*l.*, towards which the Pewterers' Company contributed 360*l.*, and then became entitled to a share of the above estate.

An annual account of the rents and profits is rendered by the Ironmongers' Company to the companies associated therewith in the month of May, and which for the year ending May, 1881, amounted to 180*l.*

RETURN A. 13.—List of Rentcharges, Quitrents, Fee Farm Rents, Pensions, and other fixed Payments, belonging to the Pewterers' Company.

Nature of Charge.	Estate or Buildings on which charged.			Amount.	Remarks.
	County.	Parish and Place.	Name of Owner.		
A rentcharge -	City of London	5, Lawrence Pountney Lane, in the parish of , in the City of London.	Mr. Carpenter, Lorne Villas, Ore, near Hastings, in the county of Sussex.	5*l.*	
A rentcharge -	Suffolk -	Saracen's Head Inn, and lands at Melton.	A. B. Garrod, Esq., M.D., of 10, Harley Street, Cavendish Square.	2*l.*	20*s.* part thereof payable to 11 poor men of the company; the clerk and the beadle to be of that number, and the residue to be spent and allowed at every quarter dinner of the company.
A charge - -	Essex - -	East Ham Hall - -	Jabez C. Abbott, farmer, Wall End, East Ham, Essex.	6*l.*	To be distributed amongst the poor of the company.
A rentcharge -	City of London	The company believe in the parish of St. Peter le Poer.	This is paid by the governors of Christ's Hospital.	2*l.*	To be distributed amongst five poor freemen of the company.

PART. IV.—B.

List of Moneys belonging to the Pewterers' Company, invested in Government or other Stocks, Shares, Funds, or Securities.

Amount of Stock, &c.	Description of Stock.	Source from whence arising, *e.g.*, Gift with Name of Donor, Bequest with Name of Testator, Sale of Lands, and which, &c.	In what Name standing, *e.g.*, Company, Chancery Division of High Court of Justice, &c.	To what Account belonging, *e.g.*, any particular Fund or Trust Account.	Net Annual Receipt.	Remarks.
£ *s.* *d.* 8,538 12 2	Reduced 3*l.* per cent. annuities.	Purchased out of corporate funds of the company.	Standing in the name of the company.	Belonging to the general corporate account of the company, and not subject to charitable or any other trust.	£ *s.* *d.* 250 16 6	—
5,592 2 10	Consolidated 3*l.* per cent. annuities.	From the various bequests of testators.	Do. - -	In the name of the company, subject to certain charitable trusts.	164 5 4	This is distributed amongst the poor of the company agreeably to the wills of the donors, and an account is rendered annually in the month of March to the Charity Commissioners under the Charitable Trusts' Acts.
Annuity of 28*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* which will expire 5th October, 1884, and an annuity of 10*l.* which will expire 5th October, 1885.	—	Under the will of Elizabeth Bathus.	Do. - -	—	37 13 6 after deducting property tax.	The like as above.

PEWTERERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

PART IV.—RETURN B.

B 2.—A return of the balance of monies in the hands of the company unappropriated in their accounts on the 31st December in each of the last preceding ten years.

B 3.—A return of the estimated value of the plate, pictures, furniture, and other property at present on the premises of the company, or in their possession elsewhere.

	£	s.	d.
B 2.—On the 29th September 1870 the balance of monies in the hands of the company's bankers carried forward to next year's account was	838	15	11
On 27th September 1871	1,190	9	3
On 29th September 1872	695	16	1
On 29th September 1873	800	13	10
On 29th September 1874	655	15	11
On 29th September 1875	953	7	9
On 29th September 1876	2,238	2	1
On 29th September 1877	726	10	2
On 29th September 1878	684	9	10
On 29th September 1879	335	15	11

B 3.—The plate and pictures in the company's possession have all been presented at various times by members of the company, and no valuation has been made of them.

The weight of silver is 278 oz.

PART IV.—RETURN C.

RETURN C.—(1.) A list of any properties of which the company is trustee, with the names of the *cestui que trust* in each instance, the nature of the trust, the nature and description of the property, and a statement of the sums received by the company in respect of the same, and of the manner in which such sums have been expended or disposed of during each of the last 10 years.

RETURN C.—(2.) A list of any properties of which the company is *cestui que trust*, with the names of the trustees in each instance, the nature of the trust, the nature and description of the property, and a statement of the sums received by the company in respect of the same during each of the last 10 years.

C.—The company are not trustees of any property other than appears by Part I., Return I.

PART IV.—RETURN E. INTERNAL SOURCES OF INCOME.

RETURN E.—A list of the annual amounts received in each of the last 10 years in respect of (1) fees paid on admission to the freedom of the company, specifying the amounts paid in respect of each mode of admission thereto; (2) fines or fees paid on admission to the livery of the company; (3) fines or fees paid by members on coming on the court of the company; (4) fines or fees paid on promotion to the offices of warden, &c.; (5) any other internal sources of income, specifying the same.

—	On Admission to the Freedom by Patrimony.	By Servitude.	By redemption, including Admission to the Livery.	On Admission to the Livery.	On being made an Assistant.	For not serving the Office of Master.	On binding Apprentices.
	£ s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.
1870	0 9 2	3 4	105 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	—	—
1871	—	3 4	105 0 0	60 0 0	20 0 0	—	7 6
1872	0 9 2	3 4	—	—	20 0 0	—	—
1873	0 18 4	6 8	—	100 0 0	20 0 0	—	5 0
1874	1 7 6	—	—	60 0 0	40 0 0	—	2 6
1875	0 18 4	6 8	210 0 0	100 0 0	20 0 0	—	15 0
1876	1 7 6	—	—	20 0 0	20 0 0	30 0 0	7 6
1877	0 9 2	3 4	—	20 0 0	—	—	15 0
1878	—	3 4	—	20 0 0	20 0 0	—	7 6
1879	0 9 2	3 4	—	40 0 0	20 0 0	—	7 6

PART IV.—RETURN F.

RETURN F.—(1.) The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them what has been the amount of the increase or decrease, from year to year, of the company's income doing the last 10 years, and whether there is reason to expect any increase or decrease during the next 10 years, together with a statement of the reasons for such expectation.

RETURN F.—(2.) The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them whether there is reason to expect any permanent increase or decrease in value in any of the estates or properties of the company, and if so, to what extent, together with a statement for the reasons for such expectation.

	Increase on previous Year.	Decrease on previous Year.
1.—In the year 1870	£ 375 3 5	—
,, 1871	287 18 7	—
,, 1872	—	200 10 9
,, 1873	56 8 7	—
,, 1874	177 7 3	—
,, 1875	—	76 7 9
,, 1876	244 13 1	—
,, 1877	—	193 9 3
,, 1878	53 1 11	—
,, 1879	—	150 6 8

2.—There is no reason to expect any permanent increase or decrease in the value of any of the estates or properties of the company.

Part IV.—Return G.

Return G.—The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them—

1. What is the system of management of the company's estates and property ?
2. In what way, and by whom, the several receipts and payments are taken and made, and under what control ?
3. In what way the company's accounts are audited ?
4. Whether the company's accounts are published, or are accessible to all or any, and which, of the members of the company ?

1.—The company's estates and properties are managed by the master, wardens, and the court of assistants, and by a land committee, consisting of six members of the court of assistants, subject to the approval of that court.

2.—The several receipts and payments are taken and made by the renter warden for the time being, subject to the control of the court of assistants.

3.—The company's accounts are audited annually, in the month of October, by two past masters, two members of the court of assistants who have not passed the chair, and by two members of the livery; and such auditors are appointed as a court of assistants annually, in the month of September, and are taken in rotation.

4.—The accounts are not published. No application ever appears to have been made by any member of the company for an inspection.

Part IV.—Return H.

Return H.—A detailed statement of the income from all sources of the company during each of the preceding 10 years, a detailed statement of the company's expenditure during each of such 10 years, and a detailed statement of the assets and liabilities of the company at the end of each of the last 10 years.

Sources of Income other than Trust Property for 10 Years ending 29th September 1879.

		Receipts from such Source.	Payments from same Source.	Excess of Receipts in Expenditure.	Excess of Expenditure on Receipts.
	Receipts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1870.	Rents	2,828 7 2	—	—	—
	Irish estate	180 0 0	—	—	—
	Dividends	165 14 1	—	—	—
	Fines	205 0 0	—	—	—
	Freedoms	4 3 4	—	—	—
	Sundries	28 6 4	—	—	—
	Total Receipts for 1870	3,411 10 11			
	Payments.				
	By orders of court for charitable and educational purposes.		435 2 10	—	—
	Salaries to clerk, beadle, and assistant beadle		255 0 0	—	—
	Dinner bills to court, livery, and committees		565 15 8	—	—
	Tradesmen and other small bills		356 14 10	—	—
	Court and auditors		1,253 0 0	—	—
	Rentcharges and taxes		147 16 8	—	—
	Insurances		22 17 6		
	Total Payments for 1870		3,036 7 6	375 3 5	—
1871		3,699 7 6	3,347 16 2	351 11 4	—
1872		3,198 19 9	3,533 11 11	—	34 12 2
1873		3,555 7 4	3,451 9 7	103 17 9	—
1874		3,732 14 7	3,377 12 6	355 2 1	—
1875		3,656 7 10	3,358 16 0	297 11 10	—
1876		3,901 0 11	3,616 8 7	284 12 4	—
1877		3,707 13 8	3,719 5 7	—	11 11 11
1878		3,760 15 7	3,802 15 11	—	42 0 4
1879		3,610 8 11	3,959 2 10	—	348 13 11

Part IV.—Return K. *Position in relation to Universities.*

Return K.—Has the company any relations with the universities, or with any of the colleges in them ? State the nature and extent of such relations. Has the company any scholarships or exhibitions tenable at any of the universities in its gift ? Give a list of such scholarships or exhibitions, with their respective values, and the periods for which they are respectively tenable ; and state how the same are awarded, whether the competition is limited to relations of members, or whether persons so related have any preference.

K.—The company have not any relation with the universities, or with any of the colleges in them.
The company have not any scholarships or exhibitions tenable at any of the universities in their gift.

Part IV.—Return M. *General and Technical Education.*

Return M.—A statement as to whether the company does anything to subsidise or encourage education, whether general or technical, and a return of the means (if any) so employed, and of the amount expended on such objects during each of the last preceding 10 years.

M.—On the 23rd of November 1876 the company made a grant to the City of London Guilds Association of 26*l.* 5*s.*

On the 8th of June 1879 the company contributed 105*l.* to the funds of the City and Guilds of London Institute for the purposes of technical education.

On the 24th of June 1880 the company contributed a further sum of 105*l.* to the said last-mentioned funds for the above purposes.

On the 24th of March 1881 the company contributed a further sum of 105*l.* to the said last-mentioned funds for the above purposes.

In the year 1878 the company contributed to the Working Lads' Institute 10*l.* 10*s.*; in 1879 the further sum of 5*l.* 5*s.*; and in 1880 the further sum of 5*l.* 5*s.*, towards general education.

The company pay annually 2*l.* 2*s.* to the South East Infant School, and 2*l.* 2*s.* annually to the Cornhill, Lime Street, and Langbourn Ward Schools, towards general education.

APPENDIX A.

This Company gave considerable information to the Municipal Commissioners of 1834. Their whole permanent income was then stated to be under 1,300*l.* per annum, arising partly from rents, partly from investments.

PLAISTERERS' COMPANY.

The Returns were accompanied by a letter from the clerk of the Company stating that their sending them "is not to be construed that they are under any obligation to answer, or that their property, which is not subject to any trust, is other than private, or can be otherwise treated."

PART I.—FOUNDATION AND OBJECT.

Returns A to H, both inclusive.

RETURN A.—A statement of the date, ascertained or probable, of the foundation of the company, and of the circumstances, so far as they can be discovered from its documents of foundation or archives, in which the company had its origin.

RETURN B.—A list of the charters, charters of inspeximus, and other instruments of a similar nature, whether originals or copies, which have been at any time in the possession of the company, together with an abstract of the purport of each, regard being specially had to any evidence which it may contain as to the object of the foundation of the company.

RETURN C.—A list of any trust deeds "founding, regulating, or affecting" the company, with the date of each, the names of the parties thereto, and an abstract of the purport of each.

RETURN D.—A list with dates of any "decrees of Court," whether of the Courts of Common Law or of Chancery, or of any acts of the Court of Aldermen or of the Court of Common Council, "regulating or affecting" the company, with a statement of the effect of each decision.

RETURN E.—A list of any other documents, not included in the descriptions in the preceding returns, which "found, regulate or affect" the company, with dates and an abstract of the effect of each.

RETURN F.—A concise history of the company, from the time of its foundation to the present day, with special reference to the inquiry contained in the commission as to "the objects for which the company was founded," and "how far those objects are now being carried into effect."

RETURN G.—Has the company a licence in mortmain? When was such licence granted (referring to the document by description)? What is its extent, and to what extent is it now unexhausted.

RETURN H.—Is there vested in the company, and how, whether by charter, statute, order of the Court of Aldermen, act of Common Council, or otherwise, any right of exercising superintendence over, or any duty or discretion to encourage in any way, any and what art, trade or business? State the nature and local limits of such control. In what manner and to what extent is such control now exercised? If such control is not now exercised, state the circumstances under which its exercise has fallen into desuetude.

A.—The Plaisterers' Company was incorporated in the year 1501, to search, and try, and make, and exercise due search as well in, upon, and of all manner of stuff touching and concerning the Art and Mystery of Pargettors, commonly called Plaisterers, and upon all work and workmen in the said Art or Mystery, so that the said work might be just, true, and lawful without any deceit or fraud whatsoever within the City of London, or suburbs thereof.

B.—(1.) 16 Henry VII. 10th March 1501. By charter of this date, King Henry VII gave power to establish the company as the Guild or Fraternity in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary, of men of the Mystery or Art of Pargettors in the City of London, commonly called Plaisterers, to be increased and augmented when necessary, and to be governed by a master and two wardens, to be elected annually. The said master and wardens and brotherhood were to be a body corporate, with perpetual succession and a Common Seal, and they were empowered to purchase and enjoy in fee and perpetuity lands and other possessions in the City, suburbs, and elsewhere. And the charter empowered the said master and wardens to sue and be sued as "The master and wardens of the Guild or Fraternity of "the Blessed Mary of Pargettors, commonly called Plais-"terers, London."

The company had full power to make the search set out in Return A., and to punish all persons offending by survey of the Mayor of the said City.

(2.) 2 Elizabeth. This charter has been lost, and the company has no record of its contents.

(3.) 39 Elizabeth. 10th February 1597. This charter confirmed the privileges of the company, and extended the authority of the master and wardens to and over all persons exercising the Art of Plaisterers, as well English as Aliens and Denizens inhabiting and exercising the said Art within the City and suburbs and liberties thereof, or within two miles of the said city.

(4.) 2 James I. This charter has been lost, and there is no record of its contents.

(5.) 19 Charles II. 19th June 1679. This charter confirmed the privileges granted by the previous charters, and having in view the re-building of the City, forbade any person to carry on simultaneously the trades of a mason bricklayer, or plaisterer, and also forbade any person to exercise or carry on the Art of a Plaisterer without having been apprenticed seven years to the Mystery. And the jurisdiction of the company was extended to three miles' distance from the City.

C.—There are no trust deeds.

D.—(1.) 1579 and 1585—Two orders made by the Court of Aldermen (exemplified under the mayoralty seal, 1st April 1585) for settling matters in dispute between the tilers and bricklayers and the plaisterers as to interfering in each other's trades. The observance of these orders was enforced by an order of the Privy Council dated 1st June 1613, and a general writ or precept issued to the same effect on 13th August 1613.

(2.) 29 Elizabeth, 14th February 1586–7.—An order of the Court of Aldermen relating to the number of apprentices to be kept by members.

(3.) 18 James I., 5th October 1620.—An Act of Common Council of this date was passed.

(4.) 6 William and Mary, 19th October 1694.—An Act of Common Council of this date was passed to compel all persons using the trade of a plaisterer in the city of London, or the liberties thereof, to become free of this company under penalty to be recovered as therein mentioned.

E.—37 Henry VIII., 15th January 1546.—A grant of arms to the company.

A set of byelaws and ordinances not dated, but probably made in the time of Henry VIII., prior to the Reformation.

28 Elizabeth, 25th March 1586.—Another set of byelaws, not now in force.

1765, December 30.—Another set of byelaws.

F.—This company ranks as forty-sixth of the eighty-nine civic companies of the City of London, and was incorporated in the year 1501 by a charter granted by Henry VII. for the objects specified in Return A. hereof. Search days appear to have been annually appointed up to 1832, but not since, and fines were inflicted on offending parties for using bad materials, and for bad workmanship. Although for many years the company has not exercised any control over plaisterers' work, they have for nearly 20 years offered prizes to art workmen, thus encouraging improvement in the art of plastering and modelling; and the company subscribes to the City and Guilds of London Institute.

G.—The company holds a licence in mortmain.

It was granted by the Charter of Incorporation, 16 Henry VII., 10th March 1501.

Its extent is unlimited and unexhausted.

H.—For this Return, *see* Returns A., B., and F.

I.—Charities, 1870 to 1879.

Return I.—A list of the charities, eleemosynary, educational, or otherwise, which are under the management of the Company, stating in each case the name of the founder, the date and nature of the benefaction, its original and its present value, and the purposes to which the funds have been applied for each of the last preceding 10 years.

Founder's Name.	Date of Foundation.	Objects of Benefaction.	Endowment.		Present Income.	Application of Income.	Remarks.
			Personalty.				
			Stock.	Dividends and Interest.			
William Roberts	Will dated 22nd July 1813, and proved 3rd November 1813.	Three poor women, widows of plasterers, whose husbands were free of the company.	1,000*l.* 3*l.* per cent. consols.	30*l.* per annum.	30*l.* per annum.	In paying three annuities of 10*l.* each by half-yearly payments to three poor plaisterers' widows.	The income of this charity has been applied in the same manner for the preceding ten years, and accounts of the income and expenditure regularly furnished to the Charity Commissioners.
James Ellis	Will dated 17th May 1735 and proved 22nd December 1737.	Poor people belonging to the Plaisterers' Company.	120*l.* consols.	3*l.* 12*s.* per annum.	3*l.* 12*s.* per annum.	The amount has been annually distributed (in lieu of purchasing coals for distribution) among poor widows of plaisterers.	By the will, 120*l* cash was left to be laid out in land, and until so laid out was to be invested in Government securities. The investment in land has never taken place. *See also* Note above.

PART II.—A.

Constitution and Privileges of Membership.

Return A.—Governing Body.

1. State the present constitution of the governing body of the company, whether such constitution is according to the charter, and if not, in what respects such constitution varies therefrom, and when and how such alteration was made.
2. State the qualifications for membership of the governing body of the company, the time and periods of election, and the qualifications of the voters at elections to the governing body.
3. State the functions of the governing body, and of the different members of the same respectively, and whether the members of the governing body pay any, and what fees or fines on admission thereto, and whether they are paid any, and what salaries or amounts in respect of their services respectively.
4. State the nature of the business which comes before the governing body of the company, the method adopted in transacting it, the times at which the governing body meets for business purposes, the way in which the opinions of the members are taken, and whether the resolutions and decisions of the governing body are published, or are otherwise accessible to any or all, and which of the members of the company.

PLAISTERERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

5. State whether the members of the governing body are liable to suspension, or removal, on any, and what grounds, and by what method such suspension or removal is effected.

6. Has the company any byelaws sanctioned by the Courts of Law or Chancery, or by the Courts of Aldermen or of Common Council, or otherwise? State the effect of such byelaws.

A.—1. The governing body consists of a master and two wardens (an upper and a renter warden) and a court of assistants as directed by the charter.

2. The qualification for membership of the governing body is to be on the livery of the company; one member of the livery is elected by the court of assistants every year in the month of July as renter warden, and after his year of office has expired he is elected on to the court as an assistant.

3. The master presides at all meetings of the court of assistants.

The duties of the upper warden are nominal.

The duties of the renter warden are to receive the rents and income of the company, and to manage its finances.

The court of assistants act and vote in the direction of the company's affairs.

The fee now paid by the master on his election is ten guineas. No fee is payable by the upper warden on election. A fee of twenty-five pounds is paid by the renter warden on his election.

Each member of the court of assistants attending a court receives two pounds.

4. The court receives and inquires into applications for pensions as vacancies arise, and distributes the charities and funds of the company. Elects its officers. Audits the accounts; and exercises a general supervision over the affairs of the company.

The business is brought before the court by the clerk at meetings which are now held five times in the year. The opinions of the members are usually taken by show of hands.

The resolutions are not published, and are not accessible to any but members of the governing body.

5. Any member of the governing body is liable to be removed, deprived, and displaced if he shall misdemean or misbehave himself, or be guilty of any abuse of his place of office. A court must be summoned specially for the purpose, and a majority of the whole court obtained.

6. The rules in force are those of 30th December 1765, referred to in Return E., which were sanctioned by the then Lord Chancellor and the Lord Chief Justices of the King's Bench and Common Pleas, but they have been altered in some respects by subsequent byelaws made by the court of assistants.

These rules provide for the constitution of the company, for the meeting of the courts, for the election of its officers, for their duties and for the security to be given by the renter warden, for the control of the funds under the renter warden, for the custody of the seal, which is not to be used under a penalty but by order of a court specially summoned, for election of officers on death, for the election of an assistant from the livery, should the court be reduced below twenty-seven, for regulating the fees and fines payable by members of the company, for the penalties for non-attendance of a member of the court, for the election of liverymen and stewards, clerk and beadle, for prohibiting change of freedom without consent, for payment of quarterage by all members, for regulating the mode of binding apprentices and their number, and the fees payable on apprenticeship, for powers exerciseable on searches, and the penalties to be inflicted on offenders, and for the mode of recovery of penalties.

PART II.—B.

RETURN B.—Admission to membership.

1. State the qualifications for membership of the company, the several grades of membership of the company, and whether women are admitted to membership.

2. State the several modes in which the freedom of the company may be obtained, the circumstances entitling an applicant to admission under each mode respectively, and the fees payable in respect of admission under each mode respectively.

3. State whether persons exercising any particular trade are required by statute or otherwise to become free of the company. Is there any process by which members of such trade can become members of the company, and is there any process for compelling such persons to procure admission, and are such processes enforced, and to what extent? Is the freedom of the City of London in any, and what way, a condition precedent and subsequent to membership? Are there any members who are not free of the City of London? Do persons exercising any particular trade commonly become members of the company? If so, how many members of such trade are at present members of the company? What is the number of the members of the trade (if any), the name of which is borne by the company, who are members of the company?

4. Are freemen liable to disfranchisement, and if so, for what reasons, and what is the mode of disfranchisement?

5. Is the livery of the company limited or unlimited in number? What are the qualifications for election to the livery, who are the electors thereto, and how do the elections thereto take place, and what fees are payable on election? Are liverymen liable to removal from the livery, and for what reasons?

1. Any person can become free of the company by redemption, patrimony, or servitude.

The grades are "freemen," "liverymen," and "assistants."

Women are not admitted to membership.

2. *See* last answer.

The fees payable on redemption are 5*l.* 5*s.*

By patrimony or servitude 1*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*

3. The company are aware of no statute to this effect, but by an Act of the Common Council, dated 19th October 1694, all persons using the trade of a Plaisterer in the City and Liberties were compelled to become free of this company under a penalty.

The freedom of the City of London is not a condition precedent to membership, but generally follows.

The members of the company are not of any particular trade.

About twelve plaisterers are members of the company.

4. No.

5. Unlimited.

The qualification for election to the livery is to be a freeman. The court of assistants elects. Freemen are proposed and seconded by members of the court. The fees now payable are 30*l.* to the court, 1*l.* 1*s.* to the clerk, and 10*s.* 6*d.* to the beadle.

Liverymen are not liable to be removed.

PART II.—C.

RETURN C.—Number of members.

State (1) the present number of freemen, (2) the present number of the livery, (3) the present number of other members, (4) the number of admissions to the freedom by each mode respectively, and (5) the number of calls to the livery which have respectively taken place during each of the last preceding 10 years.

1. About 25 freemen.
2 & 3. 60 liverymen, of whom 30 are members of the court of assistants.
4. The following are the admissions.

	Redemption.	Servitude.	Patrimony.
1871	7	Nil.	1
1872	3	"	—
1873	4	"	—
1874	6	"	2
1875	3	"	1
1876	3	"	1
1877	1	"	4
1878	—	"	1
1879	1	"	—
1880	1	"	—

5. The following are the calls to the livery:

1871	6
1872	2
1873	5
1874	8
1875	0
1876	3
1877	2
1878	0
1879	1
1880	1

PART II.—D.

RETURN D.—(1.) State the number or apprentices bound at the Company's Hall, or otherwise under the auspices of the company during each of the last ten years. (2.) State how many have been bound during each of the last ten years to members following the trade (if any), the name of which is borne by the company. (3.) In what cases and to what extent have the fees or premiums of such apprentice been paid by the company?

Only one apprentice has been bound under the auspices of the company during the last ten years, which was in 1877.

PART II.—E.

RETURN E.—Profits and privileges.

1. State with fulness what are the advantages, pecuniary or otherwise, incident to the position of a member of the company in each grade of membership, as (1) a freeman, (2) a liveryman, (3) master, warden, or otherwise a member of the governing body.
2. State the sums paid on an average annually for the preceding ten years by the company to the members, according to the grades of membership mentioned above, and of what such sums consisted, whether (1) fees, and of what nature, (2) pensions, or (3) other payments, specifying the nature of the same respectively.
3. What circumstances are in practice held to constitute a claim to a pension or donation? State the number of present pensioners and donees respectively, and the amounts paid to them as such respectively. How many pensioners and donees are connected with the trade (if any), the name of which is borne by the company?
4. (1) What is the average standing of a member when he becomes a member of the governing body, and (2) what is the average time for which a member continues on the governing body?
5. Does the company carry on any, and what trade or manufacture with which its title is directly or indirectly connected? If so, what is the capital and from what sources is it derived, and how are the profits (if any), divided or dealt with?

1. A freeman has no pecuniary advantage other than he is eligible to be elected to a pension.
A liveryman has the same advantage, and in addition has the privilege of dining with the court once a year.
The master, wardens, and assistants receive a fee, as before stated, of 2*l.* for each court they attend.
2. To the court of assistants including the master and wardens, about 220*l.* per annum for attendance fees.
To the liverymen and freemen for pensions and donations, about 100*l.* per annum in addition to the charities referred to in Return I.
3. The pensioners must not be under the age of 55, and they and the donees must be in distressed circumstances.
There are 10 pensioners. The donees vary.
Most of the pensioners are widows of poor freemen; about half are connected with the plaistering trade.
4. (1) about 10 years.
(2) until his death.
5. No.

PART III.—Officers and Servants.

RETURN A.—A list of the officers of the company, with a statement of the duties of each, the amount of his salary and emoluments, and whether or not he is a member of the company.

RETURN B.—A list of the servants of the company, with a statement of the duties of each, and of the amounts of their wages and other emoluments.

RETURN C.—A statement as to the mode in which the officers and servants of the Company are respectively appointed.

A. The only officers are a clerk and beadle. The former receives a salary of 40*l.* per annum and certain small fees payable on admission and election of members.
His duties consist in summoning and attending the courts of the company, keeping the minutes and books, and conducting the correspondence of the company.

PLAISTERERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

The present clerk is not a member of the company.
The latter receives a salary of 20*l.* and certain small fees, payable on admission of members.
He attends the courts of the company, and also at the Guildhall at elections to identify members.

B. No servants.

C. The clerk and beadle are annually elected by the court of assistants.

PART IV.—RETURN A.—Landed Property (England, Wales, and Ireland).

RETURN A. 4.—List of Houses let at Rackrent, belonging to the Plaisterers' Company.

Place where situated.	Name of Street and Number of House.	Description of House.	Name of Tenant, and whether a Member.	Commencement of Lease, if any.	Term of Lease.	Rent.	Fixed Deductions, if any, and by whom paid.	Poor Rate Valuation.		How and when acquired.	Conditions.
								Gross estimated Rental.	Rateable Value.		
						£					
City of London.	Addle Street and Philip Lane.	Company's Hall.	Foster, Porter, & Co., Limited.	Christmas, 1864.	24½ years.	600	A quit rent of 8*d.* is paid by the company to the Merchant Taylors' Company.	Not known.		By Will of William Elder, of 14 May 1545.	To hold to the Master, Wardens, and Fraternity, and their successors for ever, "quietly and in peace." *See* Will.

PART IV.—RETURN B.

RETURN B. 1.—List of Moneys belonging to Plaisterers' Company, invested in Government or other Stocks, Shares, Funds, or Securities.

Amount of Stock, &c.	Description of Stock.	Source from whence arising, *e.g.*, gift with name of donor, bequest with name of testator, sale of lands, and which, &c.	In what Name standing, *e.g.*, Company, Chancery Division of High Court of Justice, &c.	To what account, belonging, *e.g.*, any particular fund or trust account.	Net Annual Receipt.
£ *s.* *d.*					£ *s.* *d.*
1,000 0 0	Consols -	Bequest of William Roberts -	The Master, Wardens, and Court of Assistants for the time being of the Worshipful Company of Plaisterers, London.	Trust account -	30 0 0
120 0 0	Do. - -	Bequest of James Ellis - -	The like - - -	Do. - -	3 12 0
1,680 2 6	Do. - -	From fines and sale of houses -	The like - - -	Subject to no trust.	50 8 0
1,925 19 1	New 3*l.* - -	The like - - -	The like - - -	The like -	57 15 7

B. 2.—A return of the balance of moneys in the hands of the company unappropriated in their accounts on the 31st December in each of the last preceding 10 years.

B. 3.—A return of the estimated value of the plate, pictures, furniture, and other property, at present on the premises of the company, or in their possession elsewhere.

B. 2.—The Financial year of the company ends on 25th July.

	£ *s.* *d.*
1871 - - -	397 15 1
1872 - -	370 11 3
1873 - - -	188 12 0
1874 - -	204 11 2
1875 - - -	247 16 10
1876 - -	139 17 11
1877 - - -	101 9 7
1878 - -	77 4 9
1879 - - -	75 1 6
1880 - -	115 18 7

B. 3.—Estimated value of plate, &c. 50*l.*

PART IV.—RETURN C.

RETURN C.—(1.) A list of any properties of which the company is trustee, with the names of the *cestui que trust* in each instance, the nature of the trust, the nature and description of the property, and a statement of the sums received by the company in respect of the same, and of the manner in which such sums have been expended or disposed of during each of the last 10 years.

PLAISTERERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

RETURN C.—(2.) A list of any properties of which the company is *cestui que trust*, with the names of the trustees in each instance, the nature of the trust, the nature and description of the property, and a statement of the sums received by the company in respect of the same during each of the last 10 years.

C.—(1.) *See* Return I.
The company has no other property of which they are trustees.
A Return has every year been made under the Charitable Trusts Act, 1853, to the Charity Commissioners of the income and mode of expenditure.

C.—(2.) There is no property of which the company is *cestui que trust.*

PART IV.—RETURN D.

RETURN D.—A list of properties of any other description than those included in the preceding classes, together with a statement of the incomes derived therefrom by the company during each of the preceding 10 years.

The Company has no other property.

PART IV.—RETURN E.

RETURN E.—Internal sources of income.

A list of the annual amounts received in each of the last 10 years in respect of (1) fees paid on admission to the freedom of the company, specifying the amounts paid in respect of each mode of admission thereto; (2) fines or fees paid on admission to the livery of the company; (3) fines or fees paid by members on coming on the court of the company; (4) fines or fees paid on promotion to the offices of warden, &c.; (5) any other internal sources of income, specifying the same.

	(1.) Redemption. £ s. d.	Servitude.	Patrimony. s. d.
1871	10 10 0	Nil	3 6
1872	4 10 0	"	—
1873	6 0 0	"	—
1874	9 0 0	"	7 0
1875	4 10 0	"	3 6
1876	4 10 0	"	3 6
1877	1 10 0	"	14 0
1878	—	"	3 6
1879	1 10 0	"	—
1880	1 10 0	"	—

The above amounts are exclusive of stamps and clerk's and beadle's fees.

	(2.) £	(3.) £	(4.) £ s. d.	(5.)
1871	108	100	10 10 0	No other internal source of income.
1872	36	25	10 10 0	
1873	90	25	10 10 0	
1874	144	25	10 10 0	
1875	—	25	10 10 0	
*1876	90	25	10 10 0	
1877	60	25	10 10 0	
1878	—	25	10 10 0	
1879	30	25	10 10 0	
1880	30	25	10 10 0	

* The livery fine was increased in 1876.

PART IV.—RETURN F.

RETURN F.—(1.) The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them what has been the amount of the increase or decrease, from year to year, of the company's income during the last 10 years, and whether there is reason to expect any increase or decrease during the next 10 years, together with a statement of the reasons for such expectation.

RETURN F.—(2.) The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them whether there is reason to expect any permanent increase or decrease in value in any of the estates or properties of the company, and if so, to what extent, together with a statement of the reasons for such expectation.

(1.)—Practically there has been no material increase or decrease, and the company has no reason to expect any material increase or decrease.
(2.)—The company has no reason to expect any increase or decrease in the value of the property.

PART IV.—RETURN G.

RETURN G.—The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them—

1. What is the system of management of the company's estates and property?
2. In what way, and by whom, the several receipts and payments are taken and made, and under what control?
3. In what way the company's accounts are audited?
4. Whether the company's accounts are published, or are accessible to all or any, and which of the members of the company?

1 & 2.—The receipts and payments are taken and made by the renter warden and clerk.
3.—By a committee of six members of the court.
4.—The accounts are not published, and are accessible only to members of the court.

PART IV.—RETURN H.

RETURN H.—A detailed statement of the income from all sources of the company during each of the preceding 10 years, a detailed statement of the company's expenditure during each of such 10 years, and a detailed statement of the assets and liabilities of the company at the end of each of the last 10 years.

The following is a detailed statement of the income and expenditure of the company for the financial year ending July 25, 1878, and may be taken to be a fair specimen of the accounts as audited for the last 10 years. The house referred to therein as 28, Minories, has been recently sold to the Metropolitan Railway Company, and the purchase money received (1,540*l.*) invested in consols.

RECEIPTS.

1877.		£	s.	d.
July 24	Received of the late renter warden	101	9	7
	Renter warden's fine	25	0	0
	Master's fine	10	10	0
„ 25	Freedom of T. W. L. Stagg by patrimony	1	3	6
Aug. 16	„ of Mr. Aubrey Spurling by patrimony	1	3	6
Sept. 18	„ of Wm. R. Bigg, by patrimony	1	3	6
	Binding Stagg to Stagg	0	4	6
Oct. 1	Freedom of Mr. S. Lloyd Stacey by redemption	4	10	0
„ 13	Messrs. Foster, Porter, & Co., Limited, one year's rent due Michaelmas, less P. T.	148	2	6
Nov. 1	do. insurance of hall, &c.	21	0	0
„ 14	Freedom of John Fellows by patrimony	1	3	6
„ „	„ of Mr. A. W. Lacy by patrimony	1	3	6
„ 21	Livery fine of Mr. Aubrey Spurling	30	0	0
	„ of Mr. S. L. Stacey	30	0	0
1878.				
Feb. 22	Messrs. Foster, Porter, & Co., Limited, one quarter's rent due Christmas, less P. T.	148	2	6
	Mr. Hooke, half year's rent due Christmas, less P.T.	34	2	6
	„ one year's insurance	1	5	0
May 10	Half year's dividend on 2,700*l.*, consols, less P. T.	39	19	11
July 10	Half year's dividend on 2,700*l.*, consols, due 5th instant	39	13	2
	Half year's dividend on 440*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* new 3*l.*'s, due Oct.	6	10	5
	Half year's dividend on 502*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.* new 3*l.*'s, due April	7	9	0
	Half year's rent of Foster, Porter, & Co., Limited, due Midsummer, less P.T.	295	0	0
	Half year's rent of Mr. Hooke, due Midsummer	35	0	0
	Dinner tickets, Mr. Spurling, 2 on 25th July 1877	3	14	0
	„ Mr. Spurling, 3 on livery dinner	4	2	6
	„ Mr. Tupholme, 1 on livery dinner	1	7	6
	„ Mr. Durham, 1 on livery dinner	1	7	6
	„ Mr. Carritt, 1 on livery dinner	1	7	6
	„ Mr. Ellerby, 1 on 25th July 1877	1	17	0
	„ Rev. Jas. Hawes, 1 on April, 2 in October	4	2	6
		£1,001	15	1

PAYMENTS.

1877.		£	s.	d.
July 24	Paid the court 20 at 2*l.*	40	0	0
Aug.	Music at master's dinner	10	0	0
Sept. 20	Stamps on 3 admissions by patrimony	3	0	0
„ 26	Insurance of hall, &c.	21	0	0
Oct. 2	The court 20 at 2*l.*	40	0	0
	Roberts' pensioners, 3 at 5*l.*	15	0	0
	Company's „ 8 at 2*l.* 10*s.*	20	0	0
„ 23	Stamp on Mr. Stacey's admission	3	0	0
Nov. 14	Indian Famine Fund	15	15	0
	Bill for master's dinner at "Star and Garter"	95	13	0
„ 17	Music at livery dinner	7	7	0
„ 22	Stamp on admissions of Fellowes and Lacey	2	0	0
„ „	Messrs. Spurling and Skinner, for purchase of 62*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.* new 3*l.* per cents.	60	0	0
Dec. 20	Insurance of 28, Minories	1	5	0
1878.				
Jan. 1	The court, 22 at 2*l.*	44	0	0
	Ellis's charity distribution in lieu of coals	3	12	0
	Company's pensioners, 9 at 2*l.* 10*s.*	22	10	0
„ 6	Donation of 5 guineas each to 4 police courts	21	0	0
April 2	The court, 23 at 2*l.*	46	0	0
	Roberts' pensioners, 3 at 5*l.*	15	0	0
	Company's pensioners, 10 at 2*l.* 10*s.*	25	0	0
	Subscriptions for expenses of Technical Education Committee	5	5	0
„ 16	Printing report of Art Committee and Postages	2	2	0
June 15	Merchant Taylors' Company, quit rent	0	0	8
July 2	The court, 20 at 2*l.*	40	0	0
	Company's pensioners, 10 at 2*l.* 10*s.*	25	0	0
„ 8	Insurance of plate	0	5	0
	Balance of subscription to City Guilds Association, per Mr. Hubert	47	5	6
„ 9	For casts and photographs	15	0	0
	Prizes to art workmen	25	0	0
„ 15	Printers' bill	8	13	9
	Bishop, for charge of banners	2	7	0
	Albion bills, as under— £ s. d.			
	1877, July 24 - 1 14 6			
	„ Oct. - - 33 16 6			
	„ Nov. - - 70 2 6			
	1878, Jan. 1 - - 1 12 6			
	„ April 2 - 43 1 9			
	„ July 2 - - 1 11 0	151	18	9
	The clerk's bill	63	6	2
	The beadle's bill	24	5	0
	The auditors' 6 at 10*s.*	3	0	0
		924	10	4
	Balance	77	4	9
		£1,001	15	1

Examined, audited, and allowed this account, and there appears to be a balance in hand of 77*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.*

Dated this 24th day of July 1878.

(Signed) THOS. SKINNER,
JAMES T. HAMMACK,
JOSEPH SURR,
ROBERT RANSOM,
J. HAWES,
ROBERT DURHAM.

PART IV.—RETURN K.

Position in relation to Universities.

RETURN K.—Has the company any relations with the Universities, or with any of the colleges in them? State the nature and extent of such relations. Has the company any scholarships or exhibitions tenable at any of the Universities in its gift? Give a list of such scholarships or exhibitions, with their respective values, and the periods for which they are respectively tenable; and state how the same are awarded, whether the competition is limited to relations of members, or whether persons so related have any preference.

The Company has no return to make under this head.

PART IV.—RETURN L.

Church Patronage.

RETURN L.

1. Are there any ecclesiastical benefices in the gift of the company?
2. Give a list of such benefices, stating—
   a. The county where situated.
   b. The name of the parish or place.
   c. The net annual value of such benefice, so near as it can be given, together with any other particulars affecting the value present or prospective of such benefice.
3. Has the Company granted during the last 10 years any augmentations of income to the incumbents of such benefices; and, if so, to what extent, and out of what funds? Has the company, during such 10 years, built or contributed, and to what extent, to the building of any, and what, churches, or chapels, and where situated?

The Company has no return to make under this head.

PART IV.—RETURN M.

General and Technical Education.

RETURN M.

A statement as to whether the company does anything to subsidize or encourage education, whether general or technical, and a return of the means (if any), so employed, and of the amount expended on such objects during each of the last preceding 10 years.

The company has for the past 16 years, through the Science and Art Department, South Kensington, offered and distributed prizes, amounting to 25*l.* per annum, to art workmen in connexion with the trade from which the company takes its name, and since the year 1873 has expended 15*l.* per annum in photographs and casts of the prize models for distribution among several of the schools of art.

The company since 1877 has subscribed 52*l.* 10*s.* per annum to the City and Guilds of London Institute, for the advancement of technical education.

PART V.—REFORM.

PART V.—REFORM.

The Commissioners, being bound to report to Her Majesty "what measures (if any), are, in their "judgment, expedient and necessary for improving or altering the constitution of the companies, or the "appropriation or administration of the property or revenues thereof," respectively invite the attention of the officers of the companies to this part of the Commission.

The Commissioners will be very glad to receive and consider any suggestions respecting this part of the Commission with which the officers of the companies may do the Commissioners the honour of favouring them.

The master and wardens have no suggestion to offer under this head, as in their judgment the constitution of the company does not require amendment.

APPENDIX A.

This Company made no communication to the Commission of 1834. From a statement made by two members to the Commission it appeared that the rental of the Hall, mentioned below, was, in 1837, 100*l.*, and that the permanent income of the Company then fell short of 200*l.* a year.

APPENDIX B.

City of London Livery Companies' Commission,
2, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.,
15 February 1882.

SIR,

The Commissioners instruct me to thank on their behalf the Court and Officers of the Worshipful Company of Plaisterers for the careful returns to their enquiries with which that Company has favoured them, and also instruct me to ask whether the Company desires to appoint a representative or representatives to give evidence before the Commissioners and to confer with them with respect to the matters mentioned in Her Majesty's Commission.

I am also to inform the Court of the Worshipful Company of Plaisterers that I have been directed to examine the returns of the Company and to point out to the Clerk any portions of them which may seem to require some little additional explanation.

I am also to state that the Commissioners will have the pleasure of presenting each member of the Court and the Clerk of the Company with a printed copy of the returns with which the Company has favoured the Commissioners.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
H. D. WARR,
Secretary.

The Clerk to
The Worshipful Company of Plaisterers.

Plaisterers,
22, Bedford Row, W.C.,
6th April 1882.

DEAR SIR,

I am requested by the Court of the Plaisterers' Company to acknowledge the receipt of your favour of the 15th February last, and in reply to state that Mr. Spurling, of No. 5, Copthal Court, has been appointed to act as the representative of the Company in the event of the Commissioners requiring evidence to be given before them.

I am also desired to thank you for the offer to present each member of the Court with a printed copy of the Returns, which they will be pleased to accept. The number required will be 31.

Yours, &c.,
(Signed) H. MOTT.

H. D. Warr, Esq.,
&c., &c.

PLAYING CARD MAKERS' COMPANY.

The Returns were made subject to the protest contained in the Return to Part V. below.

PART I.—FOUNDATION AND OBJECT.

A to H.

RETURN A.—A statement of the date, ascertained or probable, of the foundation of the company, and of the circumstances, so far as they can be discovered from its documents of foundation or archives, in which the company had its origin.

RETURN B.—A list of the charters, charters of inspeximus, and other instruments of a similar nature, whether originals or copies, which have been at any time in the possession of the company, together with an abstract of the purport of each, regard being specially had to any evidence which it may contain as to the object of the foundation of the company.

RETURN C.—A list of any trust deeds "founding, regulating, or affecting" the company, with the date of each, the names of the parties thereto, and an abstract of the purport of each.

RETURN D.—A list, with dates, of any "decrees of court," whether of the Courts of Common Law or of Chancery, or of any acts of the Court of Aldermen or of the Court of Common Council, "regulating or affecting" the company, with a statement of the effect of each decision.

RETURN E.—A list of any other documents, not included in the descriptions in the preceding returns, which "found, regulate, or affect" the company, with dates, and an abstract of the effect of each.

RETURN F.—A concise history of the company from the time of its foundation to the present day, with special reference to the inquiry contained in the commission as to "the objects for which the company "was founded," and "how far those objects are now being carried into effect."

RETURN G.—Has the company a licence in mortmain? When was such licence granted (referring to the document by description)? What is its extent, and to what extent it is now unexhausted?

RETURN H.—Is there vested in the company, and how, whether by charter, statute, order of the Court of Aldermen, act of Common Council, or otherwise, any right of exercising superintendence over, or any duty or discretion to encourage in any way, any and what art, trade, or business? State the nature and local limits of such control. In what manner and to what extent is such control now exercised? If such control is not now exercised, state the circumstances under which its exercise has fallen into desuetude.

A.—The company was founded and had its origin by Royal Charter, dated 22nd October 1628. The company has no other information respecting the circumstances in which it had its origin.

B.—The only documents of which there is any record are the charter above mentioned of the 4th Charles II., and byelaws allowed under date 19th February 1630, by Lord Coventry, Keeper of the Great Seal, and the Chief Justices of the Pleas and Common Pleas, pursuant to the Statute 19th Henry VII.

The charter grants that the company shall be governed by a master, 2 wardens, and 16 assistants. The assistants are elected for life, or until removal by the governing body for just and reasonable cause. For the future election of these officers the charter provides that yearly on St. Andrew's Day, or within two days thereafter, the master, wardens, and assistants for the time being shall elect and choose one of the wardens or assistants to be the master for the ensuing year, and then the two wardens from the assistants for the year next ensuing. Any vacancy among the assistants is to be filled up by the master, wardens, and assistants out of the commonalty. The object of the company is described by the charter as having its origin in the deceits and abuses practised by the inexpert in the art and trade of making of playing cards, and by the continued importation of foreign cards into this country, and the public selling of the same without restraint, whereby many persons engaged in it had become unable to maintain themselves and families, and forced to give over their trade and live idly without employment.

C., D., and E.—None.

F.—The company does not possess any materials from which to compile an answer to this return. The powers and privileges conferred by the charter appear to have fallen into abeyance for very many years, but there is no record giving the precise period.

G.—The charter contains a licence to hold lands, but it has never been acted under.

H.—The charter confers powers for making laws, ordinances, and orders for the good order, rule, and government of the company, and of all apprentices and servants and all others using or exercising, or that shall use and exercise the trade or mistery within the City of London and within a distance of 10 miles any way from it; to impose reasonable pains, punishments, and penalties, by fines or amerciaments, upon all who shall break such laws, ordinances, and orders, and the same fines and amerciaments to levy by distress, or otherwise, and take the same to the use of the company. Within the limits aforesaid the master, wardens, and assistants, and their successors for the time being are for ever thereafter from time to time to have, hold, and enjoy the pre-eminence, jurisdiction, power, and authority to supervise, rule, govern, and correct the mistery and manufacture of making of playing cards, and of all and singular the freemen of the said mistery, and of all others using the trade, and their apprentices and servants, and to punish all offenders and offences, and to reform all disorders and abuses, by fine, amerciament, or otherwise, according to the laws of the realm. No person other than a freeman of the company was to be permitted to use or exercise the trade without having first served apprenticeship for seven years, and no cards to be sold unless previously sealed by the king's officer upon pain of forfeiture.

The exercise of these powers has been in abeyance for very many years, but there are no records to show the exact period.

PART I.—I.

Return I.—A list of the charities, eleemosynary, educational, or otherwise, which are under the management of the company, stating in each case the name of the founder, the date and nature of the benefaction, its original and its present value, and the purposes to which the funds have been applied for each of the last preceding ten years.

None.

PART II.—A.

Constitution and Privileges of Membership.

Return A.—Governing Body.

1. State the present constitution of the governing body of the company, whether such constitution is according to the charter, and if not, in what respects such constitution varies therefrom, and when and how such alteration was made.
2. State the qualifications for membership of the governing body of the company, the time and periods of election, and the qualifications of the voters at elections to the governing body.
3. State the functions of the governing body, and of the different members of the same respectively, and whether the members of the governing body pay any and what fees or fines on admission thereto, and whether they are paid any and what salaries or amounts in respect of their services respectively.
4. State the nature of the business which comes before the governing body of the company, the method adopted in transacting it, the times at which the governing body meets for business purposes, the way in which the opinions of the members are taken, and whether the resolutions and decisions of the governing body are published, or are otherwise accessible to any or all, and which of the members of the company.
5. State whether the members of the governing body are liable to suspension, or removal, on any and what grounds, and by what method such suspension or removal is effected.
6. Has the company any byelaws sanctioned by the Courts of Law or Chancery, or by the Courts of Aldermen, or of Common Council, or otherwise? State the effect of such byelaws.

1. The governing body consists of the master, wardens, and assistants as provided by the charter. There has not been any alteration in the constitution of it.

2. The master and wardens are elected annually on St. Andrew's Day by the assistants, and vacancies among the assistants are filled up as they arise by the assistants from the ranks of the livery. No one can be elected an assistant unless a liveryman.

3. Having no special trade duties to perform, the functions of the master consist in presiding over the quarterly and other meetings of the governing body, the wardens are assistants to the master, and succeed to that office by rotation. A member when elected on the court of assistants pays a fine or fee of 3*l.* 3*s.* 0*d.* on admission. No member of the governing body receives any salary or remuneration for his services.

4. Under the circumstances stated the business transacted by the governing body is principally in relation to the internal affairs of the company of the ordinary character, and is transacted in the usual way of all such meetings. The opinion of the governing body is taken by show of hands in the usual way. The publication of the resolutions depends on the nature of the question before them whether it is of a public character or affecting only their own concerns. No application has ever been made by any member of the company for information as to the proceedings of the governing body, and therefore the question has never arisen whether the proceedings would be accessible to any. There is no doubt any member would be furnished with all proper information if required.

5. They are removable for just and sufficient grounds in the discretion of the governing body, and such removal would be effected by the resolution of the majority of the members present.

6. This question is already answered in Return D., Part I.

Part II.—B.

Return B.—Admission to Membership.

1. State the qualifications for membership of the company, the several grades of membership of the company, and whether women are admitted to membership.
2. State the several modes in which the freedom of the company may be obtained, the circumstances entitling an applicant to admission under each mode respectively, and the fees payable in respect of admission under each mode respectively.
3. State whether persons exercising any particular trade are required by statute or otherwise to become free of the company. Is there any process by which members of such trade can become members of the company, and is there any process for compelling such persons to procure admission, and are such processes enforced, and to what extent? Is the freedom of the City of London in any and what way a condition precedent or subsequent to membership? Are there any members who are not free of the City of London? Do persons exercising any particular trade commonly become members of the company? If so, how many members of such trade are at present members of the company? What is the number of the members of the trade (if any) the name of which is borne by the company, who are members of the company?
4. Are freemen liable to disfranchisement, and if so, for what reasons, and what is the mode of disfranchisement?

5. Is the livery of the company limited or unlimited in number? What are the qualifications for election to the livery, who are the electors thereto, and how do the elections thereto take place, and what fees are payable on election? Are liverymen liable to removal from the livery, and for what reasons?

1. The qualification for membership of the company is that the applicant must be a freeman of the City of London, and be proposed to and approved by the governing body for admission to the livery. Women are not admitted to membership.

2. The freedom of the company may be obtained by patrimony, by servitude, or by taking up the same by redemption. The fee payable, if admitted by patrimony, is 2*l*. 12*s*., if by servitude is 2*l*. 12*s*., and if by redemption is 5*l*. 8*s*. The City of London takes a fee of 5*s*. on each admission to freedom.

3. As already explained in Return H., Part I., the charter requires all persons engaged in the cardmaking trade to become free of the company, and it prescribes the penalties in default, but the matter has fallen into abeyance. In the time of some present members of the governing body several of the principal members of the trade were assistants, but there are none at present.

4. Cannot say.

5. The livery is limited to 100. The qualification for election on the livery is stated in Return B 1, Part 2, as also the mode of election, and who are the electors. The fine on election is 15*l*. 15*s*. 0*d*.

PART II.—C.

Return C.—Number of Members.

State (1) the present number of freemen, (2) the present number of the livery, (3) the present number of other members, (4) the number of admissions to the freedom by each mode respectively, and (5) the number of calls to the livery which have respectively taken place during each of the last preceding ten years.

1. The number of freemen is one.

2. The present number of the livery is 23.

3. There are no other members.

4. All but four (who were admitted by patrimony) of the present members have been admitted by taking up their freedom by redemption.

5. In 1870 the number called to the livery was - None.
„ 1871 „ „ „ - None.
„ 1872 „ „ „ - None.
„ 1873 „ „ „ - Two.
„ 1874 „ „ „ - Ten.
„ 1875 „ „ „ - Four.
„ 1876 „ „ „ - None.
„ 1877 „ „ „ - None.
„ 1878 „ „ „ - One.
„ 1879 „ „ „ - One.

PART II.—D.

Return D.—(1) State the number of apprentices bound at the Company's Hall, or otherwise under the auspices of the company during each of the last ten years. (2) State how many have been bound during each of the last ten years to members following the trade (if any) the name of which is borne by the company. (3) In what cases and to what extent have the fees or premiums of such apprentices been paid by the company?

None.

PART II.—E.

Return E.—Profits and Privileges.

1. State with fullness what are the advantages, pecuniary or otherwise, incident to the position of a member of the company in each grade of membership, as (1) a freeman, (2) a liveryman, (3) master, warden, or otherwise a member of the governing body.

2. State the sums paid on an average annually for the preceding ten years by the company to the members according to the grades of membership mentioned above, and of what such sums consisted, whether (1) fees, and of what nature, (2) pensions, or (3) other payments, specifying the nature of the same respectively.

3. What circumstances are in practice held to constitute a claim to a pension or donation? State the number of present pensioners and donees respectively, and the amounts paid to them as such respectively. How many pensioners and donees are connected with the trade (if any) the name of which is borne by the company?

4. (1) What is the average standing of a member when he becomes a member of the governing body, and (2) what is the average time for which a member continues on the governing body?

5. Does the company carry on any and what trade or manufacture with which its title is directly or indirectly connected? If so, what is the capital and from what sources is it derived, and how are the profits (if any) divided or dealt with?

1. There are no pecuniary advantages whatever attached to the position of a member of the company in any grade; on the contrary it entails an expense. The only substantial advantage is the Parliamentary and Corporation franchise.

2. None, except comparatively small occasional donations to decayed members or the families of deceased members.

3. This return does not apply to the circumstances of the company.

4. This depends on such a variety of circumstances that it is difficult if not impossible to answer the question.

5. No.

PLAYING CARD MAKERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

PART III.—OFFICERS AND SERVANTS.

A, B, and C.

RETURN A.—A list of the officers of the company, with a statement of the duties of each, the amount of his salary and emoluments, and whether or not he is a member of the company.

RETURN B.—A list of the servants of the company, with a statement of the duties of each, and of the amounts of their wages and other emoluments.

RETURN C.—A statement as to the mode in which the officers and servants of the company are respectively appointed.

A. The clerk is the only officer, and his duties may be best explained by stating that in the circumstances of this company they are the same as are usually performed by a secretary. The present clerk is not a member of the company. The amount of salary is nominal.

B. None.

C. The only officer is the clerk, who is elected by the court of assistants.

PART IV.—A.—LANDED PROPERTY.

A. 1 to A. 14. The company do not possess any real or leasehold estates of any tenure or description.

PART IV.—B.

RETURN B. 1.—List of moneys belonging to the Makers of Playing Cards Company invested in Government or other stocks, shares, funds, or securities.

None.

B. 2. A return of the balance of moneys in the hands of the company unappropriated in their accounts on the 31st December in each of the last preceding ten years.

B. 3. A return of the estimated value of the plate, pictures, furniture, and other property at present on the premises of the company, or in their possession elsewhere.

No other property is possessed by this company of any description save a sum of 500*l.* invested in India Government Stock in the names of the treasurer and the two senior members of the court. It has entirely originated from the fines and payments contributed by the members of the court and livery.

PART IV.—E.

RETURN E.—Internal sources of Income.

A list of the annual amounts received in each of the last 10 years in respect of (1.) fees paid on admission to the freedom of the company, specifying the amounts paid in respect of each mode of admission thereto; (2.) fines or fees paid on admission to the livery of the company; (3.) fines or fees paid by members on coming on the court of the company; (4.) fines or fees paid on promotion to the offices of warden, &c.; (5.) any other internal sources of income, specifying the same.

	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
1. Patrimony	—	—	—	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 2 12 0	£ s. d. —	—	—	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —
Servitude	—	—	—	1 7 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Redemption	—	—	—	3 3 0	28 7 0	12 12 0	—	—	3 3 0	3 3 0
2. Livery admissions	—	—	—	30 0 0	150 0 0	60 0 0	—	—	15 0 0	15 0 0
3. Court admissions	—	—	—	3 3 0	28 7 0	15 15 0	—	—	3 3 0	3 3 0
4. There are no fines or fees paid, but the master on taking office has to be at the expense of his inauguration dinner.										
5. Quarterage	—	—	—	0 8 0	2 4 0	0 16 0	—	—	0 4 0	0 4 0

PART IV.—F.

RETURN F.—(1.) The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them what has been the amount of the increase or decrease, from year to year, of the company's income during the last 10 years, and whether there is reason to expect any increase or decrease during the next 10 years, together with a statement of the reasons for such expectation.

RETURN F.—(2.) The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them whether there is reason to expect any permanent increase or decrease in value in any of the estates or properties of the company, and if so, to what extent, together with a statement for the reasons for such expectation.

F. 1. For the reasons stated in Return B. this Return is inapplicable to this company.
The company do not anticipate any increase or decrease save what may arise from the fees by the admission of new members. But an actual increase has taken place during the last twelve months.

F. 2. This return does not apply to this company.

PART IV.—G.

Return G.—The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them—

1. What is the system of management of the company's estates and property?
2. In what way, and by whom, the several receipts and payments are taken and made, and under what control?
3. In what way the company's accounts are audited?
4. Whether the company's accounts are published, or are accessible to all or any, and which, of the members of the company?

1 and 2. This return is not applicable to this company.

3. The company's accounts are audited by a committee appointed by the court.

PART IV.—H.

Return H.—A detailed statement of the income from all sources of the company during each of the preceding 10 years, a detailed statement of the company's expenditure during each of such 10 years, and a detailed statement of the assets and liabilities of the company at the end of each of the last 10 years.

This return is not applicable to this company.

Part V.—Reform.

The Commissioners, being bound to report to Her Majesty "what measures (if any) are, in their "judgment, expedient and necessary for improving or altering the constitution of the companies, or the "appropriation or administration of the property or revenues thereof," respectively invite the attention of the officers of the companies to this part of the Commission.

The Commissioners will be very glad to receive and consider any suggestions respecting this part of the Commission with which the officers of the companies may do the Commissioners the honour of favouring them.

In responding to this invitation, in reference to its own case the company consider that any reform could not do otherwise than inflict serious injury upon an institution which though possessing but small means is yet the instrument of great indirect advantage to the State and to individuals. And this company respectfully but decidedly objects to any interference with the funds belonging to it, on the ground that the same are strictly private property, and unclothed with any public trust or obligation.

APPENDIX A.

The Company gave full information to the Municipal Commissioners appointed in 1834. Their property at the time of the inquiry consisted of 700*l.* consols.

PLUMBERS' COMPANY.

The Returns were accompanied by a statement that, except in the matter of charitable trusts, the Company "respectfully protest against any claim of the Commissioners to interfere with the constitution or privileges of "the Company."

PART I.—FOUNDATION AND OBJECT.

A to H.

RETURN A.—A statement of the date, ascertained or probable, of the foundation of the Company, and of the circumstances, so far as they can be discovered from its documents of foundation or archives, in which the Company had its origin.

RETURN B.—A list of the charters, charters of inspeximus, and other instruments of a similar nature, whether originals or copies, which have been at any time in the possession of the Company, together with an abstract of the purport of each, regard being specially had to any evidence which it may contain as to the object of the foundation of the Company.

RETURN C.—A list of any trust deeds "founding, regulating, or affecting" the Company, with the date of each, the names of the parties thereto, and an abstract of the purport of each.

RETURN D.—A list with dates of any "decrees of Court," whether of the Courts of Common Law or of Chancery, or of any acts of the Court of Aldermen or of the Court of Common Council, "regulating or affecting" the Company, with a statement of the effect of each decision.

RETURN E.—A list of any other documents, not included in the descriptions in the preceding returns, which "found, regulate, or affect" the Company, with dates and an abstract of the effect of each.

RETURN F.—A concise history of the Company, from the time of its foundation to the present day, with special reference to the inquiry contained in the Commission as to "the objects for which the Company was founded," and "how far those objects are now being carried into effect."

RETURN G.—Has the Company a licence in mortmain? When was such licence granted (referring to the document by description)? What is its extent, and to what extent is it now unexhausted?

RETURN H.—Is there vested in the Company and how, whether by charter, statute, order of the Court of Aldermen, act of Common Council, or otherwise, any right of exercising superintendence over, or any duty or discretion to encourage in any way, any or what art, trade, or business? State the nature and local limits of such control. In what manner and to what extent is such control now exercised? If such control is not now exercised, state the circumstances under which its exercise has fallen into desuetude.

A.—The Company had existence as a body from a very early period, as shown by ordinances passed in the reign of King Edward III. 1365, previously to receiving their charter in the reign of King James I., 1611.

B.—The charter of the Company mentioned in the preceding return is believed to be the only charter in existence, and by it they were granted and declared to be for ever one body, corporate and politic, in deed, fact, and name, by the name of the "Master, Wardens, and Commonalty of the "Freemen of the Mystery of Plumbing of the City of Lon-"don," for the better ordering, rule, and government of the men of the mystery and Company aforesaid, and of all those who then exercised and used or thereafter should exercise and use the art and mystery of plumbing, or the materials, works, merchandizes, or things whatsoever to the said mystery relating, and for the utility, advantage, and relief of the good and honest, and for the terror and correction of the evil, deceitful, and dishonest. And that the mystery and their successors were then and for all time to come should be persons able and in law capable to have, purchase, receive and possess manors, messuages, lands, tenements, liberties, privileges, jurisdictions, franchises, and hereditaments whatsoever of what kind, nature, or species whatsoever they might be, to them and their successors in fee and perpetuity, or for term of year or years, or otherwise in any other manner. And also goods and chattels whatsoever and other things of what name, nature, quality, or species soever they may be. And also to give, grant, demise, alienate, assign, and dispose of the manors, messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments. And by the name aforesaid to do and execute all and singular other deeds and things. And also that the said mystery should and might be able to plead and be impleaded, and to answer and be answered, to defend and to be defended, in whatsoever courts and places, and before whatsoever judge and justices and other persons and offices of him or of his heirs or successors.

And also that the said mystery should have for ever a common seal to serve for the common business of them, their heirs and successors. And further, that it should be lawful for them, their heirs and successors to break, change, and make anew the said seal at their pleasure.

And also that one of the mystery should be elected as master or governor of it in manner thereinafter mentioned.

And also in like manner to elect further two other members of the mystery to be named wardens of the same.

And for such master and wardens so elected, together with the freemen of it, to retain and appoint a certain council house within the said City and the liberties thereof. And also that the master, wardens, and freemen should have full and absolute power and authority to frame, constitute, ordain, and make from time to time whatsoever reasonable laws, statutes, decrees, ordinances, and constitutions in writing which to them should seem good, wholesome, useful, honest, and necessary for the good rule and governance of the said mystery and all other persons exercising the art or trade of the said mystery in the said City and the precincts and suburbs thereof. And that such laws and statutes, &c. having been duly made, the said master, wardens, and freemen should be able to make, limit, and provide such and the like pains, punishments, and penalties by corporal punishment, or by fines, or amerciaments, or by either of them, against and upon all delinquents against such laws, rights, statutes, &c. And to enforce and receive the same without let or hindrance from the king, his heirs and

* The Company sent with their returns a paper on "Revived Guild Action," by Mr. George Shaw, which is printed as Appendix A(1).

successors for ever. And also that they might have, make, and exercise the superior scrutiny, correction, and government of all and singular the freemen of the mystery, as also all other persons using or exercising the art or mystery in the limits aforesaid, and of their servants and apprentices. And also the supervision, scrutiny, correction, reformation, emendation, government, the assaye, touch, and the trial of all and singular workings, works, weights, beams and scales, lead, solder, materials, wares, matters, merchandizes, and of all things whatsoever touching or concerning the aforesaid mystery in the limits aforesaid. And also to seize, take, and place in safe custody such materials, &c. aforesaid from time to time so found deceptive, false, insufficient, unapproved and unlawful, there to remain until it should be determined thereof according to the laws of the realm of England. And further also that it should not be lawful for any person or persons of the art and mystery, or any other person or persons whomsoever using or who might use the art and mystery to make work or expose for sale any solder or leaden weights within the limits aforesaid or within three miles thereof, unless the same be first proved and tried by the master and wardens whether they are good, sufficient, true, and lawful according to the laws of the realm and the customs of the City or not. And upon such trial to impress or mark with the impression, image, or sign of St. Michael the Archangel upon the same before their use or employ.

C.—The Company have not any.

D.—To the Company's knowledge there are not any.

E.—The Company are not aware of any.

F.—The objects of this Company as set forth in the charter may be generally stated to be to exercise a supervision of the interests and practice of the art and mystery of plumbing in the City of London and its suburbs, and the City of Westminster and its suburbs, and within three miles compass thereof. To secure good workmanship and the employment of the best materials in the trade, and to enforce the use of proper weights and measures in transactions of commerce. In the course of time, and by the effect of legislative changes, and substitution of iron and other metals for lead in the manufacture of weights and measures, the exercise of these functions may be said to have fallen into desuetude, but with this limited exception the Company have always devoted their best energies to discharge the other and far more important duties devolving upon them by the charter, *i.e.*, regulating the price of lead, also the purity and commercial value of the solder, also the character of workman employed in this important branch of the building trade, and by binding apprentice. In recent years the Company has taken the lead in the important movements which have recently taken place in technical education and the progress of sanitary service has demonstrated the important relations which the art of plumbing holds to the health, comfort, and social elevation of the people. In furtherance of those objects the Company have agreed to subscribe out of their limited revenue an annual grant of 50*l.* to the City of London Guilds Institute, and with the same view it has made arrangements for conferring the freedom of the Company on those workmen who obtain first class prizes from the above institute, the examiner for the plumbing department of which the Company are happy to acknowledge is Mr. George Shaw, a late member of the Company, and one of the acting members of the governing body.

G.—The charter contains the Company's licence in mortmain: they are not aware of any other.

H.—The Company respectfully refer to the preceding Return F in reply to this inquiry.

PART II.—A.

CONSTITUTION AND PRIVILEGES OF MEMBERSHIP.

RETURN A.—Governing Body.

1. State the present constitution of the governing body of the Company, whether such constitution is according to the charter, and if not, in what respects such constitution varies therefrom, and when and how such alteration was made.

2. State the qualifications for membership of the governing body of the Company, the time and periods of election, and the qualifications of the voters at elections to the governing body.

3. State the functions of the governing body, and of the different members of the same respectively, and whether the members of the governing body pay any and what fees or fines on admission thereto, and whether they are paid any and what salaries or amounts in respect of their services respectively.

4. State the nature of the business which comes before the governing body of the Company, the method adopted in transacting it, the times at which the governing body meets for business purposes, the way in which the opinions of the members are taken, and whether the resolutions and decisions of the governing body are published, or are otherwise accessible to any or all, and which of the members of the Company.

5. State whether the members of the governing body are liable to suspension, or removal, on any and what grounds, and by what method such suspension or removal is effected.

6. Has the Company any byelaws sanctioned by the Courts of Law or Chancery, or by the Courts of Aldermen or of Common Council, or otherwise. State the effect of such byelaws.

1. The constitution of the governing body is at present the master, two wardens, and six other members of the commonalty.

2. The qualification for membership of the governing body is to be a freeman and liveryman, and to have served or compounded by fine for the office of steward. The time of election is as stated in the charter, as also the qualification of the voters.

3. (1 & 2) The functions of the governing body and those of its different members are those as described in the charter as stated in Part I.

(3.) Each member of the governing body in addition to the fees which they have paid on being admitted to the freedom and afterwards to the livery, and on serving or fining to be excused serving the office of steward, and the quarterage of 1*s.* 8*d.*, pays on admission to the governing body a fee of 16*l.* No salaries are paid to any of the governing body, but each member thereof on attending any court and remaining thereat receives a fee of three guineas in lieu of every other privilege.

4. The nature of the business transacted by the governing body is that which is referred to in the charter.

The method adopted in the transactions before the governing body is first to read the minutes of the previous meeting to ascertain if they be correctly entered, if so, the master signs his name at the end. All matters before the governing body are proceeded with in the order in which they have been received, all documents referring thereto being read aloud and the matters severally discussed, decisions being taken thereon by show of hands (except at elections for members of the governing body, or for master, or wardens, or other officers, when it is by ballot). Minutes are taken of the proceedings by the clerk and by him entered and preserved. They are accessible to every member of the governing body, and also to the commonalty on application to the said body, but beyond that they are not published. The governing body meets eight several times in the year, in the daytime, at stated dates, and at other times when necessary. There are also committees which meet from time to time as urgency may require for the furtherance of business referred to them by the governing body, the members of the said committees receiving no fees.

5. Members of the governing body are liable to removal for improper conduct.

The removal is effected by following the rules as set forth in the Company's byelaws.

6. The Company have byelaws dated 11th November 1812, perused, read, examined, and approved by Thomas,

Lord Ellesmere, Lord Chancellor of England; Robert, Earl of Salisbury, Lord Treasurer of England; Sir Thomas Flemynge, Knight, Chief Justice of the Pleas before His Majesty to be then holden; and Sir Edward Coke, Knight, Chief Justice of His Highness' Court of Common Pleas, under and by virtue of the Act of Parliament holden at Westminster 25th day of January in the 19th year of Henry VII.

The effect of the byelaws is to set forth the regulation of the proceedings of the Company, those as to the election of masters, wardens, freemen, liverymen, stewards, auditors, and for binding apprentices and in other respects the governing of the commonalty and the other objects referred to in the charter.

Besides the above referred to the Company have no others.

PART II.—B.

RETURN B.—Admission to Membership.

1. State the qualifications for membership of the Company, the several grades of membership of the Company, and whether women are admitted to membership.
2. State the several modes in which the freedom of the Company may be obtained, the circumstances entitling an applicant to admission under each mode respectively, and the fees payable in respect of admission under each mode respectively.
3. State whether persons exercising any particular trade are required by statute or otherwise to become free of the Company. Is there any process by which members of such trade can become members of the Company, and is there any process for compelling such persons to procure admission, and are such processes enforced, and to what extent? Is the freedom of the City of London in any and what way a condition precedent or subsequent to membership? Are there any members who are not free of the City of London? Do persons exercising any particular trade commonly become members of the Company? If so, how many members of such trade are at present members of the Company? What is the number of the members of the trade (if any) the name of which is borne by the Company, who are members of the Company?
4. Are freemen liable to disfranchisement, and if so, for what reasons, and what is the mode of disfranchisement?
5. Is the livery of the Company limited or unlimited in number? What are the qualifications for election to the livery, who are the electors thereto, and how do the elections thereto take place, and what fees are payable on election? Are liverymen liable to removal from the livery, and for what reasons?

1. The qualification for membership is "by birthright," "by apprenticeship," and "by purchase."

The several grades of membership are "freemen out of which the livery is elected, and from the livery the governing body are elected. Women are eligible to the freedom.

In addition to the above the attention of the Commissioners is requested to the statement herein-after set forth as to the admission of working plumbers to the freedom of the Company.

2. The preceding answer also applies to this question, and the fees payable in respect of admission under each method respectively are as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By patrimony, service, or act of Common Council	1	12	0			
Duty to Government	1	0	0			
Clerk and beadle	0	5	0			
Certificate	0	3	6			
				3	0	6
By redemption	20	0	0			
Duty to Government	3	0	0			
Clerk and beadle	0	5	0			
Certificate	0	3	6			
				23	8	6
By redemption, if bound and served apprenticeship to the trade seven years by order of the governing body in June 1799	10	0	0			
Duty to Government	3	0	0			
Clerk and beadle	0	5	0			
Certificate	0	3	6			
				13	8	6

3. Persons exercising any particular trade are as far as the Company have knowledge not yet required by statute or otherwise to become free of the Company.

Members of the trade and persons born free or who have served an apprenticeship as before is stated, and desirous of becoming freemen, can do so by application to the governing body on proving that he is entitled to the same, and should he be refused there is no special process other than by the ordinary legal proceedings.

The Company have no instance of any such proceedings having been enforced.

The freedom of the City of London is in no way a condition precedent or subsequent to membership.

The Company are unable to state whether all its members are free of the City, but consider it may be certified that some are not. It is of no importance to the Company whether its members be free of the City or not.

The Company are not aware of persons exercising any particular trade becoming members.

The number of the members of the Company having relation to the mystery of the same are more than one half.

4. Freemen are liable to disfranchisement for felony, not otherwise.

The livery is unlimited.

The qualification for election to the livery is being a freeman of the Company and the election is by the governing body.

The elections take place on nomination at a Court of Assistants by ballot.

The fees on election are:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To the company	10	0	0			
To the clerk and beadle	0	5	0			
				10	5	0

Liverymen are liable to be removed for misconduct.

PART II.—C.

RETURN C.—Number of members.

State (1) The present number of freemen. (2) The present number of the livery. (3) The present number of other members. (4) The number of admissions to the freedom by each mode respectively; and (5) The number of calls to livery which have respectively taken place during each of the last preceding ten years.

(1.) The present number of freemen is believed to be about 50.
(2.) The present number of the livery is 50.
(3.) The present number of other members, none.
(4.) The number of admissions to the freedom by each method respectively during the last ten years were as follows, viz.:—
1870, one by patrimony; 1871, nil.; 1872, 14 by redemption and two by patrimony; 1873, two by redemption; 1874, three by redemption; 1875, eight by redemption and one by servitude; 1876, two by redemption and two by patrimony; 1877, nil.; 1878, two by redemption; 1879, nil.; 1880, nil.
(5.) No calls to the livery have taken place during the last ten years.

PART II.—D.

RETURN D.—(1) State the number of apprentices bound at the Company's Hall, or otherwise under the auspices of the Company during each of the last 10 years. (2) State how many have been bound during each of the last ten years to members following the trade (if any) the name of which is borne by the Company. (3) In what cases and to what extent have the fees or premiums of such apprentice been paid by the Company?

The number of apprentices bound during each of the last ten years is as follows, viz.:—

In 1870	1	In 1876	Nil.
„ 1871	Nil.	„ 1877	Nil.
„ 1872	Nil.	„ 1878	Nil.
„ 1873	1	„ 1879	Nil.
„ 1874	Nil.	„ 1880	Nil.
„ 1875	2		

The preceding have all been bound to members following the trade of the Company, and in no case were the fees or premiums paid by the Company.

PART II.—E.

RETURN E.—Profits and privileges.

1. State with fullness what are the advantages, pecuniary or otherwise, incident to the position of a member of the Company in each grade of membership, as (1) a freeman, (2) a liveryman, (3) master warden, or otherwise a member of the governing body.
2. State the sums paid on an average annually for the preceding ten years by the Company to the members according to the grades of membership mentioned above, and of what such sums consisted, whether (1) fees, and of what nature, (2) pensions, or (3) other payments, specifying the nature of the same respectively.
3. What circumstances are in practice held to constitute a claim to a pension or donation? State the number of present pensioners and donees respectively, and the amounts paid to them as such respectively. How many pensioners and donees are connected with the trade (if any) the name of which is borne by the Company.
4. (1) What is the average standing of a member when he becomes a member of the governing body, and (2) what is the average time for which a member continues on the governing body?
5. Does the Company carry on any and what trade or manufacture with which its title is directly or indirectly connected? If so, what is the capital and from what source is it derived, and how are the profits (if any) divided or dealt with?

1. The advantages incident to the position of a freeman were to enable him to carry on his art and mystery as a plumber within the City of London and the City of Westminster and the suburbs and liberties thereof, and within seven miles' compass thereof, without which he could not carry out such privilege, and when in adversity he is eligible to receive pecuniary aid, to be obtained either in a single amount, or spread over a term of quarterly payments or otherwise, as may appear most suitable to the governing body. This privilege extends to his widow and family.

As a liveryman, the advantages are to vote for election of members of Parliament, and the further right of voting at all elections for the lord mayor and sheriffs of the City of London and Middlesex, and the officers thereof, namely, the chamberlain, the bridge masters, and of attending to record their opinions and votes at every common hall.

Those of the master, wardens, or other members of the governing body are precisely similar to those of the livery, with the exception of the fees before referred to.

2. No sums are paid annually to freemen, liverymen, master, warden, or otherwise a member of the governing body, except as herein-before or herein-after mentioned. The fees or payments to the master, wardens, or other members of the governing body are those stated in Return Part II., A. 3, and average annually for the preceding ten years about 280*l.*

And the payments to freemen and women or for their benefit as aforesaid, average for the preceding 10 years 88*l.* and extra casual gifts to an average of 9*l.*

3. The circumstances constituting a claim for pecuniary aid to be granted are sickness and want. Since 1870 those receiving relief are all widows of freemen who have been during their lifetime connected with the Company amounting to ten in number. The amount paid to them respectively quarterly varies from one to five guineas, besides special donations under special circumstances.

4. The average standing of a member previous to his election on to the governing body averages from 15 to 25 years. He remains a member of the governing body for life, unless he resigns or is removed.

5. The Company does not carry on any trade or manufacture.

PART III.—OFFICERS AND SERVANTS.

A, B, and C.

RETURN A.—A list of the officers of the Company, with a statement of the duties of each, the amount of his salary and emoluments, and whether or not he is a member of the Company.

RETURN B.—A list of the servants of the Company, with a statement of the duties of each, and of the amounts of their wages and other emoluments.

RETURN C.—A statement as to the mode in which the officers and servants of the Company are respectively appointed.

A. The officers of the Company are clerk and beadle. The clerk is paid a salary of 84*l.* per annum, and finds his own office and clerks. The emoluments are those allowed by the byelaws on binding apprentices, admitting freemen, liverymen, stewards, and members on being elected to the governing body, and no others. His duties are as follows, viz., to receive every applicant for information relating to or in connexion with the affairs of the Company, to answer all inquiries, give every information, and to confer upon matters of business during the usual office hours of the day, to receive all letters and other communications, and to answer the same. To attend the master and other members of the Company, and to answer all their inquiries, especially to attend all applicants for pecuniary assistance, to ascertain the merits of their respective cases, and the truth of statements made in order to be able to advise the governing body thereon. To peruse, collect, and preserve all papers for presentation to and consideration by every court, the different committees and sub-committees thereof. To prepare the papers of business for such courts and committees, make copies of the same for the master and wardens. To attend such courts and committees, to draw up from the minutes a fair statement to be entered in the court books therefrom and to enter the same. To draw all reports from the committees to the governing body, and to make fair copies thereof. To receive all moneys payable to the Company, and, as received, to pay same into the Company's bank. To keep the cash books. To prepare the yearly accounts for audit. To enter the same fairly into the audit book for signature by the auditors. To arrange all the papers, documents, and vouchers for the audit, and to attend same. To prepare all the summonses to the governing body for their attendance at all courts and committees. The taking instructions for all bindings, and preparing the indentures, and attending the execution thereof; and also taking instructions for freedoms and liveries, and carrying out all the orders of the court and committees. The clerk is not a member of the Company.

The beadle is paid a salary of 12*l.* per annum. He has no emoluments, and his duties are in attendance on the Company.

B. The Company have not any servants.

C. The officers of the Company are elected annually by the governing body of the Company by ballot.

PART IV.—A.

The Company have no landed property, save an interest of about 4*l.* per annum in association with the Vintners' Company in Ireland, and a freehold house referred to in return in Part IV., A. 2.

RETURN A. 2.—LIST of ESTATES let at Rackrent belonging to the PLUMBERS' COMPANY.

County.	Parish, or if in Ireland, Barony.	Acreage.	Description of Buildings, if any.	Name of Tenant and whether a Member.	Date of last Valuation.	Commencement of existing Lease, if any.	Term of Years of Lease.
City of London -	Great St. Helens	Ground plot only on which house stands -	1 brick messuage or tenement -	Dr. Addison, who is not a member - -	Michaelmas, 1874	Michaelmas, 1874 - -	21.

(*continued.*)

Rent.	d Deductions, if any Fixe	Poor Rate Valuation.		How and when Land acquired.	Conditions.	Dates of Documents of Titles and Parties.	Remarks.
		Gross estimated Rental.	Rateable Value.				
£ 200	Landlord's property-tax only -	£ 250	£ 209	By the will of Samuel North, Esq., 1645. -	*See* Charity Commissioners' Report thereon. -	Date of will, 1645 -	

PLUMBERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

PART IV.—B.

RETURN B 1.—LIST of MONEYS belonging to the PLUMBERS' COMPANY, invested in Government or other Stocks, Shares, Funds, or Securities.

Amount of Stock, &c.	Description of Stock.	Source from whence arising, *e.g.*, Gift with Name of Donor, Bequest with Name of Testator, Sale of Lands and which, &c.	In what Name standing, *e.g.*, Company, Chancery Division of High Court of Justice, &c.	To what Account belonging, *e.g.*, any particular Fund or Trust Account.	Net Annual Receipt.	Remarks.
£						
6,500	Great Indian Peninsular Railway -	Part of proceeds arising from compulsory sale of hall under the South Eastern Railway Act for bridging over the Thames and making a terminus in London -	In the Company's name - - -	The Company's corporate fund - -	Various.	
5,500	Baroda, Bombay, and Central India Railway - -	Remaining proceeds of sale of hall as above -	In the company's name - -	The company's corporate fund - -	Various.	

PART IV.—B.

B. 2.—A return of the balance of moneys in the hands of the Company unappropriated in their accounts on the 31st December in each of the last preceding 10 years.

B. 3.—A return of the estimated value of the plate, pictures, furniture, and other property, at present on the premises of the Company, or in their possession elsewhere.

B. 2.—The returns of the balance of moneys in the hands of the Company unappropriated in their accounts in each year of the last preceding 10 years the Company is able to give, but as their accounts are always made up at the end of their own financial year, viz., the 30th of September in every year, the returns subtended hereto are made up to that date instead of the 31st of December, as requested under the head of the inquiry to this return:—

		£	*s.*	*d.*	
The balance at the 30th September	1870 was	273	6	5	carried to next year's credit.
" " "	1871 "	272	1	5	" " "
" " "	1872 "	99	15	9	" " "
" " "	1873 "	438	5	9	" " "
" " "	1874 "	414	9	9	" " "
" " "	1875 "	581	0	2	" " "
" " "	1876 "	152	15	6	" " "
" " "	1877 "	366	18	11	" " "
" " "	1878 "	478	17	11	" " "
" " "	1879 "	492	10	11	" " "

B. 3.—The Company have not any plate, pictures, furniture, or other property at present in their possession or elsewhere.

PART IV.—C.

RETURN C (1).—A list of any properties of which the Company is trustee, with the names of the *cestui que trust* in each instance, the nature of the trust, the nature and description of the property, and a statement of the sums received by the Company in respect of the same, and of the manner in which such sums have been expended and disposed of during each of the last 10 years.

RETURN C (2).—A list of any properties of which the Company is *cestui que trust,* with the names of the trustees in each instance, the nature of the trust, the nature and description of the property, and a statement of the sums received by the Company in respect of the same during each of the last 10 years.

C. (1)—The Company have not any property for which they are trustees save those properties which are set forth in the return of the charities annexed hereto.

C. (2)—The Company are not *celles ques trust* of any property held by other trustees for their benefit, and therefore have not received any sums in respect of the same during the last 10 years.

PART IV.—D.

RETURN D.—A list of properties of any other description than those included in the preceding classes, together with a statement of the incomes derived therefrom by the Company during each of the preceding ten years.

The Company have not any other properties of any description other than those described in the preceding returns.

PART IV.—E.

RETURN E.—Internal sources of income.

A list of the annual amounts received in each of the last 10 years in respect of (1) fees paid on admission to the freedom of the Company, specifying the amounts paid in respect of each mode of admission thereto; (2) fines or fees paid on admission to the livery of the Company (3) fines or fees

paid by members on coming on the Court of the Company; (4) fines or fees paid on promotion to the offices of warden, &c.; (5) any other offices of internal sources of income, specifying the same.

(1) The annual amount received on each of the last 10 years in respect of fees paid on admission to the freedom are:

	By Birth.	By Servitude.	By Purchase.
In 1870	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
„ 1871	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
„ 1872	Nil.	1*l.* 12*s.* 0*d.*	84*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.*
„ 1873	Nil.	1*l.* 12*s.* 0*d.*	73*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.*
„ 1874	Nil.	Nil.	60*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.*
„ 1875	Nil.	Nil.	100*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.*
„ 1876	1*l.* 12*s.* 0*d.*	Nil.	80*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.*
„ 1877	3*l.* 4*s.* 0*d.*	Nil.	40*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.*
„ 1878	Nil.	Nil.	40*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.*
„ 1879	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.

(2) The annual amounts received in each of the last 10 years in respect of fees paid on admission to the livery were:

In 1870	Nil.	In 1875	50*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.*
„ 1871	Nil.	„ 1866	40*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.*
„ 1872	100*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.*	„ 1877	50*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.*
„ 1873	70*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.*	„ 1878	20*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.*
„ 1874	30*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.*	„ 1879	Nil.

(3) The annual amounts received in each of the last 10 years in respect of fines or fees paid by members on their election to the Court were:

In 1870	31*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.*	In 1875	31*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.*
„ 1871	31*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.*	„ 1876	Nil.
„ 1872	Nil.	„ 1877	15*l.* 15*s.* 0*d.*
„ 1873	Nil.	„ 1878	Nil.
„ 1874	Nil.	„ 1879	Nil.

(4) The annual amounts received in each of the last 10 years in respect of fines paid on promotion to Court for a noble dinner according to the Company's byelaw were nil.

(5) The annual amounts received in each of the last 10 years in respect of other internal sources of income were:

Firstly, from fines paid on boing excused serving as steward.

In 1870	16*l.* 16*s.* 0*d.*	In 1875	Nil.
„ 1871	Nil.	„ 1876	Nil.
„ 1872	Nil.	„ 1877	Nil.
„ 1873	33*l.* 12*s.* 0*d.*	„ 1878	Nil.
„ 1874	33*l.* 12*s.* 0*d.*	„ 1879	16*l.* 16*s.* 0*d.*

And secondly from quarterages:

In 1870	8*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.*	In 1875	13*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*
„ 1871	5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*	„ 1876	9*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*
„ 1872	7*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.*	„ 1877	10*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.*
„ 1873	6*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*	„ 1878	11*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*
„ 1874	9*l.* 5*s.* 0*d.*	„ 1879	12*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

PART IV.—F.

RETURN F.—(1) The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them what has been the amount of the increase or decrease, from year to year, of the Company's income during the last 10 years, and whether there is reason to expect any increase or decrease during the next 10 years, together with a statement of the reasons for such expectation.

RETURN F.—(2) The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them whether there is reason to expect any permanent increase or decrease in value in any of the estates or properties of the Company, and if so, to what extent, together with a statement of the reasons for such expectation.

F. (1) In answer to this inquiry the Commissioners are respectfully referred to the several returns made in reply to the inquiries under Part 4, Return E., as showing the amount of increase and decrease from year to year during the last 10 years, and as to the expectation of any increase or decrease during the next 10 years the Company are not in a position to express any opinion upon.

F. (2) In reply to this inquiry the Company have no grounds whatever save those which are open to the general public to form any expectation of any permanent increase or decrease in value of the house in Bishopsgate Street aforesaid or in any investments which from time to time they have made.

PART IV.—G.

RETURN G.—The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them—

1. What is the system of management of the Company's estates and property?
2. In what way, and by whom, the several receipts and payments are taken and made, and under what control?
3. In what way the Company's accounts are audited?
4. Whether the Company's accounts are published, or are accessible to all or any, and which of the members of the Company?

1. The system of management is as already stated by the governing body.
2. The clerk receives all moneys paid to the Company and pays the same into the Company's credit at their bankers.
3. The Company's accounts are audited by an audit committee appointed annually for that purpose.
4. The Company's accounts are not published, but are accessible to the members of the Company on application.

PART IV.—H.

RETURN H.—A detailed statement of the income from all sources of the Company during each of the preceding 10 years, a detailed statement of the Company's expenditure during each of such 10 years, and a detailed statement of the assets and liabilities of the Company at the end of each of the last 10 years.

The following are detailed statements of the Incomes and Expenditure of the Company during each of the last 10 years dating from 1870 to 1880 inclusive, the accounts being made up to the 30th of September in each of the said years, that date being the fixed date by the Company.

Dr. RETURNS for 1869–1870. Cr.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To balance brought forward	194	0	2	By members of court	136	10	0
„ rents	147	10	0	„ clerk	52	10	0
„ dividends	474	10	9	„ beadle	25	0	0
„ fines and fees		—		„ pensioners	63	0	0
„ freedom duties		—		„ freedom duties		—	
„ quarterage	8	0	0	„ North's gift	5	2	0
„ Irish estates	4	7	6	„ casual relief	11	11	6
„ Nesham's trust	5	17	6	„ Nesham's trust	6	0	0
„ insurance		—		„ insurance	1	5	0
„ solder royalties	5	1	0	„ solder sealing	9	9	0
„ interest		—		„ donation		—	
„ casual receipts	171	7	4	„ casual payments	433	0	4
„ freedom duty	6	0	0	„ investment		—	
„ investments		—		„ balance	273	6	5
	£1,016	14	3		£1,016	14	3

Dr. RETURN for 1870–1871. Cr.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To balance	273	6	5	By members of court	161	14	0
„ rents	118	10	0	„ clerk	52	10	0
„ dividends	474	10	9	„ beadle	25	0	0
„ fines and fees	44	0	6	„ pensioners	58	16	0
„ quarterage	5	6	8	„ North's gift	5	1	11
„ Irish estate		—		„ casual relief	11	11	6
„ Nesham's trust	5	18	0	„ Nesham's trust	6	0	0
„ insurance		—		„ insurance	1	5	0
„ freedom duty	1	0	0	„ freedom duty	1	0	0
„ solder royalties	1	10	3	„ solder sealing	9	9	0
„ casual receipts	44	17	6	„ donation	26	5	0
„ interest	2	19	5	„ casual payments	241	5	8
				„ balance	272	1	5
	£971	19	6		£971	19	6

Dr. RETURNS for 1871–1872. Cr.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To balance	272	1	5	By members of court	153	6	0
„ rents	90	0	0	„ clerk	52	10	0
„ dividends	473	3	11	„ beadle	25	0	0
„ fines and fees		—		„ pensioners	63	0	0
„ quarterages	7	0	0	„ North's gift	5	1	9
„ Irish estate	8	12	7	„ casual relief	9	19	6
„ Nesham's trust	5	17	0	„ Nesham's trust	6	0	0
„ insurance	5	15	0	„ insurance	1	5	0
„ freedom duty		—		„ freedom duty		—	
„ solder royalties	1	0	0	„ solder sealing	9	9	0
„ casual reliefs	48	0	8	„ donation	5	5	0
„ interest	1	7	7	„ casual payments	482	6	2
				„ balance	99	15	9
	£912	15	2		£912	15	2

Dr. RETURNS for 1872–1873. Cr.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To balance	99	15	9	By members of court	284	11	0
„ rents	118	0	0	„ clerk	52	10	0
„ dividends	523	18	7	„ beadle	25	0	0
„ fines and fees	357	6	4	„ pensioners	67	4	0
„ quarterage	6	11	8	„ North's gift	5	2	3
„ Irish estate	4	6	8	„ casual relief	14	17	0
„ Nesham's trust	5	18	0	„ Nesham's trust	6	0	0
„ insurance		—		„ insurance	1	5	0
„ freedom duty	44	0	0	„ freedom duty	44	0	0
„ casual receipts	121	14	0	„ donations	15	5	0
„ interest		—		„ casual payments	553	15	10
„ investment	7,226	15	4	„ investments	7,000	10	6
				„ balance	438	5	9
	£8,508	6	4		£8,508	6	4

Plumbers' Company—*continued.*

Returns for 1873–1874.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	Cr.	£	s.	d.
To balance	438	5	9	By members of court	275	2	0
„ rents	157	17	6	„ clerk	52	10	0
„ dividends	569	0	2	„ beadle	6	5	0
„ fines and fees	79	8	6	„ pensioners	58	16	0
„ quarterage	9	5	0	„ North's gift	5	2	11
„ Irish estate	4	6	8	„ casual relief	17	7	0
„ Nesham's trust	5	18	6	„ insurance	1	17	6
„ insurance		—		„ Nesham's trust	9	0	0
„ freedom duty	6	5	0	„ freedom duty	6	5	0
„ casual receipts	75	3	0	„ donations	32	9	0
„ interest	3	6	8	„ casual payments	469	12	7
				„ balance	414	9	9
	£1,348	16	9		£1,348	16	9

Returns for 1874–1875.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	Cr.	£	s.	d.
To balance	414	9	9	By members of court	256	4	0
„ rents	117	18	4	„ clerk	68	5	0
„ dividends	571	13	1	„ beadle	15	6	0
„ fines and fees	127	7	4	„ pensioners	46	4	0
„ quarterage	13	13	4	„ North's gift	5	3	2
„ Irish estate	4	6	8	„ casual relief	15	14	0
„ Nesham's trust	5	19	0	„ insurance	11	5	0
„ insurance	1	17	6	„ Nesham's trust		—	
„ freedom duty	9	10	0	„ freedom duty	9	10	0
„ casual receipts	71	10	0	„ donations	5	5	0
„ interest	4	16	8	„ casual payments	389	5	4
				„ balance	581	0	2
	£1,403	1	8		£1,403	1	8

Returns for 1875–1876.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	Cr.	£	s.	d.
To balance	581	0	2	By members of court	297	3	0
„ rents	200	0	0	„ clerk	84	0	0
„ dividends	609	4	0	„ beadle	12	0	0
„ fines and fees	257	13	6	„ pensioners	58	16	0
„ quarterage	9	18	4	„ North's gift	5	3	2
„ Irish estate	4	6	8	„ casual relief	4	4	0
„ Nesham's trusts	8	18	3	„ insurance		—	
„ insurance		—		„ Nesham's trust	9	0	0
„ freedom duty	25	0	0	„ freedom duty	25	0	0
„ casual receipts	58	2	0	„ donations	57	13	6
„ interest	5	17	0	„ investments	575	19	6
				„ casual payments	479	5	3
				„ balance	152	15	6
	£1,759	19	11		£1,759	19	11

Returns for 1876–1877.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	Cr.	£	s.	d.
To balance	152	15	6	By court fees	243	12	0
„ rents	197	10	0	„ clerk	84	0	0
„ dividends	618	10	10	„ beadle	12	0	0
„ fines and fees	85	18	0	„ pensioners	50	8	0
„ freedom duty	8	0	0	„ North's gift	5	2	9
„ quarterage	10	0	0	„ casual relief	4	4	0
„ insurance		—		„ insurance		—	
„ Irish estate	4	8	0	„ Nesham's trust	6	0	0
„ Nesham's trust	5	18	6	„ freedom duty	8	0	0
„ casual receipts	34	10	0	„ donations	38	17	0
				„ casual payments	298	18	2
				„ balance	366	8	11
	£1,117	10	10		£1,117	10	10

Returns for 1877–1878.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	Cr.	£	s.	d
To balance	366	9	5	By court fees	262	10	0
„ rents	197	10	0	„ clerk	84	0	0
„ dividends	661	1	1	„ beadle	12	0	0
„ fines and fees	43	1	0	„ pensioners	50	8	0
„ duty		—		„ North's gift	5	2	7
„ Nesham's trust	5	18	0	„ casual relief	4	4	0
„ quarterage	11	13	4	„ freedom duty		—	
„ Irish estate	4	8	2	„ Nesham's trusts	6	0	0
„ casual receipts	4	0	0	„ donations		—	
				„ casual payments	391	8	6
				„ balance	478	7	11
	£1,294	1	0		£1,294	1	0

PLUMBERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

RETURNS for 1878–1879.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	Cr.	£	s.	d.
To balance	478	7	11	By court fees	316	1	0
„ rents	147	14	2	„ clerk	84	0	0
„ dividends	638	8	2	„ beadle	12	0	0
„ fines and fees	84	8	0	„ pensioners	44	2	0
„ freedom duty	—			„ North's gift	5	2	0
„ Nesham's trust	2	18	9	„ casual relief	4	4	0
„ quarterage	3	0	0	„ freedom duty	6	0	0
„ Irish estate	4	7	11	„ Nesham's trust	6	0	0
„ casual receipts	13	0	0	„ donations	16	5	0
„ insurance	5	12	6	„ casual payments	391	12	6
				„ balance	492	10	11
	£1,377	17	5		£1,377	17	5

PART IV.—M.

RETURN M.—GENERAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION.—A statement as to whether the Company does anything to subsidise or encourage education, whether general or technical, and a return of the means (if any) so employed, and of the amount expended on such objects during each of the last preceding ten years.

It is confidently submitted that this Company has been and continues to be earnest and careful in employing the funds at its disposal most suitably for the interests of the trade it represents. Beyond that, and perhaps still more usefully, the leading members of the governing body have gratuitously exerted themselves to improve the present system of the London guilds, and of their own in particular, extending the "freedom" to members of the trade who after due examination prove themselves worthy of it, and spreading instruction to the plumbing trade in a manner advantageous not only for the trade but for the public at large, whose health and comfort are so directly dependent upon competent skill and care in the art and practice of plumbing.

The attention of the Commissioners is respectfully invited to the accompanying pamphlet, intitled "Revived Guild Action," by George Shaw, Esq., one of the past masters of the Company, the views contained in which express those of the Company, and form an epitome of their principle of action. *See* Appendix A (1).

PART V.—REFORM.

PART V.—Reform.

The Commissioners, being bound to report to Her Majesty "what measures (if any) are, in their "judgment, expedient and necessary for improving or altering the constitution of the Companies, or the "appropriation or administration of the property or revenues thereof," respectively invite the attention of the officers of the Companies to this part of the Commission.

The Commissioners will be very glad to receive and consider any suggestions respecting this part of the Commission with which the officers of the Companies may do the Commissioners the honour of favouring them.

Interests of Trade.

For several years the Plumbers' Company have given their consideration to the matters above referred to with a view to promoting the interests of the trade and its craftsmen, and with concomitant advantages to the public.

As the result of such prior consideration and discussion the subject was brought before the governing body in November 1875, when a committee, was appointed "to inquire into "and report to the court thereon how far technical edu-"cation can be promoted among the workmen of the "trade, and to ascertain the mode or modes by which it "can be best attained," which committee reported *inter alia* as follows :—

Our opinion is that any attempt on the part of the Company to interfere with the workmen's societies or clubs will fail. No inducement which can be offered them will influence them to alter their rules, and unless these rules are altered we fear the Company's efforts will be of very little use, and that the next thing to be considered is what is to be done in support of the apprenticeship system; that which at present exists is a system not only detrimental to the trade, but inasmuch as good plumbers' work in any building, whether public or private, is most essential to the comfort and health of the occupants, and indeed ultimately touches the question of public health, we are of opinion that it is desirable that an effort should be made to secure as far as possible a supply of properly trained workmen.

For years past in London the apprenticeship system may be said to have fallen into desuetude, and instead of which labourers who, after having attended for two or three years on a plumber, get to know what they think enough of the trade, and just enough to impose upon those who know less. This class of labourers get employment by many builders to do work beyond their capacity, hence the many complaints of bad plumbers' work not only in houses run up by speculative builders, but also those of a much better class, and unless something be done to check this the public health will drift into a very bad state. The real question being, how is this state of things to be altered or modified? We confess that the difficulties appear, if not insurmountable, such as require the most careful consideration, and we therefore suggest that the subject may be referred back to us for further consideration. All of which we respectfully submit to the consideration of the court, this 24th day of May 1876.

(Signed) GEORGE SHAW.
PHILIP WILKINSON.
WILLIAM DENT.

Since that time the Plumbers' Company have directly co-operated with the City Guilds Institute, and have agreed to make an annual grant in its support, and have obtained a recognised place for plumbing among the industries which "the Institute" is designed to elevate, instruct, and promote.

This interest on our part and our competence to superintend this branch of instruction has been acknowledged by the representatives of the institute, who have appointed one of the past masters of this guild to be examiner for the institute throughout this kingdom.

Re Charities.

With respect to these we respectfully refer the Royal Commissioners to the report of the Commissioners appointed in pursuance of an Act of Parliament made and passed in the 5th and 6th years of King William the Fourth, chapter 71, intituled, "An Act for appointing Commissioners" to continue the "Inquiries concerning Charities in England and Wales until the 1st day of March 1837," and presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of His Majesty.

Under these Acts the said Commission had full powers to inspect all documents having relation to the charities

referred to, as well as to send for and examine on oath all persons whose evidence they considered necessary to assist them in making the inquiries. The said Commissioners exercised all the powers given to them by the said Acts, and upon the evidence which they so obtained founded their report, of which the following is a copy:—

North's Charity.

Samuel North, by will dated 28th February 1645 (amongst other bequests) reciting that his deceased wife had bequeathed towards the relief of the poor widows and fatherless children of persons free of the Company of Plumbers of the City of London the sum of 40*s.* per annum, for the better performance of the said bequest, as of the gift therein-after mentioned, gave unto the master, wardens, and commonalty, freemen of the mystery of plumbery of the City of London, whereof he was a member, and their successors, his messuage or tenement situate in Bishopsgate Street, in the parish of St. Helens, and then in his own occupation, in trust to dispose of the rent and profits thereof as follows, viz.:—

40*s.* per annum thereof for the payment of the said 40*s.* per annum which was by the said last will of his late wife bequeathed as aforesaid.

And the like yearly sum of 40*s.* per annum for the use of the said Company towards the augmentation of their stock.

And 40*s.* per annum for a further relief of the poor widows and fatherless children of poor persons who were free of the said Company.

And 4*l.* per annum towards the relief of the poor of the parish of St. Mary Somerset, London, wherein he was born, to be paid to the churchwardens and collectors of the poor of the said parish, to the intent that they should in their good discretion distribute and dispose of the same 4*l.* per annum unto the poor of the said parish, viz., 12*d.* thereof weekly for bread, and 3*s.* 4*d.* per annum thereof to the clerk of the said parish for the time being, to see the same bread delivered upon every Lord's Day, and the residue of the said 4*l.* for coals to be delivered yearly at Christmas.

And 40*s.* per annum more thereof towards the relief for ever of the poor distracted creatures within the hospital of Bethlehem, to be by the said Company duly paid to the use aforesaid, to the hands of the treasurer of the hospital of Bridewell, whereof he was one of the governors, and after directing that all the same yearly payments, amounting in the whole to the sum of 12*l.* per annum, should be paid by the master, wardens, and assistants of the said Company quarterly, in equal portions; he gave the rest and overplus of the said rents and profits of the said messuage or tenement unto the use and behoof of the said Company, as the 40*s.* per annum to them given as aforesaid was to be applied.

The messuage or tenement mentioned in the will of the said Samuel North is situate No. 41, Bishopsgate Street, and is now on lease to Miles Beales, chemist, for 21 years from Michaelmas 1834 at a rent of 100*l.* per annum.

A fine of 105*l.* was also paid by the tenant, the house was rebuilt by the Company in 1755 at the expense of 606*l.* and is now in substantial repair.

The Company in respect of this gift pay to Bethlehem Hospital annually, deducting 4*s.* for the land tax, 2*l.*

And to the parish of St. Mary Somerset, deducting 8*s.* for land tax, 4*l.* annually.

The bequest of 40*s.* by the testator's wife, to the widows and fatherless children of freemen of the Company, and the further gift of 40*s.* per annum for the same purpose, are considered to be included in the payments made to the poor of the Company in pensions and casual relief.

The amount of payments to the poor during the 10 years preceding Michaelmas 1836 in pensions and casual relief is 288*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, being on an average 28*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.* per annum.

The residue of the rent is carried to the general funds of the Company.

Dr. PLUMBERS' COMPANY in account with SAMUEL NORTH'S Gift. Cr.

1880.	£	s.	d.	1880.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To one year's rentcharge on premises, 41, Bishopsgate Street Within - - -	12	0	0	By distribution to poor widows -				4	0	0
				„ payment to the Company in augmentation of stock - -				2	0	0
				Bethlehem Hospital.						
				One year to Michaelmas, 1879 -	2	0	0			
				Less property tax - - -	0	0	10			
								1	19	2
				St. Mary Somerset.						
				One year to Lady Day, 1880 - -	4	0	0			
				Less land tax - - -	0	16	0			
				Lees property tax, 1*s.* 4*d.* - -	0	17	4			
								3	2	8
				Land tax and property tax as above, 16*s.*, 10*d.*, 1*s.* 4*d.* - - -				0	18	2
	£12	0	0					£12	0	0

Dr. PLUMBERS' COMPANY in account with ROBERT NESHAM'S Gift. Cr.

1879, Oct.	£	s.	d.	1879. Sept.	£	s.	d.
To balance brought forward - - -	0	0	8	By pensioners - - - - -	3	0	0
„ half year's dividend on 2,000*l.* 3*l.* per cent. reduced annuities - - - -	3	0	0	1880, April.			
1880.				By the like - - - - -	3	0	0
To half year's dividend on 200*l.* 3*l.* per cent. reduced annuities - - - -	3	0	0	„ balance brought down - -	0	0	8
	£6	0	8		£6	0	8
Balance brought down - - -	£0	0	8				

APPENDIX A (1).

REVIVED GUILD ACTION. SUGGESTIONS TO THE WARDENS AND COURT OF THE PLUMBERS' COMPANY.

THE trade guilds or companies which hold so important a position in the City of London were established for a most useful purpose, and have done a great and useful work in the past. But circumstances have changed, and the question now is, how to maintain or promote the usefulness of those institutions, by bringing their action into harmony with the altered circumstances of trade and of society at large?

The trade guilds of London were originally established to organise industry, to provide for excellence of craftsmanship, and also to unite the workers in each craft in a fraternity, a corporate industrial body, wherein individual merit obtained a corporate recognition, while the contributions of the wealthier members of each craft were devoted to mitigate the misfortunes of the feebler or less fortunate members. In fact, these guilds to a great extent did the work of the trades unions and benefit societies nowadays established by the working classes themselves; while at the same time they united all members of each craft, both high and low, both masters and employés, in a corporation which paid regard to the interests of all, instead of the modern system or disorganisation of labour, by which the employers and employed are sundered into antagonistic classes.

When these guilds were originated, and for long afterwards, excellence in craftsmanship could best, if not only, be attained by hereditary training, by the accumulated knowledge and experience being transmitted in families from sire to son, and from master to pupil; for in those times, and until quite recently, there were no books, or lectures, or "technical schools" for conveying knowledge of any craft to those who desired to acquire it. Hence the apprentice system, by which each guild provided for competent knowledge and practical skill on the part of its members. And these apprentices in due time, if showing adequate efficiency, became masters, rising into the higher grades of the craft. Thus, while industrial skill was ensured, each craft was organised as a corporate body in which all its members had an interest. It was for a similar reason that the sons of a craftsman or guildsman were accorded certain privileges from the corporation to which his father belonged. And, in fine, by means of those guilds, the individual workman was not left to struggle on single-handed in the battle of life, but became a member of a fraternity, containing well established grades, and which was ever ready to protect the interests of the whole craft, with a power far surpassing that of a mere aggregation of individuals, and also to give timely succour to its less fortunate members when suffering from the numerous "ills which flesh is heir to." Thus these guilds, represented by the London companies, were of vast benefit as an organisation of trade and labour, effecting harmoniously for each craft what is now done discordantly by the various unions and societies established by the employers and the employed as rival and totally unconnected bodies.

During the last hundred years these old organisations of trade have been gradually falling to pieces, and are being replaced by a number of minor organisations in lieu of the old corporate unity. To a great extent this change is owing to the "subdivision of labour" itself, conjoined with the vast increase of our population, and, consequently, of the industrial classes, which gives a magnitude to each class or grade, such as enables it to be more or less self-supporting, and therefore independent in the pursuit of its own separate interests. One result of this change is, that the apprentice system, which was an essential part of the old guilds, has during the present generation almost, if not entirely, disappeared.

But although these modern circumstances have now rendered the old corporate system of trade guilds inapplicable, it is curious and instructive to observe that the principle of this system, although no longer established in each trade or craft as a whole, is being revived in separate parts of each trade. Not a few of the larger class of trade establishments now constitute a partially corporate body, with special rules and arrangements, and privileges or advantages for the employés or members. In a few of these establishments the employés, who are nearly a permanent body, obtain a per-centage on the increased profits of the business; in some of them (*e.g.*, in some of the larger banks), a bonus is periodically given to them, and in many of them the employés live on the establishment, being provided with lodgings and food; while in others, *e.g.*, in the *Times'* office, all the employés are required to belong to a mutual benefit society pertaining to the particular establishment. In fact, the large establishments by which trade is now carried on find it advantageous, both for the employers and employed, to revive, each one for itself, the corporate system, whereby the members of the establishment are advantaged under the direction of the employers. It may safely be predicted that this corporate system will more and more gain ground, and be still further extended. And thus, although the old system of guilds is not likely to be re-applied to whole trades, its past existence will be justified anew, and with great benefit to the community, by its adoption, with appropriate modifications, in the gigantic establishments by which industry is now carried on.

The trades unions, be it said, are good institutions in the main; in fact, they are necessary in substitution for the benefits which used to be secured to the less fortunate members of the old guilds. They help to maintain the independence of the working class as a body, by compelling all the members to subscribe to a fund for the relief of sickness or old age. In addition to this, it need not be said, these funds are employed for the support of "strikes," in the contest between employers and employed now so often waged, yet which, I venture to believe, is destined to disappear when industrial organisation has passed through its present interregnum, and when the old corporate principle will be revived in new forms suited to the times.

Unfortunately, while thus maintaining exclusiveness, the trades unions, in their conditions of membership, make no provision for what was the prime, if not the sole, object of the regulations of the old guilds, namely, efficiency on the part of the workman. In some trades, it is true, the apprentice system still exists; but in so far as it is systematically maintained, this is done by the artisans themselves for their own interests,—the conditions or restrictions in connexion with it being maintained, not to secure efficiency of craftmanship, but to prevent over-competition in the particular trade, by restricting the number of entrants to the extent which the union or society thinks sufficient for the existing demand for labour in the particular trade. To a certain extent, no doubt, this system of restriction is both justifiable and useful, but it is a wholly one-sided arrangement, the limitation of entrants being imposed by the men themselves, who are naturally desirous to keep down the supply of labour in their own trade as much as possible. It is simply a part of the old exclusive system, now maintained by a section of each trade, *i.e.*, by the employés, instead of being, as in old times, regulated by the whole craft as a corporate body, while the prime object of the old apprentice system, viz., to secure good and efficient craftsmen, is now wholly lost sight of. In the interests, not only of the masters, but of the community at large, it has become a matter of urgent importance to supply the defects in the existing system, by reviving in some form or other the ancient principle of training craftsmen for their work, so as to secure a supply of skilled labour, in order that each trade may progress, not only by the increase of scientific knowledge and invention, but by ensuring a supply of workmen well trained to their trade, and competent to apply to their work the knowledge or practical lessons which science is so widely teaching.

The Plumbers' Company is the one of all others which is most urgently required to take action in this matter. Beyond the motive of self-interest which we, in common with the masters in all trades, have for obtaining skilful workmen, the Plumbers' Company is under a responsibility to the public, to society at large, which can hardly be exaggerated. Much the greater part of the "economy" of a household depends upon the plumbers. It is upon them, far more than upon any other trade, that the public are dependent for comfort and health in their households—in other words, for probably at least twenty out of every twenty-four hours of their life. It is we who have to do the work of supply in houses for water, and also for the drainage or sewerage by which the waste and offensive materials of household life are got rid of.

I. The first of these operations—namely, the arrangements for the supply of gas, may be briefly passed over, because it is now in the hands of a separate trade, the gas-

fitters, for which the Plumbers' Company are nowadays in no way responsible. But it may be stated that so serious and frequent are the mishaps arising from defective workmanship in this branch of business, that in some parts of the kingdom the gas companies refuse to permit their gas to be laid on except by certain gasfitters who engage to comply with their rules, and to whom the gas companies give official recognition, in fact a diploma for good workmanship.

II. The second head—namely, the arrangements in connexion with water in houses, is one for which the plumbers are entirely responsible; and it is needless to say how important it is that these arrangements should be well planned, and carefully executed by the workmen employed. The old proverb says truly that, like fire, "water " is a good servant but a bad master;" and the plumbers have a twofold work with respect to this element, namely, both to keep it out of houses, and to arrange for its safe and convenient supply within the house.

We have first to protect the house against the rainfall. All the weak points of the roofing are in the hands of the plumber, who has to guard these points.

As regards the *interior* arrangements for the supply of water, a great responsibility rests with the plumbers, especially because the larger portion of their work is covered up, so that any defect in the jointing or other parts of the workmanship eludes detection till the consequences reveal it. The fundamental or starting point is the position of the cisterns, for this determines to a great extent the course of the pipes. And so far as possible—in order to lessen the disasters arising from accidents or defects—the cisterns should be kept away from the body of the house, and, where possible, placed in projecting or outlying parts of the premises where an overflow would occasion the least amount of damage. The cistern, also, should be most carefully disconnected from the sewer drainage, in order to keep the water pure or uncontaminated, a point to which I shall afterwards further allude.

The importance of obtaining a supply of good workmen for carrying out these arrangements is obvious. A defect in the roofing, an ill-fitted cistern, or a bad joint in the water pipes, may produce a flooding of the house which those only can fully appreciate who have suffered from such an infliction, ceilings destroyed, wall papers, carpets, and other furniture damaged, with both pecuniary loss and prolonged discomfort to the household.

III. The third head, however, is the most important of all, at least as regards the health of the family; and upon this subject—namely, the internal drainage or sewerage—the public of late years have very naturally taken the alarm. Besides the minor evils of bad smells in the house, and enfeebled vitality from exposure to unhealthy effluvia, the ravages of typhoid fever are directly traceable to bad internal sewerage. The highest medical authorities maintain that this fearful disease cannot arise except from breathing the poisonous sewer gas, or else from imbibing it in water which has absorbed, in cisterns or otherwise, some portion of this deadly vapour. The exceeding frequency of this form of fever, and the fact that it has appeared almost as much in the mansions of the wealthy as in the hovels of the poor, has attracted an unusual amount of attention to it, and to the causes which produce it. This, in truth, may be called a new difficulty; for although the evil must have been long in existence, it is only as yesterday that the serious facts of the case have become publicly known. It is also the fact that some of the very *improvements* in the sanitary arrangements of households, the universal existence of the water-closet, and the wide introduction of fixed baths and bathrooms, have actually created a new source of danger, owing to the facilities which these arrangements afford for the entrance into our houses, our living and sleeping rooms, of the poisonous sewer gas.

It is to the plumbers that the public now look for measures to remedy this evil; and undoubtedly it behoves our company to do everything in its power to meet the requirements of the public and of the medical profession in this vitally important matter.

The water-closet is, of course, the prime seat of the mischief, although every sink or other outlet for waste water is capable of admitting the sewer gases into the house. It is true that all these outlet pipes are trapped; but it is an utter mistake to fancy that the ordinary trap will suffice to prevent the uprising of the sewer gases from the drains below. Even when the trap is undisturbed the gases will at times rise through it, especially when the barometer is low, the rising and escape of the sewer gas on such occasions taking place from exactly the same cause as the escape of gas in coal mines at times when the ordinary pressure of the atmosphere is reduced. But the chief fact to be attended to is, that whenever the trap is disturbed, whenever water is poured *down*, sewer gas, or the air in the drains, will *rise up*. This fact is but little known or thought of, but it is one of no small importance to the health and comfort of a household. At times, when the drains have been inadequately flushed, or when, as already said, the barometer is low, anyone may verify the fact easily by simply noticing the offensive odour which follows the pouring of water down a sink. At other times, as when the drains have been fully flushed by a heavy rainfall or otherwise, and when consequently the air in the drains is but lightly charged with the sewer gases, the effluvium may not be perceptible. But the fact remains that, if the drains are largely charged with sewer-gas, whenever water is poured down the sewer gas will rise up through the trap, be the trapping what it may.

These facts explain only too clearly the remarkable circumstance that typhoid fever, boils, and other symptoms of blood-poisoning from sewer gas occur not less frequently in the mansions of the wealthier classes than in the dwellings of the poor.*

In these mansions there is a profuse arrangement for the supply of water, an unusual number of water-closets, sinks and baths, and, as already said, wherever water goes down the sewer gas may, and frequently does, rise up into the house. In regard to fixed baths and bath rooms, it is to be observed that these are almost always placed among the bedrooms; frequently the bath forms part of the dressing room, adjoining the bedroom, and the intervening door is frequently kept open, the consequence being that any rising of the sewer gas contaminates the air of the sleeping room, where the doors and windows are usually closed, and where we pass about one-third of our whole life, and also in a state of unconsciousness, which renders us for the time insensible of the sewer effluvium, which otherwise, by its offensive odour, might warn us of the danger.

Accordingly, the first thing to be attended to is to remove all closets, sinks, and bath-rooms, as far as possible from the living rooms, and especially from the sleeping rooms. There are also many cases, especially in the badly built villas of the suburbs, where an offensive odour is perceptible in the rooms under which the drains pass, and which is especially perceptible in the morning, when the doors and windows have been closed for some hours. This arises, of course from some leakage of sewer air from the drains, which too often are carelessly constructed.

The fundamental point of all, and one without which these minor arrangements will be inadequate for their purpose, is to provide an outlet whereby the sewer gases may escape into the external air, and not into the house. This can readily be done by an air pipe, so fixed that the sewer gas may thus find an outlet in a harmless manner, where, in short, it cannot enter the house, and where it will be immediately diluted by the ever-moving atmosphere. Save under exceptional circumstances, the sewer gas will always ascend this outlet pipe instead of breaking through the water seal in the traps in the interior pipes, on the well-known principle that gases will always escape in the direction where there is the least pressure or resistance against their passage; and thus the sewer gases will pass up these outlet pipes, where they have free passage, instead of having to force a way up through the water traps.

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* SANITARY CONDITION OF THE ADMIRALTY SPRING GARDENS.—Universal regret is felt in all the departments of the Admiralty at the death of Deputy Inspector-General Mackay from typhoid fever. He was one of the ablest and most valued of all the servants of the Government at the Admiralty, and his experience and special knowledge were such that it will be well-nigh impossible to adequately supply his place. This feeling of sorrow is much increased by the well-authenticated fact that Dr. Mackay's death is directly traceable to the insanitary condition of the offices which he occupied in Spring Gardens. It was his custom to drink water freely during the progress of his work at the office, and since his death it has been discovered that the water was procured from a cistern which also supplied the conveniences, and that the waste pipes from it communicated directly with the sewers. Not only has the insanitary condition of these buildings and the neglect of proper sanitary precautions thus robbed the public service of one of its most valuable and efficient servants, but to this cause is due the serious illness of another illustrious official, Sir Francis Festing, K.C.M.G., who has just recovered from typhus fever, and who occupies offices in an adjoining building. In addition to the above cases, the messenger and his wife, in charge of the Accountant-General's Office, have both suffered from typhoid fever, which in the wife's case proved fatal. On the opposite side of New Street, especially at the offices Nos. 22, 23, and 24, much illness has occurred among the staff, and boils and other evidences of blood poisoning have, we are informed, attacked more than one of the officials, who are or have been absent on sick leave. The sanitary conditions and health arrangements of the majority of the offices occupied by the Admiralty in Spring Gardens are such as reflect little credit on the Commissioner of Works. The character of the buildings, the overcrowding, the absence of proper ventilation, the evident pressure of sewer-gas, and the complexity of passages and chambers certainly rival, if they do not surpass, the characteristics of the condemned War Office building.—*Sanitary Record.*

The superior convenience of water-closets over all other such appliances has led to their almost universal introduction into country houses; while in not one in a hundred cases is there a free drainage, which can only exist when the house closely adjoins a running stream. The almost universal case is, that the closets in these houses drain down into a covered cesspool, a hot bed of putrefaction, where the poisonous sewer gas is generated to the fullest possible extent. Any one who has used such water-closets in country houses knows that every time water is let down, there is an outburst of sewer gas of the most offensive kind. Frequently, too, there is a fixed bath, which drains down into the same pit of corruption. The consequence of these arrangements is, that not only does a most offensive effluvium rise into the house whenever water is poured down, but even when the trap is at rest, the sewer gas will tend to escape into the house, sometimes very perceptibly, at other times almost imperceptibly, except by the close, heavy, foul smell produced when the doors and windows have been closed. Another drawback upon the use of the water-closet in this form is, that sometimes the pipes or drains leading from the closets are carried below the flooring of the living rooms, in which case the slightest leakage or defect will produce an unwholesome atmosphere in the rooms, if not also a most offensive one.

For all these cases, viz., where water-closets are used in country houses, the ordinary outlet pipe from the drains, already mentioned, whereby the sewer gases are allowed to escape into the external atmosphere at the roof of the house, is not sufficient; for in these cases the drains and cesspool are constantly filled with the foulest form of sewer gas, and *under a comparatively high pressure.* The cesspool, in fact, is perpetually generating the foulest gases of decomposition, and these must escape somewhere; and they do and must escape entirely *into the house*, unless special means be taken to avert the mischief. Therefore, besides the outlet pipe attached to the outer wall of the house, the cesspool itself ought to be well ventilated, and the constantly accumulating sewer gas ought to be allowed to escape from it *directly*, by affixing a pipe, open at the top, and rising some 20 feet above the ground.

When so much of the health and comfort of the public depends upon the operations of the plumbers, and when the public are becoming fully alive to such sanitary questions, it is desirable that our trade should take whatever means are possible for securing a supply of clever and trustworthy craftsmen, without which it is hardly possible to ensure the efficiency of construction which is so indispensable in plumbing operations. At present, since the disuse of the apprentice system, we cannot find out a good workman or a bad one except after a considerable, and sometimes most disagreeable, experience. Men come to us from the country of whom we can know nothing, nor can we usually obtain adequate information even about workmen who have been employed in the metropolis. And beyond all that, there are now no regular means of adequately and thoroughly instructing the workman in his craft, or of giving to the skilled craftsman the position or recognition which were attainable by him in the old times, when the guild system was in full operation.

What then should be done in the circumstances? The Plumbers' Company now possess but a small portion, a mere fragment of their old powers and opportunities; but how ought we to employ these powers to the best advantage for the benefit of the public as well as of our own trade? Undoubtedly the old apprentice system was the best for the attainment of the object which we have now in view; for under that old but almost vanished system not only was the workman trained in succession to each part or stage in his business, but alike his personal character and his workmanlike ability necessarily became thoroughly known to his employer; he obtained a "character" proportionate to his merits, and that character was readily ascertainable by the trade at large; and thus, if a good workman, the system was ultimately highly advantageous to the workman himself. Some of the London companies prize this old system so much that within the last few years they have begun to offer a bonus, a money gift, to lads who are willing to engage as apprentices, and who adequately adhere to the engagement. Our own company is not a rich one, like some of its neighbours, and we must carefully employ our resources to the best advantage; nevertheless, I think it right to submit this statement of what some other companies are doing, in order that the court may judge whether our procedure should not be the same, or at least whether this encouragement to the apprentice system may be included as a part of our operations.

But there is another course of procedure which may be suggested, namely, the conferring of the membership of our company, as a premium and diploma, to craftsmen who prove themselves worthy of it. Firstly, as to the inducement which would thus be afforded to the craftsman himself. The membership would be equivalent to a diploma, alike of character and efficiency, which could not fail to be not only an honour to the workman, but also a "character," a voucher, which he could carry with him wherever he went. Also, the membership would render the holder of it eligible for the receipt of those small pensions or gratuities which it is the custom of this company to confer in cases of sickness or old age, or to the widows and children of our less fortunate brethren. Upon these grounds it can hardly be doubted that such a premium for good craftsmanship and good character would be an object of honest ambition, and also of pecuniary advantage to workmen. It may be said that every man has the strongest of all motives, that of self-interest, to perfect himself in his craft. But we all know the value of an external or special stimulus to exertion and self-improvement; and the membership of this company would be a stimulus of the very best kind. Besides the small, yet not unimportant pecuniary advantages so attainable, it must be remembered that, in this work-day world, it is not enough that a man should be a good craftsman, it is almost equally requisite that he should be known to be so, and this would be most efficiently done by the diploma (if I may so call it) afforded by membership of this company.

Next, as to the manner of our own procedure, the measures to be taken for ensuring that the applicant for membership is fully worthy and competent. No doubt this would impose some extra work and duties upon your executive; yet not such, we think, as the members would shrink from undertaking. The applicant would have to pass an examination before the master, or a committee appointed for the purpose; but this would only be the last stage. The proof of worthiness for membership would be mainly given in the course of previous employment,—as a rule under one of the members of our company, or, if not, under some employer of undoubted character and position in our trade. The application for membership must be endorsed by an employer, under whom the workman has served for a certain number of years; or, if he has served in succession under different members of our company, the required term might be made to apply to their successive periods of service, provided his application were endorsed by each and all of the employers (being members of our company) under whom he has worked. The applicant would then come before our master, or examining committee, upon obtaining whose approval he would be enrolled as a member of the company, and would receive a token or certificate which he could conveniently preserve, as a passport to employment in any quarter to which he might thereafter transfer his labour.

The details of this scheme, or the further conditions of membership, would present little difficulty. The term of the probationary service, upon which the "character" or testimonial of efficiency from an employer is to be based, and which the applicant for membership must adduce, might safely be left to your executive; so also the character of the examination which the applicant must undergo before the master or examining committee.

Such are the suggestions which I respectfully submit to the Court. Doubtless, other plans and other considerations may be suggested equally worthy of your attention. My sole object and motive in submitting these suggestions to the Court is, by making some modifications of our long-existing arrangements and practice, to bring the operations of our company as far as may be into harmony with the greatly altered circumstances of the time. The Plumbers' Company of London is the only organized body of the kind in the kingdom; and, limited as are now our powers and sphere of action, it is desirable that we should do our best in offering an example that may not be lost upon the trade at large. In this season of sanitary legislation, and of advancing sanitary knowledge in all branches of trade, the Plumbers' Company of London may reasonably be looked to at setting an example, with the twofold object of meeting the progressive requirements of the public, in regard to the health and comfort of the household, and at the same time, and as a necessary concomitant, of promoting a supply of efficient and trustworthy craftsmen, which is likewise a gain for our own trade.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

GEORGE SHAW.

King Edward Street, October, 1878.

APPENDIX A (2.)

ORDINANCES OF THE PLUMBERS.

38 *Edward III.*, A.D. 1365. *Letter Book E.* (*Norman-French.*)

"May it please the honourable men and wise, the Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen of the City of London, to grant unto the plumbers of the same city the points that here follow:—

"In the first place, that no one of the trade of plumbers shall meddle with works touching such trade within the said city, or take house or apprentices, or other workmen, in the same, if he be not free of the city; and that, by assent of the best and most skilled men in the said trade, testifying that he knows how well and lawfully to work, and to do his work; that so the said trade may not be scandalized, or the commonalty damaged and deceived, by folks who do not know their trade.

"Also, that no one of the said trade shall take an apprentice for less than seven years; and that he shall have him enrolled within the first year, and at the end of his term shall make him take up his freedom, according to the usage of the said city.

"Also, that every one of the trade shall do his work well and lawfully, and shall use lawful weights, as well in selling as in buying, without any deceit or evil intent against any one; and that for working a clove of lead for gutters, or for roofs of houses, he shall only take one halfpenny; and for working a clove for furnaces, *tappetroghes*, belfreys, and conduit pipes, one penny; and for the waste of a wey of lead when newly molten [he shall have an allowance of two cloves], as has been the usage heretofore.

"Also, that no one for singular profit shall engross lead coming to the said city for sale, to the damage of the commonalty; but that all persons of the said trade, as well poor as rich, who may wish, shall be partners therein at their desire. And that no one, himself or by another, shall buy old lead that is on sale, or shall be, within the said city or without, to sell it again to the folks of the said trade, and enhance the price of lead, to the damage of all the commonalty.

"Also, that no one of the said trade shall buy stripped lead of the assistants to tilers, *laggers*, or masons, or of women who cannot find warranty for the same. And if any shall do so, himself or by his servants, or if any one of them be found stealing lead, tin, or nails, in the place where he works, he shall be ousted from the said trade for ever, at the will and ordinance of the good folks of such trade.

"Also, that no one of the said trade shall oust another from his work undertaken or begun, or shall take away his customers or his employers to his damage, by enticement through carpenters, masons, tilers, or other persons, as he would answer for the damage so inflicted, by good consideration of the masters of the said trade.

"And if anyone shall be found guilty under any one of the Articles aforesaid, let him pay to the Chamber of the Guildhall, in London, for the first offence, 40 pence; for the second half a mark; for the third, 20 shillings; and for the fourth, 10 pounds, or else forswear the trade."

APPENDIX B.

The Company gave information to the Municipal Commissioners appointed in 1834.

POULTERS' COMPANY.

The Returns of the Company were made under protest.

PART I.—FOUNDATION AND OBJECT.

A. to H.

RETURN A.—A statement of the date, ascertained or probable, of the foundation of the company, and of the circumstances, so far as they can be discovered from its documents of foundation or archives, in which the company had its origin.

RETURN B.—A list of the charters, charters of inspeximus, and other instruments of a similar nature, whether originals or copies, which have been at any time in the possession of the company, together with an abstract of the purport of each, regard being specially had to any evidence which it may contain as to the object of the foundation of the company.

RETURN C.—A list of any trust deeds "founding, regulating, or affecting" the company, with the date of each, the names of the parties thereto, and an abstract of the purport of each.

RETURN D.—A list, with dates, of any "decrees of Court," whether of the Courts of Common Law or of Chancery, or of any acts of the Court of Aldermen or of the Court of Common Council, "regulating or affecting" the company, with a statement of the effect of each decision.

RETURN E.—A list of any other documents, not included in the descriptions in the preceding returns, which "found, regulate, or affect" the company, with dates and an abstract of the effect of each.

RETURN F.—A concise history of the company, from the time of its foundation to the present day, with special reference to the inquiry contained in the commission as to "the objects for which the company was founded," and "how far those objects are now being carried into effect."

RETURN G.—Has the company a licence in mortmain? When was such licence granted (referring to the document by description)? What is its extent, and to what extent is it now unexhausted?

RETURN H.—Is there vested in the company, and how, whether by charter, statute, order of the Court of Aldermen, act of Common Council, or otherwise, any right of exercising superintendence over, or any duty or discretion to encourage in any way, any and what art, trade, or business? State the nature and local limits of such control. In what manner and to what extent is such control now exercised? If such control is not now exercised, state the circumstances under which its exercise has fallen into desuetude.

A.–H.—The Poulters' Company existed by prescription as early as 1345. It was, however, incorporated by Royal Charter in the 19th year of Henry VII., on 23rd February 1504. The Charter was renewed by Queen Elizabeth, 22nd February, in the 30th year of her reign, confirmed by Charles II., on 13th June, in the 6th year of his reign, and also by James II. subsequently, but these Charters, like those of many of the companies, were destroyed in the Fire of London in 1666. The Charter under which the company now acts was granted by William and Mary, 6th May 1692.

In the year 1763 the Charter was supplemented by an Act of the Corporation of London and by another Act of the Corporation in 1820. The Charter gives power to the company to inspect the poultry brought to market, but that power has long since been suspended by the Acts of the Legislature.

PART I.—RETURN I.

RETURN I.—A list of the Charities, eleemosynary, educational, or otherwise, which are under the management of the company, stating in each case the name of the founder, the date and nature of the benefaction, its original and its present value as regards both capital and income, and the purposes to which the funds have been applied for each of the last preceding ten years.

All the information asked for under this head is duly furnished by the company yearly to the Charity Commissioners, to whom the company refers the Commission for information. This will apply to the whole of the term from 1870 to 1880.

PART II.—A.

CONSTITUTION AND PRIVILEGES OF MEMBERSHIP.

RETURN A.—Governing Body.

1. State the present constitution of the governing body of the company, whether such constitution is according to the Charter, and if not, in what respects such constitution varies therefrom, and when and how such alteration was made.
2. State the qualifications for membership of the governing body of the company, the time and periods of election, and the qualifications of the voters at elections to the governing body.
3. State the functions of the governing body, and of the different members of the same respectively, and whether the members of the governing body pay any, and what, fees or fines on admission thereto, and whether they are paid any, and what, salaries or amounts in respect of their services respectively.

4. State the nature of the business which comes before the governing body of the company, the method adopted in transacting it, the times at which the governing body meets for business purposes, the way in which the opinions of the members are taken, and whether the resolutions and decisions of the governing body are published, or are otherwise accessible to any or all, and which, of the members of the company.

5. State whether the members of the governing body are liable to suspension, or removal, on any, and what grounds, and by what method such suspension or removal is effected.

6. Has the company any byelaws sanctioned by the courts of law or Chancery, or by the courts of aldermen or of common council, or otherwise? State the effect of such byelaws.

1–6. The governing body consists of the master, wardens, and court of assistants of the company, who are elected by the court as vacancies occur, and who pay the fees on their admission as prescribed by the Charter and byelaws governing the company. The court meets quarterly for the transaction of business at Guildhall. The nature of the business depends upon circumstances, and it is impossible to give any more specific reply to these questions, except to say that the apprenticing of children and relief of necessitous members of the company form a considerable part of the business transacted.

PART II.—B.

RETURN B.—Admission to membership.

1. State the qualifications for membership of the company, the several grades of membership of the company, and whether women are admitted to membership.

2. State the several modes in which the freedom of the company may be obtained, the circumstances entitling an applicant to admission under each mode respectively, and the fees payable in respect of admission under each mode respectively.

3. State whether persons exercising any particular trade are required by statute or otherwise to become free of the company. Is there any process by which members of such trade can become members of the company, and is there any process for compelling such persons to procure admission, and are such processes enforced, and to what extent? Is the freedom of the City of London in any and what way a condition precedent or subsequent to membership? Are there any members who are not free of the City of London? Do persons exercising any particular trade commonly become members of the company? If so, how many members of such trade are at present members of the company? What is the number of the members of the trade (if any), the name of which is borne by the company, who are members of the company?

4. Are freemen liable to disfranchisement, and if so, for what reasons, and what is the mode of disfranchisement?

5. Is the livery of the company limited or unlimited in number? What are the qualifications for election to the livery, who are the electors thereto, and how do the elections thereto take place, and what fees are payable on election? Are liverymen liable to removal from the livery, and for what reasons?

1–5. The grades of membership are freemen, liverymen, and assistants. The qualification is being of age; and respectable women can be admitted as freewomen. Freemen are admitted by patrimony, servitude, marriage, or purchase. The fee varies according to circumstances. The company has no power to force any poulterer or other person to join the company. The freedom of the city is generally taken up by a freeman of the company after being admitted, and it rests with themselves whether they take up the freedom of the city or not. A large proportion of the members of the company exercise the trade of poulterer, but of course there are others who are not in the trade or have retired from its pursuit. The question of freemen being disfranchised does not apply, as they cannot obtain the franchise till they have become liverymen. There is no limit to the livery. The election of liverymen rests with the court of the company at the quarterly meetings, and the fees payable are those prescribed by the Charter byelaws, &c. Liverymen can only be removed for misconduct or by their own request.

PART II.—C.

RETURN C.—Number of members.

State (1) the present number of freemen, (2) the present number of the livery, (3) the present number of other members, (4) the number of admissions to the freedom by each mode respectively, and (5) the number of calls to the livery which have respectively taken place during each of the last preceding ten years.

Present number of freemen, only 48.
Do. of liverymen, who are of course free, 57.
Other members, who are assistants, 18.
It is very difficult to give any information of the number of admissions to the freedom and livery during each of the past 10 years, but the total of freemen admitted during that time have been 68; most of these took up their livery at the same period.

PART II.—D.

RETURN D.—(1) State the number of apprentices bound at the company's hall, or otherwise under the auspices of the company, during each of the last ten years. (2) State how many have been bound during each of the last ten years to members following the trade (if any), the name of which is borne by the company. (3) In what cases and to what extent have the fees or premiums of such apprentice been paid by the company?

None on the company's account, but there have been 42 apprentices bound to different persons and various trades from the trust funds, of which the company is trustee under the Charity Commissioners.

PART II.—E.

RETURN E.—Profits and privileges.

1. State with fullness what are the advantages, pecuniary or otherwise, incident to the position of a member of the company in each grade of membership, as (1) a freeman, (2) a liveryman, (3) master, warden, or otherwise a member of the governing body.

2. State the sums paid on an average annually for the preceding ten years by the company to the members according to the grades of membership mentioned above, and of what such sums consisted, whether (1) fees, and of what nature, (2) pensions, or (3) other payments, specifying the nature of the same respectively.

3. What circumstances are in practice held to constitute a claim to a pension or donation? State the number of present pensioners and donees respectively, and the amounts paid to them as such respectively. How many pensioners and donees are connected with the trade (if any), the name of which is borne by the company?

4. (1) What is the average standing of a member when he becomes a member of the governing body, and (2) what is the average time for which a member continues on the governing body?

5. Does the company carry on any and what trade or manufacture with which its title is directly or indirectly connected? If so, what is the capital and from what source is it derived, and how are the profits (if any) divided or dealt with?

1–5. The advantages a member of the company possesses is the right of assistance in poverty by granting pensions, or by assistance as may be required. He has a vote for the City of London, if living within 25 miles from London. It is impracticable to answer the inquiries 2 and 3, except by saying there are now about 16 pensioners, many of them widows, receiving annual sums of various amounts from the company by reason of poverty, which pensions amount to about 100*l.* per annum from the company's private resources. These payments do not include exceptional donations. A large number of pensions are paid to persons formerly connected with the trade and company.

The average standing of a member is undefinable, he continues on the governing body for life, unless he resigns or is disqualified. The company does not trade.

PART III.—OFFICERS AND SERVANTS.

A, B, and C.

RETURN A.—A list of the officers of the company, with a statement of the duties of each, the amount of his salary and emoluments, and whether or not he is a member of the company.

RETURN B.—A list of the servants of the company, with a statement of the duties of each, and of the amounts of their wages and other emoluments.

RETURN C.—A statement as to the mode in which the officers and servants of the company are respectively appointed.

The officers of the company are master, upper warden, and renter warden, who hold their offices for 12 months, being elected annually. They receive no emoluments by virtue of their offices. There is also a clerk, elected annually, who has a small salary, and a beadle, elected annually, with a small salary. The election of the parties referred to takes place on Ash Wednesday, and they are elected by vote of the Court.

PART IV.—RETURN A.

Landed Property. (England, Wales, and Ireland.)

Return A 3.—List of Houses let on Beneficial Leases belonging to the Poulters' Company.

Place where situated.	Name of Street and Number of House.	Description of House.	Name of Lessee, and whether a Member.	Date of last Valuation.	Annual net Value then reported.	Commencement of existing Lease.	Term of existing Lease.	Amount of reserved Rent.	Fine on last renewal	How many years of previous Lease then unexpired.	Fixed Deductions, if any, and by whom paid.	Estimated net Annual Value for letting at Rack rent.	Poor Rate Valuation.		How and when land acquired.	Conditions.	Dates of Documents of title and parties.	Remarks.
													Gross estimated Rental.	Rateable Value.				
Budge Row, Watling Street.	29	House and Appurtenances.	John Davies. Not a member.	—	—	1870	80 years.	£ 200	None	—	This is not in the knowledge of the company, as all paid by tenant, except income tax.	The company knows nothing about these.			By will in 1727.	None	—	This is private property of the company.
Bishopsgate Street -	—	House - - -	John Carter - -	—	—	1845, June 24.	43¼ years.	150	None	—	Ditto - - - -		Ditto.		By will in 1609.	—	—	This is private property of the company.

PART IV.—RETURN B.

Return B. 1.—List of Moneys belonging to the Poulters' Company invested in Government or other Stocks, Shares, Funds, or Securities.

Amount of Stock, &c.	Description of Stock.	Source from whence arising, *e.g.*, gift with name of donor, bequest with name of testator, sale of lands and which, &c.	In what name standing—*e.g.*, Company, Chancery, Division of High Court of Justice, &c.	To what Account belonging—*e.g.*, any particular fund or trust account.	Net Annual Receipt.	Remarks.
3,000*l.*, or thereabouts.	New 3 per Cents.	Savings out of income for years	Company - - -	Private - - -	90*l.*, less income tax	This is the company's private property.

PART IV.—B.

RETURN B 2.—A return of the balance of moneys in the hands of the company unappropriated in their accounts on the 31st December in each of the last preceding 10 years.

RETURN B 3.—A return of the estimated value of the plate, pictures, furniture, and other property at present on the premises of the company, or in their possession elsewhere.

The company does not make up its annual account in December, but at the audit day held some time in March. To give the balances asked for is impracticable. The balance at the end of the last financial year was about 273*l.* The company possesses no plate, pictures, or furniture.

PART IV.—C.

RETURN C (1).—A list of any properties of which the company is trustee, with the names of the *cestui que trust* in each instance, the nature of the trust, the nature and description of the property, and a statement of the sums received by the company in respect of the same, and of the manner in which such sums have been expended or disposed of during each of the last 10 years.

RETURN C (2).—A list of any properties of which the company is *cestui que trust*, with the names of the trustees in each instance, the nature of the trust, the nature and description of the property, and a statement of the sums received by the company in respect of the same during each of the last 10 years.

The company is trustee of properties called Nepton's Trust Estate, and of three or four other charities. The whole of the accounts connected with these charities are duly furnished yearly to the Charity Commissioners, from whom all information can be obtained by this Commission, if necessary.

PART IV.—D.

RETURN D.—A list of properties of any other description than those included in the preceding classes, together with a statement of the incomes derived therefrom by the company during each of the preceding 10 years.

A small amount of about 4*l.* 7*s.* received annually from the Vintners' Company, interest on 80*l.* advanced by the company in respect of Irish estates under management of the Vintners' Company.

PART IV.—E.

RETURN E.—Internal sources of income.

A list of the annual amounts received in each of the last 10 years in respect of—(1) fees paid on admission to the freedom of the company, specifying the amounts paid in respect of each mode of admission thereto; (2) fines or fees paid on admission to the livery of the company; (3) fines or fees paid by members on coming on the court of the company; (4) fines or fees paid on promotion to the offices of warden, &c.; (5) any other internal sources of income, specifying the same.

	£	s.	d.
Ten years' admission fees on freedoms	95	10	0
The like livery	800	0	0
The like court of assistants	275	0	0
Quarterages	35	17	0

The company receives no fees on admission to the office of warden.
The above amounts are all included in the receipts for the 10 years.

PART IV.—F.

RETURN F.—(1) The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them what has been the amount of the increase or decrease, from year to year, of the company's income during the last 10 years, and whether there is reason to expect any increase or decrease during the next 10 years, together with a statement of the reasons for such expectation.

RETURN F.—(2) The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them whether there is reason to expect any permanent increase or decrease in value in any of the estates or properties of the company, and if so, to what extent, together with a statement for the reasons for such expectation.

The income of the company for the past 10 years has varied from year to year, some years increased and other years decreased, according to circumstances over which the company has had no control, it depending upon the number of new members elected to the various positions of the company.
The company can give no opinion as to future increase or decrease.

PART IV.—G.

RETURN G.—The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them—

1. What is the system of management of the company's estates and property?
2. In what way, and by whom, the several receipts and payments are taken and made, and under what control?
3. In what way the company's accounts are audited?
4. Whether the company's accounts are published, or are accessible to all or any, and which, of the members of the company?

As the company's property in houses is let on lease, there are only the rents to receive, which are paid to the clerk, who accounts to the renter warden and pays money into the banking account of the company.
The company's accounts are duly audited by the audit committee annually.
The accounts are not published, but are open for inspection by any member of the court.

PART IV.—H.

Return H.—A detailed statement of the income from all sources of the company during each of the preceding 10 years, a detailed statement of the company's expenditure during each of such 10 years, and a detailed statement of the assets and liabilities of the company at the end of each of the last 10 years.

As it would be a matter of great trouble and inconvenience to prepare a detailed statement of the receipts and expenditure of the company for each of the past 10 years, a synopsis of the whole 10 years' receipts and payments, 1870 to 1880, is given. The company has no liabilities.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Receipts for the 10 years from 1870 to 1880 - - - -	6,065	19	5	Payments for the 10 years from 1870 to 1880, including investments - - - -	5,887	17	7

PART IV.—M.

Return M.—General and Technical Education.

A statement as to whether the company does anything to subsidize or encourage education, whether general or technical, and a return of the means (if any) so employed, and of the amount expended on such objects during each of the last preceding 10 years.

At present the company has no assets available for technical education, and consequently has been unable to assist in this way. The company considers it to be its first duty to assist its poor and indigent members.

PART V.—REFORM.

Part V.—Reform.

The Commissioners, being bound to report to Her Majesty "what measures (if any) are, in their judgment, expedient and necessary for improving or altering the constitution of the companies, or the appropriation or administration of the property or revenues thereof," respectfully invite the attention of the officers of the companies to this part of the Commission.

The Commissioners will be very glad to receive and consider any suggestions respecting this part of the Commission with which the officers of the companies may do the Commissioners the honour of favouring them.

The company has no suggestions to offer on this head.

APPENDIX A.

The Company gave considerable information to the Municipal Commissioners appointed in 1834.

APPENDIX B.

City of London Livery Companies Commission,
2, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.,
18th July 1882.

Sir,

Referring to the circular addressed by the Commissioners to the Court of the Worshipful Company of Poulters on the 15th February last, I am directed to respectfully ask the court to oblige the Commissioners with the following additional information:—

1. The Commissioners would be greatly obliged to the court if they would make a return of their charities for the year 1879. The Commissioners learn from the Charity Commission that the trust income of the Company is upwards of 400*l.* a year. They would prefer to receive a list of the benefactions, with their respective amounts, from the Company itself.

2. Are the Commissioners right in assuming that the trust income of the Company is not included in the receipts and payments mentioned in the return to Part IV. H? If otherwise, will the court kindly inform the Commissioners what amount of trust income is so included?

The Commissioners will be much obliged both to the court and to yourself for this information.

I am, &c.
H. D. Warr,
Secretary.

H. W. Sadgrove, Esq.,
Clerk to the Poulters' Company.

64, Mark Lane, London,
20th September 1882.

Sir,

In reply to your communication of the 18th July last, I am instructed by the Court of the Poulters' Company to forward to you copies of the accounts rendered to the Charity Commissioners for the year 1879, which will supply the answer to par. 1 of your letter. (1)

In reply to par. 2, the receipts and payments mentioned in the return to which you refer include the trust properties, with the exception of Nepton's trust.* (2)

Yours, &c.
(Signed) A. W. Sadgrove.

H. D. Warr, Esq., Secretary,
City of London Livery Companies Commission,
2, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

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(1) See post. Appendix C.
(2) * Income about 520*l.* a year.

APPENDIX C. - - - - - - - -

STATEMENT of the ACCOUNTS of the CHARITY called JONATHAN
The Master, Wardens, and

1.—GROSS INCOME arising or due from the ENDOWMENTS

From Real Estate.

Description of Real Property.	Acreage.	Name of Tenants.	For what Term leased or held.	Gross Yearly Income.

From Personal Estate.

Description of Stock in the Public Funds.	Amount.	Gross Yearly Income.	Names and Descriptions of Persons in whose Names invested.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
A sum of £50 was left by Will of Jonathan Brown, dated 18 October 1804, to the Company, and was invested in the purchase of Stock, now amounting to.	40 13 0	1 5 6	The Master, Wardens, and Assistants of Poulters, London, under Charter - - - - -

Other Personalty, including Securities for Money and Deposits in Savings' or other Banks.	Amount.	Gross Yearly Income.	Names and Descriptions of Persons to whom Securities made or Deposits due.

2.—RECEIPTS.

		£ s. d.
1878.		
October.	By one year's dividend on £40 13*s.* New Three per Cent. Stock - - - - - - -	1 5 6
	£	1 5 6

APPENDIX C.

BROWN'S GIFT, of which the following persons are the Trustees, viz.:—
Assistants of Poulters, London.

for the Year ending on the 12th day of March 1879.

Outgoings, and Deductions from Gross Income.	Amount.	Net Annual Income.	Arrears due at Commencement of Account.	Any returns to which this Form is not applicable, to be made on separate sheets.
				The money left under this Charity has long since been invested and become consolidated in the Company's Stock in the Bank of England.

Deductions (if any) from Gross Income.	Amount.	Net Annual Income.	Arrears due at Commencement of Account.
		£ s. d.	
- - - - -	- - -	1 5 6	

3.—PAYMENTS.

It is requested that the payments for which these divisions are intended may be kept distinct.

Outgoings or payments on account of the Charity Estate, to be stated here separately from direct payments to or for the benefit of the recipients of the Charity.

		£ s. d.
1878.		
June 27.	Thomas Goldfinch, Pensioner - - - - - - -	0 12 9
1879.		
January 9.	The like - - - - - - - - -	0 12 9

Payments to or for the benefit of the recipients of the Charity. (To be kept distinct from outgoings or payments on account of the Charity property.)

£ 1 5 6

STATEMENT of the ACCOUNTS of the CHARITY called OZELL PITTS'

The Master, Wardens, and

1.—GROSS INCOME arising or due from the ENDOWMENTS

From Real Estate.

Description of Real Property.	Acreage.	Name of Tenants.	For what Term leased or held.	Gross Yearly Income.

From Personal Estate.

Description of Stock in the Public Funds.	Amount.	Gross Yearly Income.	Names and Descriptions of Persons in whose Names invested.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
A sum of £50 left by Will of Ozell Pitts, to be purchased by his Executors and transferred to the Company. This sum is now represented in the Stock in the Company's name.	45 11 3	1 8 6	The Master, Wardens, and Assistants of Poulters, London, under Charter - - - - -

Other Personalty, including Securities for Money and Deposits in Savings' or other Banks.	Amount.	Gross Yearly Income.	Names and Descriptions of Persons to whom Securities made or Deposits due.

2.—RECEIPTS.

		£ s. d.
1878.		
October.	By one year's dividend on £45 11*s.* 3*d.* New Three per Cent. Stock - - - - - - -	1 8 6
	£	1 8 6

POULTERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

GIFT, of which the following persons are the Trustees, viz. :—

Assistants of Poulters, London.

for the Year ending on the 12th day of March 1879.

Outgoings, and Deductions from Gross Income.	Amount.	Net Annual Income.	Arrears due at Commencement of Account.	Any returns to which this Form is not applicable, to be made on separate sheets.
				The money left under this Charity has long since been invested and become consolidated in the Company's Stock in the Bank of England.

Deductions (if any) from Gross Income.	Amount.	Net Annual Income.	Arrears due at Commencement of Account.
		£ s. d.	
- - - - -	- - -	1 8 6	

3.—PAYMENTS.

It is requested that the payments for which these divisions are intended may be kept distinct.

Outgoings or payments on account of the Charity Estate, to be stated here separately from direct payments to or for the benefit of the recipients of the Charity.		£ s. d.
1878.		
June 27.	T. Goldfinch - - - - - - - - - - -	0 14 3
1879.		
January 9.	The like - - - - - - - - - - - -	0 14 3

Payments to or for the benefit of the recipients of the Charity. (To be kept distinct from outgoings or payments on account of the Charity property.)		£	1 8 6

Statement of the Accounts of the Charity called ROBERT

The Master, Wardens, and

1.—Gross Income arising or due from the Endowments

From Real Estate.

Description of Real Property.	Acreage.	Name of Tenants.	For what Term leased or held.	Gross Yearly Income.

From Personal Estate.

Description of Stock in the Public Funds.	Amount.	Gross Yearly Income.	Names and Descriptions of Persons in whose Names invested.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
A sum of £200 left by will of Robert Smith, dated 23rd February 1737, to put out at interest, which sum was invested in the purchase of Stock.	226 4 11	6 15 4	The Master, Wardens, and Assistants of Poulters, London, under Charter 4th May 1692, 6 William and Mary - - - - -

Other Personalty, including Securities for Money and Deposits in Savings' or other Banks.	Amount.	Gross Yearly Income.	Names and Descriptions of Persons to whom Securities made or Deposits due.

2.—Receipts.

1878.		£ s. d.
October.	By one year's dividend on £226 4*s.* 11*d.* New Three per Cent. Stock - - - - - -	6 15 4
	£	6 15 4

POULTERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

SMITH'S GIFT, of which the following Persons are the Trustees, viz.:—
Assistants of Poulters, London.

for the Year ending on the 12th day of March 1879.

Outgoings, and Deductions from Gross Income.	Amount.	Net Annual Income.	Arrears due at Commencement of Account.	Any returns to which this Form is not applicable, to be made on separate sheets.
				The money under this Charity has long since been consolidated in the Company's invested Stock in the Bank of England.

Deductions (if any) from Gross Income.	Amount.	Net Annual Income.	Arrears due at Commencement of Account.

3.—PAYMENTS.

It is requested that the payments for which these divisions are intended may be kept distinct.

Outgoings or payments on account of the Charity Estate, to be stated here separately from direct payments to or for the benefit of the recipients of the Charity.	Payments to or for the benefit of the recipients of the Charity. (To be kept distinct from outgoings or payments on account of the Charity property.)	£ s. d.
1878. March 28.	Dighton Mott, 16*s.* 11*d.*; Ann Bromley, 16*s.* 11*d.*	1 13 10
June 27.	The like pensioners	1 13 10
Oct. 3.	The like pensioners	1 13 10
1879. Jan. 9.	The like pensioners	1 13 10
	£	6 15 4

STATEMENT of the ACCOUNTS of the CHARITY called JAMES SMITH'S GIFT, in the Parish

The Master, Wardens, and

1.—GROSS INCOME arising or due from the ENDOWMENTS

From Real Estate.

Description of Real Property.	Acreage.	Name of Tenants.	For what Term leased or held.	Gross Yearly Income.
				£ s. d.
A rent charge of £10 left by Will of James Smith, dated 21st April 1731, issuing out of certain messuages, land, &c., at Potton, Bedfordshire.	- - -	George Smith, Potton, is the present owner.	- -	10 0 0

From Personal Estate.

Description of Stock in the Public Funds.	Amount.	Gross Yearly Income.	Names and Descriptions of Persons in whose Name invested.

Other Personalty, including Securities for Money and Deposits in Savings' or other Banks.	Amount.	Gross Yearly Income.	Names and Descriptions of Persons to whom Securities made or Deposits due.

2.—RECEIPTS.

1878.		£ s. d.
	Balance (if any) in favour of the Charity at the commencement of the account - - - -	10 0 0
	Further Receipts, viz. :—	
January.	By one year's Annual rent charge - - - - - - - - - - -	10 0 0
		£ 20 0 0

Amount of Pension in hand on the 22nd day of March 1879, £15.

of Potton, in the County of Bedford, of which the following persons are the Trustees, viz.—

Assistants of Poulters, London.

for the Year ending on 12th day of March 1879.

Outgoings, and Deductions from Gross Income.	Amount.	Net Annual Income.	Arrears due at Commencement of Account.	Any returns to which this Form is not applicable, to be made on separate sheets.
- - - - -	- - -	£ s. d. 10 0 0		

Deductions (if any) from Gross Income.	Amount.	Net Annual Income.	Arrears due at Commencement of Account.

3.—Payments.

It is requested that the payments for which these divisions are intended may be kept distinct.

Outgoings or payments on account of the Charity Estate, to be stated here separately from direct payments to or for the benefit of the recipients of the Charity.

		£	s.	d.
1878. March 28.	Vacant.			
June 27.	John Tasker - - - - - - - - - - -	1	5	0
October 3.	John Tasker - - - - - - - - - - -	1	5	0
1879. January 9.	John Tasker, 1*l.* 5*s.*; Elizabeth Gill, Widow, 1*l.* 5*s.* - - - - -	2	10	0
	Balance - - - - - - - - - -	15	0	0
	£	20	0	0

Payments to or for the benefit of the recipients of the Charity. (To be kept distinct from outgoings or payments on account of the Charity property.)

STATEMENT of the ACCOUNTS of the CHARITY called WARDEN'S GIFT, in the Parish of Saint

The Master, Wardens, and

1.—GROSS INCOME arising or due from the ENDOWMENTS

From Real Estate.

Description of Real Property.	Acreage.	Name of Tenants.	For what Term leased or held.	Gross Yearly Income.
				£ s. d.
A freehold house situate at the corner of Cornhill and Bishopsgate Street, left by Will of Robert Warden, dated 3rd June 1609, to the Company on condition of paying £3 12*s.* 0*d.* annually—£2 12*s.* 0*d.* to the poor, and £1 to the Parson for sermon to be preached by him.	- - -	Alderman Carter holds premises on a lease expiring at Michaelmas 1888.	- - -	150 0 0

From Personal Estate.

Description of Stock in the Public Funds.	Amount.	Gross Yearly Income.	Names and Descriptions of Persons in whose Names invested.

Other Personalty, including Securities for Money and Deposits in Savings' or other Banks.	Amount.	Gross Yearly Income.	Names and Descriptions of Persons to whom Securities made or Deposits due.

2.—RECEIPTS.

1879.		£ s. d.
January.	Robert Warden's Gift - - - - - - - - - - - - -	3 12 0
	Company's allowance - - - - - - - - - - - - -	6 1 6
	£	9 13 6

Peter's, Cornhill, in the City of London, of which the following Persons are the Trustees, viz.:—
Assistants of Poulters, London.

for the Year ending on the 12th day of March 1879.

Outgoings, and Deductions from Gross Income.	Amount.	Net Annual Income.	Arrears due at Commencement of Account.	Any returns to which this Form is not applicable, to be made on separate sheets.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Property tax - - -	1 17 6	148 2 6		

Deductions (if any) from Gross Income.	Amount.	Net Annual Income.	Arrears due at Commencement of Account.

3.—Payments.

It is requested that the payments for which these divisions are intended may be kept distinct.

Outgoings or payments on account of the Charity Estate, to be stated here separately from direct payments to or for the benefit of the recipients of the Charity.

Payments to or for the benefit of the recipients of the Charity. (To be kept distinct from outgoings or payments on account of the Charity property.)

1878.		£ s. d.
Feb. 21.	Minister of St. Peter's, for sermon - - - - - - - -	2 2 0
	Poor of Parish - - - - - - - - - - -	2 12 0
	Extra by Court - - - - - - - - - - -	1 0 0
	Choir - - - - - - - - - - - - -	1 1 0
	Parish Clerk, 7*s.*; Organist, 10*s.*; Sexton, 8*s.*; Organ Blower, 2*s.*; Beadle of Parish, 2*s.* 6*d.*	1 9 6
	Charity Children - - - - - - - - - - - -	1 9 0
	£	9 13 6

STATEMENT of the ACCOUNTS of the CHARITY called ROBERT WRIGHT'S GIFT, in the Parish of

The Master, Wardens, and

1.—GROSS INCOME arising or due from the ENDOWMENTS

From Real Estate.

Description of Real Property.	Acreage.	Name of Tenants.	For what Term leased or held.	Gross Yearly Income.
				£ s. d.
A rent charge of 17*s.* 6*d.* issuing out of certain lands and houses in the Parish of All Hallows, Lombard Street, London, left by Will of Robert Wright, dated 16th April 1548.	- - -	Parson and the Church Wardens of the Parish.	- -	0 17 6

From Personal Estate.

Description of Stock in the Public Funds.	Amount.	Gross Yearly Income.	Names and Descriptions of Persons in whose Names invested.

Other Personalty, including Securities for Money and Deposits in Savings' or other Banks.	Amount.	Gross Yearly Income.	Names and Descriptions of Persons to whom Securities made or Deposits due.

2.—RECEIPTS.

1879.		£ s. d.
January.	By one years' rent charge due at Christmas 1878 - - - - - - - - - -	0 17 6
	£	0 17 6

POULTERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

All Hallows, Lombard Street, in the City of London, of which the following persons are the Trustees, viz.:—

Assistants of Poulters, London.

for the Year ending on the 12th day of March 1879.

Outgoings, and Deductions from Gross Income.	Amount.	Net Annual Income.	Arrears due at Commencement of Account.	Any returns to which this Form is not applicable, to be made on separate sheets.
- - - - -	- - -	£ s. d. 0 17 6		

Deductions (if any) from Gross Income.	Amount.	Net Annual Income.	Arrears due at Commencement of Account.

3.—PAYMENTS.

It is requested that the payments for which these divisions are intended may be kept distinct.	Payments to or for the benefit of the recipients of the Charity. (To be kept distinct from outgoings or payments on account of the Charity property.)	Outgoings or payments on account of the Charity Estate, to be stated here separately from direct payments to or for the benefit of the recipients of the Charity.			£ s. d.
		1878. June 27.	Thomas Goldfinch, Pensioner - - - - - - - - - -		0 8 9
		1879. January 9.	The like - - - - - - - - - - - -		0 8 9
				£	0 17 6

STATEMENT of the ACCOUNTS of the CHARITY called the NEPTON'S TRUST ESTATE, in the Parish of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, in the City of London, of which the following Persons are the Trustees, viz., the Master, Wardens, and Assistants of Poulters, London.

1.—INCOME and REVENUE for the Year ending on the 12th March 1879, whether actually paid or then due.

	Description of Property.	Tenants of Real Property, or Persons in whose Names Personal Property is invested.	Gross Annual Income.	Outgoings.		Net Annual Income.	Sums received.
			£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Real Property.	The sum of 3,287*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.* Consols standing in the names of the Paymaster-General of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice.	The Master, Wardens, and Assistants of Poulters, London.	98 12 8	Property tax -	2 1 2	96 11 6	96 11 6
Real Property.	The sum of 7,935*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.*, part of the purchase money of 8,000*l.* paid by the Great Eastern Railway Company for the purchase of freeholds, Dunning's Alley, standing in the same names.	The like names - -	238 2 0	The like -	4 19 10	233 2 2	233 2 2
Personal Property.	The sum of 666*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, produced by investment of the balance of the 8,000*l.* to meet the annuity to Shoreditch Charity Schools, also standing in the same names.	The like names - -	20 0 0	The like -	0 8 4	19 11 8	19 11 8
Personal Property.	The sum of 1,664*l.* 2*s.* 5*d.*, balance of 1,779*l.* 19*s.* 1*d.* 3*l.* per cent. Consols, accumulated from time to time after deducting 115*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* sold out to pay expenses of scheme.	The like names - -	49 18 3	The like -	1 0 7	48 17 8	48 17 8
		£	406 12 11		8 9 11	398 3 0	398 3 0

2.—RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for the Year ending on the 12th March 1879.

Dates.	Receipts.		Dates.	Expenditure.	
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.
1878 (March) to 1879 (March).	Balance for Widows from last year -	26 12 3	1878. March 28 -	Paid Pensioners on Estate - -	28 15 0
	The like for Apprentices - -	96 2 8	April -	Premium and Outfit—Martin -	33 0 0
	One year's dividends on 7,935*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.*	233 2 2	May -	Distribution—Aldgate and Barking -	80 0 0
	The like on 3,287*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.* - -	96 11 6		Conveyances - - - -	3 0 0
	The like on 1,664*l.* 2*s.* 5*d.* - -	48 17 8		Repairing Tomb - - -	0 5 0
	The like on 666*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* - -	19 11 8		Proportion of Dinner Bill - -	3 0 0
			June 27 -	Pensioners on Estate - -	28 15 0
			July 26 -	Premium and Outfit—Latham -	33 0 0
			Oct. 3 -	Pensioners on Estate - -	28 15 0
			„ 14 -	Premium and Outfit—Cornwall -	33 0 0
			1879, Jan. 9	Pensioners on Estate - -	28 15 0
				Premium and Outfit—Taylor -	33 0 0
			„ Feb. 4	Charity Money to Shoreditch -	20 0 0
			„ „ 14	Premium and Outfit—Warren -	33 0 0
				Clerk's yearly allowance - -	10 0 0
				His Bill - - - -	3 15 0
				Printing Account - - -	1 11 6
				Receipt Stamps - - -	0 1 0
				Balance for Widows - - -	36 6 2
				The like for Apprentices - -	82 19 3
		£ 520 17 11			£ 520 17 11

DR. 3.—BALANCE SHEET containing a STATEMENT of the BALANCE of the foregoing ACCOUNT. CR.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Total Amount of Receipts - - -	520 17 11	Expenditure - - - - -	401 12 6
		Balance for Widows - - - -	36 6 2
		The like for Apprentices - - - -	82 19 3
£	520 17 11	£	520 17 11

SADDLERS' COMPANY.

The returns of the company were accompanied by the following protest:—

The Saddlers' Company, in forwarding the annexed returns to Her Majesty's Commissioners of the City of London Livery Companies Commission, in compliance with their letter of the 14th August 1880, beg to inform them that the returns furnish full particulars of all the Company's property, both trust and private.

The governing body of the Company are advised that they might legally, and as a matter of right, decline to furnish the information sought by the Commissioners, but are not disposed to insist upon their strict rights.

With reference to the trust properties under the control and in the hands of the Company, the governing body beg to observe that annual returns of those properties are made to Her Majesty's Charity Commissioners by the Company, and therefore suggest that they might have been spared the unnecessary labour of preparing such returns; the governing body, however, have complied with the request, and those returns are sent herewith.

With reference to the private property of the Company, the governing body cannot help expressing the great surprise they feel at such demands being made as those contained in the Commissioners' letter, and consider it their duty to protest, in the strongest way, against the inquisitorial tone therein assumed. The governing body, while willing, as a matter of courtesy, to afford the Commissioners the assistance requested, and to put them in possession of the facts, reserve all rights to which they would be entitled in any legal proceedings instituted against the Company. It must be distinctly understood that the annexed returns are made under this protest.

The governing body, in fact, claim to retain on behalf of the Company the uninterrupted possession of their private property, and the right to deal therewith in the same way as though it belonged to any one of Her Majesty's subjects.

The governing body further desire to say that though in their belief every item of the Company's property which is subject to any trust has been returned under its appropriate heading, and the private property most carefully distinguished, yet if any question should arise as to whether they have or have not made accurate returns in this respect, such question must only be determined in a court of law where the Company can be heard by counsel.

PART I.—FOUNDATION AND OBJECT.

A to H.

Return A.—A statement of the date, ascertained or probable, of the foundation of the Company, and of the circumstances, so far as they can be discovered from its documents of foundation or archives, in which the Company had its origin.

Return B.—A list of the charters, charters of inspeximus, and other instruments of a similar nature, whether originals or copies, which have been at any time in the possession of the Company, together with an abstract of the purport of each, regard being specially had to any evidence which it may contain as to the object of the foundation of the Company.

Return C.—A list of any trust deeds "founding, regulating, or affecting" the Company, with the date of each the names of the parties thereto, and an abstract of the purport of each.

Return D.—A list with dates of any "decrees of court," whether of the Courts of Common Law or of Chancery, or of any Acts of the Court of Aldermen or of the Court of Common Council, "regulating or affecting" the Company, with a statement of the effect of each decision.

Return E.—A list of any other documents, not included in the descriptions in the preceding returns, which "found, regulate, or affect" the Company, with dates and an abstract of the effect of each.

Return F.—A concise history of the Company from the time of its foundation to the present day, with special reference to the inquiry contained in the Commission as to "the objects for which the Company was founded," and "how far those objects are now being carried into effect."

Return G.—Has the Company a licence in mortmain? When was such licence granted (referring to the document by description)? What is its extent, and to what extent is it now unexhausted?

Return H.—Is there vested in the Company, and how, whether by charter, statute, order of the Court of Aldermen, Act of Common Council, or otherwise, any right of exercising superintendence over, or any duty or discretion to encourage in any way, any and what art, trade, or business? State the nature and local limits of such control. In what manner and to what extent is such control now exercised? If such control is not now exercised, state the circumstances under which its exercise has fallen into desuetude.

A.—The date of the formation of the Company, and the circumstances under which it was founded, are unknown. It existed at a very remote period. There is now preserved in the archives of the Collegiate Church of Saint Martins-le-Grand a parchment containing a letter from that foundation, in which reference is made to the then ancient customs of the Guild. This document is believed to have been written about the time of Henry II., Richard I., or John, most probably in the first of these. In this letter reference is made to "Ernaldus, the Alderman of the Guild." This Ernaldus is stated by Mr. Alfred John Kempe in his work "Historical notices of the Collegiate Church of Saint Martins-le-Grand" to have lived before the Conquest, by which it may be inferred that the Company is of Anglo-Saxon origin.

B.—King Edward I., A.D. 1272, granted a charter. King Edward III., by his charter, 1st December 37 Edward 3, A.D. 1363, granted that as well in the city of London as in every other city, borough, or town where the art of Saddlers is exercised, one or two honest and faithful men of the craft should be chosen and appointed by the Saddlers there dwelling to superinted and survey the craft. This charter was exemplified and confirmed by Henry VI., Henry VII., and Henry VIII.

Richard II., by charter 20th March, 18th Richard II., A.D. 1374, granted to the men of the mystery of Saddlers of the city of London, that for the good government of the mystery they may have one commonalty of themselves for ever, and that the men of the same mystery and commonalty may choose and appoint every year four keepers of the men of the commonalty to survey, rule, and duly govern the same. Furthermore, that the keepers and commonalty, and their successors, may purchase lands, to the yearly value of twenty pounds, for the sustentation of the poor old weak and decayed persons of the mystery, and this charter was exemplified, ratified, and confirmed by Edward IV.

Queen Elizabeth, by charter 9th November, 1 Elizabeth A.D. 1558, exemplifies, ratifies, and confirms the previous charters, and re-incorporates the Company by the name of the wardens or keepers and commonalty of the mystery or art of Saddlers of the city of London. The charter names and appoints four wardens to hold office from the date of the charter until the 14th August then following, and authorises them to keep within their common hall an assembly of the wardens or keepers or freemen of the same mystery, or the greater part of them, or of the wardens, and of eight of the most ancient and worthy freemen, being of the assistants of the mystery, and that the wardens and eight of the assistants at least being present shall have full power to treat, consult, and decree upon the articles and ordinances touching the mystery or art aforesaid, and the good rule, state, and government of the same. Power is given to elect four wardens on the 14th August yearly. Power of giving two votes is given to the master at doubtful elections. Powers are also given for the government and regulation of the trade.

This charter is exemplified, ratified, and confirmed by James I. (20th March 4 Jac. 1. A.D. 1606.)

Charles II. granted a charter (24 Dec. 36 Chas. 2, A.D. 1684), which recites the surrender of all the franchises, &c., of the Company to the King. The King, therefore, on the petition of the Company, as for avoiding deceitful workmanship in the said mystery or art, and for the better government thereof, granted that the Company shall from thenceforth be a body politic and corporate, and one perpetual commonalty, incorporated by the name or style of wardens or keepers, and commonalty of the mystery or art of saddlers of the City of London. It is granted that there shall be four freemen of the mystery who shall be called wardens or keepers, and twenty assistants. First wardens are nominated to hold office till the 14th August then next from thence until four others be elected according to charter, and twenty assistants are also named to hold office during their natural lives, or until amoved, and for the future election of wardens, it is granted that the wardens and assistants of the mystery shall have full power and authority, on the 14th August, if it be not the Lord's Day, and if it be then on the Monday following annually, to choose and nominate four of themselves to be and stand wardens or keepers of the mystery for one whole year then next following, with power of amoval on misbehaviour by majority of wardens and assistants. It is further granted that on death, retirement, or amoval of an assistant or assistants, it shall and may be lawful for the wardens and rest of the assistants, then being, or the majority, one of whom must be one of the wardens from time to time, and at all times thereafter, to choose one or more of the commonalty of the art or mystery aforesaid, for the time being, in the place or places of him or them so dying or removed. The charter grants that they shall have a clerk. It is declared that no person shall be elected who is not in communion with the Church of England, or who does not take the sacramental test. All the lands, &c., then held by the Company are confirmed to them, and power given to purchase lands, &c., to sell, buy, and lease; also full powers for the government of the trade.

C.—Not any.

D.—1697, July 27th. Order of Court of Common Council of this date. That for the future no person be called to take upon him the cloathing of any of the 12 companies, unless he have an estate of 1,000*l.* And that no person be called to take upon him the livery of any of the inferior companies, unless he have an estate of 500*l.*

E.—Not any.

F.—The history of the Company is contained in the returns A. and B., and in the returns herein-after made.

G.—No. Under the charter of Charles II., set out in return B., all the lands, &c. then held by the Company were confirmed to it, and power to acquire additional lands, &c., was given, which is not wholly exhausted.

H.—The Company has the right of exercising superintendence over the trade of a saddler, and searches in accordance with the charter are still made. No duty is imposed by charter or otherwise of encouraging any art, trade, or business, but the Company exercises its own discretion in encouraging many out of its own funds.

RETURN I.—A list of the Charities, Eleemosynary, Educational or otherwise, which are under the management of the Company, stating in each case the name of the Founder, the date and nature of the Benefaction, its original and its present Value, and the purposes to which the Funds have been applied for each of the last preceding Ten Years.

1879.

Founder's Name.	Date of Foundation.	Objects of Benefaction.	Endowment.					Remarks.
			Real Estate.			Personalty.		
			Houses and Land Acreage.	Rent.	Fixed Deductions.	Stock.	Other Personalty.	
Kitchin, Robert	10th March 1555	Pay to 12 poor men living in the parish of St. Ethelbridge, 12*d.* every Sunday; churchwardens of said parish 15*s.* 4*d.* every Christmas; renter warden 3*s.* 4*d.* every Christmas. By a decree of the Court of Chancery, dated 1st May 1622, to pay 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum to parish of St. Martin's Orgars.	A charge upon the "Horse and Trumpeter," and other houses situate in Jewry Street, Aldgate, in the city of London, left to the Company upon condition that they—					The particulars of the present income and the application during this and the preceding nine years will be shown in the accounts sent annually to the Charity Commissioners, an abstract of which is sent herewith.
Webb, John -	17th August 1568	Pay at his messuage in Aldgate 40*s.* every Easter Sunday to his next of blood and his heirs for ever; and 40*s.* to the most poor men of the Company.	A charge upon an estate at Aldgate, in the city of London, left to the Company upon condition that they—					*See* above note.
Swift, James -	18th May, 1610 -	Pay to his heirs and assigns 4*l.* on Lady Day, if demanded; 3*l.* to churchwardens or overseers of the poor of the parish of Dronfield; 4*l.* to heirs of Godfrey Smith, and in default, to right heirs of the said James Swift.	A charge upon certain houses situate in High Street and Red Cross Alley, in the borough of Southwark, and county of Surrey, which were conveyed to the Company by deed, dated 18th May 1610, upon condition that they—					*See* above note. This gift has been strictly applied according to the covenants of the deed.
Labourne, Robt.	5th April 1624 -	To pay out of rents and profits 10*l.* to 20 poor men of the Company, as master and wardens should think fit; 10*s.* to the clerk; 10*s.* to the renter warden; and 3*s.* 4*d.* to the beadle. Balance to repairs, and such charitable and pious uses as the Company shall think fit.	House, 14, Serjeants Inn, Fleet Street, in the city of London. Moiety of a house, 3, Lombard Street, Whitefriars.	£ s. d. 100 0 0 15 0 0 115 0 0	Property Tax, 6*d.* in the £ £ s. d. 2 10 0 0 7 6 2 17 6	—		The particulars of the present income and the application during this and the preceding nine years will be shown in the accounts sent annually to the Charity Commissioners, an abstract of which is sent herewith. This charity has been fully administered and is frequently in debt to the Company.
Hill Edward -	20th Dec. 1615 -	To deliver every Christmas, yearly, eight gowns, cloth, to cost 8*s.* per yard; eight pair of shoes and eight pair of stockings, which should cost 40*s.*, to eight poor decayed men, free of the Company. Four to be saddlers and four to be harness makers. There being an insufficient number of duly qualified applicants for the benefit of this charity, the funds accumulated. The Company applied to the Charity Commissioners for and obtained their sanction to a scheme of its own, dated 13th February 1877, which allows it to apply from time to time such portions of the yearly income of the charity not required for primary purposes, in providing gifts of clothing for poor deserving freemen of the Company who may not, and for deserving widows or unmarried daughters of freemen of the Company, who may be in necessitous circumstances.	Charged upon an estate at Bearsted and Boxley, in the county of Kent. The charge on the estate redeemed by the Company with consent of the Charity Commissioners. Redemption money invested in new 3*l.* per cents. Although the amount of the charge was but 14*l.* per annum and the interest on accumulations but 10*l.*, the Company invested sufficient money out of its own private funds to make the income up to 30*l.* per annum.			£ s. d. 1,000 6 0 New 3*l.* per cent. annuities.	—	The particulars of the present income and the application during this and the preceding nine years will be shown in the accounts sent annually to the Charity Commissioners, an abstract of which is sent herewith. This charity is strictly administered under the scheme.

Founder's Name.	Date of Foundation.	Objects of Benefaction.	Endowment.					Remarks.
			Real Estate.			Personalty.		
			Houses and Land Acreage.	Rent.	Fixed Deductions.	Stock.	Other Personalty.	
Cox, John - -	6th Nov. 1658 -	To pay 20 poor working saddlers, free of the Company, 40*s.* a piece, to be paid 20*s.* apiece every six months. There being an insufficient number of duly qualified applicants for the benefit of this Charity, the funds accumulated. The Company applied to the Charity Commissioners for, and obtained their sanction to, a scheme of its own, dated 7th January 1876, which gives it liberty to apply from time to time at its discretion any moneys or funds then in hand or under control of the Company, being accumulations of income and all such portion of future yearly income as may not be required for primary purpose in relieving poor deserving men and women, being either freemen of the Saddlers' Company, or widows, or unmarried daughters of such freemen, or if sufficient number of these do not apply, then in relieving poor deserving members of the trade of a saddler not free of the Company.	A charge upon an estate at Sistead, in the county of Essex, afterwards exchanged for an estate at Braintree, Essex, sold 1875, proceeds invested in new 3*l.* per cents.			£ s. d. 1,333 12 6 New 3*l.* per cent. annuities.	—	The particulars of the present income and the application during this and the preceding nine years will be shown in the accounts sent annually to the Charity Commissioners, an abstract of which is sent herewith. This Charity is strictly administered under the scheme, and the accumulations of the fund in the hands of the Company have been and are being entirely dispensed in charity.
Pease, William -	20th Dec. 1682 -	To pay out of rents and profits 3*l.* to six poor men free of the Company, being working saddlers, 10*s.* each. To four poor widows of freemen of the Company, being working saddlers, 10*s.* each 3*s.*; to renter warden, 3*s.*; to clerk beadle, 2*s.*; 5*l.* to Christ's Hospital; 52*s.* to churchwardens of St. Botolph Without Aldersgate. Residue of rents to poor working saddlers free of the Company. There being an insufficient number of duly qualified applicants for the benefit of this Charity, the funds accumulated. The Company applied to the Charity Commissioners for, and obtained their sanction to, a scheme of its own, dated the 17th August 1876, which allows it liberty to apply from time to time at its discretion, such portions of the said charity not required for primary purposes in relieving poor deserving persons of trade of saddler or harness maker not free of the Company.	1 rood and 2 perches at Harrow Weald Common. 11 acres at Harrow Weald. An encroachment on the above estate.	£ s. d. 1 8 0 35 0 0 0 5 0 36 13 0	Property tax. £ s. d. 0 0 10 0 17 6 — 0 18 4	—	—	1. The particulars of the present income and the application during this and the preceding nine years will be shown in the accounts sent annually to the Charity Commissioners, an abstract of which is sent herewith. 2. This Charity has been strictly administered under the scheme, and the accumulations of the funds in the Company's hands have been and are being dispensed in charity.
Banner, Richard -	5th July 1698 -	To put forth every year one poor boy, son of a freeman of the said Company, or one poor boy bred in Christ's Hospital, London, or any poor boy as the wardens or assistant of the said Company should appoint to a fit master in trade. By order of the Court of Chancery 8th December 1840 the income of investments to be applied in payment of premium not exceeding 50*l.*	—	—	—	613 10 11 Being accumulations of income invested in consols, by order of the Court of Chancery, 8th Dec. 1840.	A rent of 8*l.* per annum charged by the Company upon a freehold estate in Cheapside, belonging to it in consideration of 200*l.* paid by the said Richard Banner.	*See* above, Note 1. 2. This Charity is strictly administered under the scheme.
Ewer, Sarah -	22nd April 1765	To apply interest yearly in putting out any poor boy belonging to the parish of St. Catherine Coleman, in Fenchurch Street, London, that they should deem an object of charity apprentice to some proper master of the trade of a saddler belonging to the Company. In consequence of there being no duly qualified applicants for the benefit of this charity, the funds accumulated. The High Court of Chancery, by a scheme dated the 13th January 1841, enlarged the scope of the charity, but there still not being sufficient applicants to exhaust the funds, the Company applied to the Charity Commissioners for, and obtained their sanction to, a scheme of its own, dated 3rd December 1874, which allows it, if no applicant for primary purposes, to apprentice poor boys belonging to the city of London (including any boys who may have been scholars in the city of London Freeman's Orphan School) to some useful trade.	—	—	—	200 0 0 Consols, now increased by investment of accumulations to 1,655*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.* Consols.	—	*See* above, Note 1. *See* above, Note 2.

Founder's Name.	Date of Foundation.	Objects of Benefaction.	Endowment.					Remarks.
			Real Estate.			Personalty.		
			Houses and Land Acreage.	Rent.	Fixed Deductions.	Stock.	Other Personalty.	
Gunton, Samuel	30th March 1768	To sell and dispose of stock, and apply same to put out 16 poor boys to saddlers. Eleven boys were put out, but there being no applicants for the benefit of the charity, the funds accumulated. The Company applied to the Charity Commissioners for, and obtained their sanction to, a scheme which allows it, if there be not sufficient applicants for trade of a saddler, to apprentice boys to any useful trade, premium not to exceed 80*l.* in any case.	—	—	—	£ s. d. 400 0 0 new 3*l.* per cents., now increased to 700*l.* new 3*l.* per cents.	—	*See* Note 1, page 4. *See* Note 2, page 4. 3. The Company has supplemented this charity largely out of its own private funds.
Gunton, Samuel	30th March 1768	To pay and distribute half yearly the yearly interest among eight poor freemen of the Company of the age of 50 or upwards, of sober life, and members of the Church of England, not in receipt of alms or other pension of the said Company. There being an insufficient number of duly qualified applicants, the funds accumulated. The Company applied to the Charity Commissioners for, and obtained their sanction to, a scheme of its own, dated 5th November 1876, which allows it, failing duly qualified recipients, to apply, at discretion, from time to time any money then in hand, being accumulations, and also future income, in gifts to widows and unmarried daughters of freemen and other poor deserving persons of the trade of a saddler or harness maker, although not free of the Company.	—	—	—	1,000 0 0 Consols, now 1,481*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.* Consols.	—	*See* Note 1, page 4. *See* Note 2, page 4.
Honnor, Young George.	10th November 1769.	To pay 30*l.* per annum to any past master come to decay, and members of the court of assistants so much as the Court should adjudge. There being an insufficient number of applicants for this charity, the funds accumulated. The Company therefore applied to the Court of Chancery and obtained their approval to a scheme of its own, dated 28th February 1855, which provides as follows:—234*l.* per annum to be set aside out of dividends to answer the following pensions:—Master, 104*l.*; warden, 78*l.*; assistant, 52*l.* The balance unexpended in each year to be carried back to credit of the general fund. Almshouses to be built, and the furniture, repairs, &c. to be paid for out of funds; allowance to inmates not to exceed 12*s.* per week; medical attendance, medicine, candles, and fuel to be provided. Inmates to be decayed freemen or women of the Company, or widows of freemen 50 years of age or upwards, not in receipt of parochial relief, and not pensioners under any of the former clauses of the scheme. The almshouses were built, and beyond the 3,000*l.* allowed for that purpose by the scheme the Company expended out of its own private funds the sum of 981*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.* They are known as Honnor's Home, Spring Grove, Isleworth, and contain eight suites of apartments consisting of three rooms, and a large wash-house common to all. The number of inmates is eight. In addition to the allowance from this fund the Company pay each inmate 2*s.* per week out of its own private funds.	—	—	—	2,823 10 5 3*l.* per cent reduced annuities, increased by investment of unappropriated revenue to 17,136*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.* 3*l.* per cent. reduced annuities.	—	*See* Note 1, page *See* Note 2, page
Cradock, Thomas	27th June 1859	Annually, at such time and in such manner as the Company should, in its discretion, think fit, pay the dividends to and among such of the inmates of the Company's almshouses, called Honnor's Home, as it should think fit. In case of deficiency or want of objects, then to pay same among such of the poor members of the Company as it should think fit.	—	—	—	450 0 0 new 3*l.* per cent. annuities.	—	*See* Note , page 4.
Cradock, Charles	14th August 1861	Same as above	—	—	—	500 0 0 new 3*l.* per cent. annuities.	—	*See* Note 1, page 4.
Williams, Benjamin Bacon.	22nd October 1870.	To pay the dividends to the poor of the Company	—	—	—	540 10 10 reduced annuities.	—	*See* Note 1, page 4.

SADDLERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

ABSTRACT of ACCOUNTS sent to the CHARITY COMMISSIONERS.

Dr. KITCHIN'S TRUST. Cr.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1870. To rentcharge	8 10 10	By balance	0 15 6
Balance	0 18 8	„ expenditure	8 14 0
	£9 9 6		£9 9 6
1871. To rentcharge	8 10 5	By balance	0 18 8
Balance	1 3 3	„ expenditure	8 15 0
	£9 13 8		£9 13 8
1872. To rentcharge	8 10 5	By balance	1 3 3
„ income tax returned	0 15 4	„ expenditure	8 17 10
Balance	0 15 4		
	£10 1 1		£10 1 1
1873. To rentcharge	8 11 6	By balance	0 15 4
Balance	1 1 8	„ expenditure	8 17 10
	£9 13 2		£9 13 2
1874. To rentcharge	8 12 3	By balance	1 1 8
Balance	1 7 3	„ expenditure	8 17 10
	£9 19 6		£9 19 6
1875. To property tax returned	0 10 2	By balance	1 7 3
„ rentcharge	8 12 8	„ expenditure	8 17 10
Balance	1 2 3		
	£10 5 1		£10 5 1
1876. To charge for renter warden for 1872, 1873, 1874, and 1875.	0 13 4	By balance	1 2 3
		„ expenditure	8 14 6
„ rentcharge	8 15 7		
Balance	0 7 10		
	£9 16 9		£9 16 9
1877. To rentcharge	8 15 2	By balance	0 7 10
Balance	0 13 10	„ expenditure	9 1 2
	£9 9 0		£9 9 0
1878. To rentcharge	8 14 5	By balance	0 13 10
„ property tax returned	0 13 2	„ expenditure	8 17 10
Balance	0 4 1		
	£9 11 8		£9 11 8
1879. To rentcharge	8 13 11	By balance	0 4 1
Balance	0 8 3	„ expenditure	8 17 10
	£9 1 11		£9 1 11

WEBB'S TRUST.

	£ s. d		£ s. d.
1870. To rentcharge	2 0 0		
Balance	0 0 6		
	£2 0 6	By expenditure	£2 0 6
1871. To charge	2 0 0	By expenditure	2 0 6
Balance	0 1 0	„ balance	0 0 6
	£2 1 0		£2 1 0
1872. To rentcharge	1 19 8	By balance	0 1 0
Balance	0 1 10	To expenditure	2 0 6
	£2 1 6		£2 1 6
1873. To rentcharge	1 19 5	By balance	0 1 10
Balance	0 2 11	„ expenditure	2 0 6
	£2 2 4		£2 2 4

Dr. SADDLERS' COMPANY—*continued.* Cr.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1874. To rentcharge	1	19	7	By balance	0	2	11
Balance	0	3	10	„ expenditure	2	0	5
	£2	3	5		£2	3	5
1875. To property tax allowed	0	2	4	By balance	0	3	10
„ charge	1	19	8	„ expenditure	2	0	6
Balance	0	2	4				
	£2	4	4		£2	4	4
1876. To charge	1	19	7	By balance	0	2	4
Balance	0	3	3	„ expenditure	2	0	6
	£2	2	10		£2	2	10
1877. To charge	1	19	6	By balance	0	3	3
Balance	0	4	3	„ expenditure	2	0	6
	£2	3	9		£2	3	9
1878. To charge	1	19	4	By balance	0	4	3
Balance	0	5	5	„ expenditure	2	0	6
	£2	4	9		£2	4	9
1879. To charge	1	19	2	By balance	0	5	5
Balance	0	6	9	„ expenditure	2	0	6
	£2	5	11		£2	5	11

SWIFT'S TRUST.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1870. To receipts	2	18	11	By balance	0	6	4
Balance	0	7	5	„ expenditure	3	0	0
	£3	6	4		£3	6	4
1871. To receipts	2	18	9	By balance	0	7	5
Balance	0	9	8	„ expenditure	3	1	0
	£3	8	5		£3	8	5
1872. To receipts	2	18	9	By balance	0	9	8
„ income tax returned	0	5	10	„ expenditure	3	0	6
Balance	0	5	7				
	£3	10	2		£3	10	2
1873. To receipts	2	19	2	By balance	0	5	7
Balance	0	6	11	„ expenditure	3	0	6
	£3	6	1		£3	6	1
1874. To receipts	2	19	5	By balance	0	6	11
Balance	0	8	0	„ expenditure	3	0	6
	£3	7	5		£3	7	5
1875. To receipts	3	3	0	By balance	0	8	0
Balance	0	5	6	„ expenditure	3	0	6
	£3	8	6		£3	8	6
1876. To receipts	2	19	5	By balance	0	5	6
Balance	0	6	7	„ expenditure	3	0	6
	£3	6	0		£3	6	0
1877. To receipts	2	19	4	By balance	0	6	7
Balance	0	7	9	„ expenditure	3	0	6
	£3	7	1		£3	7	1

Dr. SADDLERS' COMPANY—*continued.* Cr.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1878. To receipts	3 0 10	By balance	0 7 9
Balance	0 7 5	,, expenditure	3 0 6
	£3 8 3		£3 8 3
1879. To receipts	2 18 10	By balance	0 7 5
Balance	0 9 1	,, expenditure	3 0 6
	£3 7 11		£3 7 11

LABOURNE'S TRUST.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1870. To receipts	119 4 3	By balance	50 11 3
Balance	4 5 9½	,, expenditure	72 18 9½
	£123 10 0½		£123 10 0½
1871. To receipts	114 12 1	By balance	4 5 9½
		,, expenditure	61 0 8
		Balance	49 5 7½
	£114 12 1		£114 12 1
1872. To balance	49 5 7½	By expenditure	59 2 11
,, receipts	123 14 0	Balance	113 16 8½
	£172 19 7½		£172 19 7½
1873. To balance	113 16 8	By expenditure	53 15 1
,, receipts	114 16 5	Balance	174 18 0
	£228 3 1		£228 3 1
1874. To balance	174 18 0	By expenditure	56 17 2
,, receipts	114 16 1	Balance	232 16 11
	£289 14 1		£289 14 1
1875. To balance	232 16 11	By insurance	1 0 0
,, insurance	1 0 0	,, expenditure	51 17 2
,, to property tax returned	6 9 2	Balance	301 9 9
,, rents	114 0 10		
	£354 6 11		£354 6 11
1876. To balance	301 9 9	By expenditure	121 11 1
,, receipts	65 8 7	Balance	245 7 3
	£366 18 4		£366 18 4
1877. To balance	245 7 3	By expenditure	311 10 2
,, receipts	114 11 4	Balance	48 8 5
	£359 18 7		£359 18 7
1878. To balance	48 8 5	By expenditure	142 5 2
,, receipts	166 16 2	Balance	72 19 5
	£215 4 7		£215 4 7
1879. To balance	72 19 5	By expenditure	135 13 6
,, receipts	113 12 0	Balance	50 17 11
	£186 11 5		£186 11 5

HILL'S TRUST.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1870. To balance	25 9 0	By expenditure	20 2 11
,, receipts	19 11 10	Balance	24 17 11
	£45 0 10		£45 0 10
1871. To balance	24 17 11	By expenditure	16 16 8
,, receipts	19 19 1	Balance	28 0 4
	£44 17 0		£44 17 0

SADDLERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

Dr.	£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.	*Cr.*
1872. To balance	28	0	4	By expenditure		14	10	8	
„ receipts	21	2	8	Balance		34	12	4	
	£49	3	0			£49	3	0	
1873. To balance	34	12	4	By expenditure		11	10	0	
„ receipts	19	13	6	Balance		42	15	10	
	£54	5	10			£54	5	10	
1874. To balance	42	15	10	By expenditure		8	4	6	
„ receipts	20	3	0	Balance		54	14	4	
	£62	18	10			£62	18	10	
1875. To balance	54	14	4	By expenditure		15	10	4	
„ property tax returned	0	17	2	Balance		59	18	0	
„ to dividends	5	3	2						
„ rentcharge	14	13	8						
	£75	8	4			£75	8	4	
1876. To balance	59	18	0	By expenditure		76	3	0	
„ receipts	24	18	1	Balance		8	13	1	
	£84	16	1			£84	16	1	
1877. To balance	8	13	1	By expenditure		14	11	0	
„ receipts	30	0	2	Balance		24	2	3	
	£38	13	3			£38	13	3	
1878. To balance	24	2	3	By expenditure		24	0	9	
„ receipts	30	9	8	Balance		30	11	2	
	£54	11	11			£54	11	11	
1879. To balance	30	11	2	By expenditure		15	10	7	
„ receipts	30	0	2	Balance		45	0	9	
	£60	11	4			£60	11	4	

COX'S TRUST.

	£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.
1870. To balance	103	3	3	By expenditure		19	17	0
„ rentcharge	39	5	0	Balance		122	11	3
	£142	8	3			£142	8	3
1871. To balance	122	11	3	By expenditure		19	18	0
„ receipts	39	3	4	Balance		141	16	7
	£161	14	7			£161	14	7
1872. To balance	141	16	7	By expenditure		17	6	3
„ receipts	41	3	3	Balance		165	13	7
	£182	19	10			£182	19	10
1873. To balance	165	13	7	By expenditure		13	18	6
„ receipts	39	8	4	Balance		191	3	5
	£205	1	11			£205	1	11
1874. To balance	191	3	5	By expenditure		14	18	6
„ receipts	39	11	8	Balance		215	16	7
	£230	15	1			£230	15	1
1875. To balance	215	16	7	By expenditure		15	16	9
„ property tax returned	2	6	8	*Balance		241	19	10
„ rentcharge	39	13	4					
	£257	16	7			£257	16	7

* The balance of 241*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.* was carried to and formed an accumulation account, the balance of which now amounts to 101*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.*

Dr. SADDLERS' COMPANY—*continued.* *Cr.*

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1876. To dividends	40 0 2	By expenditure	17 15 10
		,, balance carried to accumulation account	22 4 4
	£40 0 2		£40 0 2
1877. To dividends	40 0 2	By expenditure	15 18 6
		,, balance carried to accumulation account	24 1 8
	£40 0 2		£40 0 2
1878. To dividends	40 0 2	By expenditure	15 2 8
,, income tax returned	1 0 0	,, balance carried to accumulation account	25 7 11
	£41 0 2		£41 0 2
1879. To dividends	40 0 2	By expenditure	14 17 6
		,, balance carried to accumulation account	25 2 8
	£40 0 2		£40 0 2

PEASE'S TRUST.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1870. To balance	26 11 4½	By expenditure	38 7 0
,, receipts	35 17 0	Balance	24 1 4¾
	£62 8 4¾		£62 8 4¾
1871. To balance	24 1 4¾	By expenditure	24 5 1
,, receipts	35 17 11	Balance	35 14 2¾
	£59 19 3¾		£59 19 3¾
1872. To balance	35 14 2¾	By expenditure	38 14 5
,, receipts	37 16 1	Balance	34 15 10¾
	£73 10 3¾		£73 10 3¾
1873. To balance	34 15 10	By expenditure	38 13 3
,, receipts	36 2 8	Balance	32 5 3
	£70 18 6		£70 18 6
1874. To balance	32 5 3	By expenditure	44 17 6
,, receipts	36 5 6	Balance	23 13 3
	£68 10 9		£68 10 9
1875. To balance	23 13 3	By expenditure	60 2 10
,, property tax returned	2 2 7	Balance	2 0 0
rents	36 7 0		
	£62 2 10		£62 2 10
1876. To balance	2 0 0	By expenditure	31 15 6
,, receipts	36 5 6	Balance	6 10 0
	£38 5 6		£38 5 6
1877. To balance	6 10 0	By expenditure	32 4 2
,, receipts	36 3 8	Balance	10 9 6
	£42 13 8		£42 13 8
1878. To balance	10 9 6	By expenditure	28 7 1
,, receipts	37 2 1	Balance	19 4 6
	£47 11 7		£47 11 7
1879. To balance	19 4 6	By expenditure	51 7 3
,, receipts	35 17 10	Balance	3 15 1
	£55 2 4		£55 2 4

Dr. SADDLERS' COMPANY—*continued.* *Cr.*

BANNER'S TRUST.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1870. To balance	159 16 11	By expenditure	147 15 8
,, receipts	38 14 6	Balance	50 15 9
	£198 11 5		£198 11 5
1871. To balance	50 15 9	By expenditure	50 2 0
,, receipts	43 17 6	Balance	44 11 3
	£94 13 3		£94 13 3
1872. To balance	44 11 3	By expenditure	50 1 6
,, receipts	39 5 10	Balance	33 15 7
	£83 17 1		£83 17 1
1873. To balance	33 15 7	By expenditure	50 1 6
,, receipts	39 6 10	Balance	23 0 11
	£73 2 5		£73 2 5
1874. To balance	23 0 11	By expenditure	30 0 6
,, receipts	39 16 6	Balance	32 16 11
	62 17 5		£62 17 5
1875. To balance	32 16 11	By expenditure	50 0 6
,, receipts	39 7 10	Balance	22 4 3
	£72 4 9		£72 4 9
1876. To balance	22 4 3	By expenditure	50 1 6
,, receipts	39 7 6	Balance	11 10 3
	£61 11 9		£61 11 9
1877. To balance	11 10 3	By expenditure	69 12 0
,, sundry receipts	441 14 5	Balance	383 12 8
	£453 4 8		£453 4 8
1878. To balance	383 12 8	By expenditure	97 2 6
,, sundry receipts	26 2 11	Balance	312 13 1
	£409 15 7		£409 15 7
1879. To balance	312 13 1	By expenditure	138 1 0
,, sundry receipts	25 17 0	Balance	200 9 1
	£338 10 1		£338 10 1

EWER'S TRUST.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1870. To balance	175 4 5	By expenditure	0 12 8
,, receipts	41 4 3	Balance	215 16 0
	£216 8 8		£216 8 8
1871. To balance	215 16 0	By expenditure	0 17 6
,, receipts	41 2 6	Balance	256 1 0
	£256 18 6		£256 18 6
1872. To balance	256 1 0	By expenditure	1 14 6
,, receipts	41 2 6	Balance	295 9 0
	£297 3 6		£297 3 6
1873. To balance	295 9 0	By expenditure	236 17 3
,, receipts	41 7 9	Balance	99 19 6
	£336 16 9		£336 16 9
1874. To balance	99 19 6	By expenditure	2 5 6
,, receipts	49 3 1	Balance	146 17 1
	£149 2 7		£149 2 7

SADDLERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

Dr.	£	s.	d.				*Cr.*	£	s.	d.
1875. To balance	146	17	1	By expenditure				57	18	9
,, dividends	49	5	2		Balance			138	3	6
	£196	2	3					£196	2	3
1876. To balance	138	3	6	By expenditure				80	2	6
,, dividends	49	3	1		Balance			107	4	1
	£187	6	7					£187	6	7
1877. To balance	107	4	1	By expenditure				25	1	6
,, dividends	49	1	0		Balance			131	3	7
	£156	5	1					£156	5	1
1878. Balance, 1877	131	3	7	Expenditure				117	15	6
Dividends, 1878	48	16	10		Balance			62	4	11
	£180	0	5					£180	0	5
1879. To balance	62	4	11	Expenditure				121	19	9
,, dividends	48	12	8							
Balance	11	2	2							
	£121	19	9					£121	19	9

GUNTON'S TRUST.—Apprenticeship.

	£	s.	d.					£	s.	d.
1870. To balance	118	9	1	By expenditure				0	10	8
,, receipts	26	14	6		Balance			144	12	11
	£145	3	7					£145	3	7
1871. To balance	144	12	11	By expenditure				0	17	6
,, receipts	26	13	5		Balance			170	8	10
	£171	6	4					£171	6	4
1872. To balance	170	8	10	By expenditure				26	9	4
,, receipts	26	13	5		Balance			170	12	11
	£197	2	3					£197	2	3
1873. To balance	170	12	11	By expenditure				50	0	6
,, receipts	26	16	10		Balance			147	9	3
	£197	9	9					£197	9	9
1874. To balance	147	9	3	By expenditure				0	0	6
,, receipts	28	16	2		Balance			176	4	11
	£176	5	5					£176	5	5
1875. To balance	176	4	11	By expenditure				31	12	7
,, dividends	27	4	8		Balance			171	17	0
	£203	9	7					£203	9	7
1876. To balance	171	17	0	By expenditure				202	10	8
,, dividends	26	19	1							
Balance	3	14	7							
	£202	10	8					£202	10	8
1877. To cash by sale of stock	199	16	5	By expenditure				227	3	7
,, dividends	20	14	10							
Balance	6	12	4							
	£227	3	7					£227	3	7
1878. By dividends	20	13	1	By balance				6	12	4
,, income tax returned	0	5	7	,, expenditure				102	11	6
Balance	88	5	2							
	£109	3	10					£109	3	10

Dr. SADDLERS' COMPANY—*continued.* *Cr.*

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1879. By dividends	20	11	4	By balance	88	5	2
Balance	78	19	7	,, expenditure	11	5	9
	£99	10	11		£99	10	11

GUNTON'S TRUST.—Eight poor men.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1870. To balance	61	16	5¾	By expenditure	38	11	0
,, receipts	43	12	3	Balance	66	17	8¾
	£105	8	8¾		£105	8	8¾
1871. To balance	66	17	8¾	By expenditure	39	8	6
,, receipts	47	18	10	Balance	75	8	0¾
	£114	16	6¾		£114	16	6¾
1872. To balance	75	8	0¾	By expenditure	32	12	8
,, receipts	43	10	5	Balance	86	5	9¾
	£118	18	5¾		£118	18	5
1873. To balance	86	5	9	By expenditure	31	0	10
,, receipts	43	16	0	Balance	99	0	11
	£130	1	9		£130	1	9
1874. To balance	99	0	11	By expenditure	41	7	8
,, receipts	47	5	10	Balance	104	19	1
	£146	6	9		£146	6	9
1875. To balance of last account	104	19	1	By expenditure	43	6	6
,, dividends	44	8	10	Balance	106	1	5
	£149	7	11		£149	7	11
*1876. To balance of last account	106	1	5	By expenditure	11	11	3
,, dividends	44	8	10	Balance	138	19	0
	£150	10	3		£150	10	3
1877. Half-year's dividend	22	4	5	By expenditure	22	4	11
Balance	0	0	6				
	£22	4	11		£22	4	11
1878. To dividend	44	8	10	By forms for return	0	0	6
				,, balance carried to accumulation account†	44	8	4
	£44	8	10		£44	8	10
1879. To dividend	44	8	10	By expenditure	1	15	6
				,, balance carried to accumulation account	42	13	4
	£44	8	10		£44	8	10

HONNOR'S TRUST.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1870. To balance	106	19	9	By pension fund	234	0	0
,, receipts	688	0	4	,, general expenditure	354	3	3
,, pension fund unexpended	104	0	0	Balance	310	16	10
	£899	0	1		£899	0	1
1871. To balance	310	16	10	By pension fund	234	0	0
,, receipts	649	16	0	,, general expenditure	299	18	1
				Balance	426	14	9
	£960	12	10		£960	12	10

* Balance of 1876 account and January dividend carried to 1877 accumulation account.
† The accumulation account now amounts to 102*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.*

Dr. SADDLERS' COMPANY—*continued.* *Cr.*

		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1872.	To balance	426 14 9	By pension fund	234 0 0
	,, receipts	626 14 10	,, general expenditure	419 7 0
			Balance	400 2 7
		£1,053 9 7		£1,053 9 7
1873.	To balance	400 2 7	By pension fund	234 0 0
	,, receipts	608 15 8	,, general expenditure	450 16 9
			Balance	324 1 6
		£1,008 18 3		£1,008 18 3
1874.	To balance	324 1 6	By pension fund	234 0 0
	,, receipts	622 8 11	,, general expenditure	345 4 11
			Balance	367 5 6
		£946 10 5		£946 10 5
1875.	To balance	367 5 6	By pension fund	234 0 0
	,, dividends	504 15 8	,, general expenditure	320 17 9
	,, property tax returned	9 6 8	Balance	430 10 1
	,, pension fund unexpended	104 0 0		
		£985 7 10		£985 7 10
1876.	To balance	430 10 1	By pension fund	234 0 0
	,, dividends	504 15 8	,, general expenditure	487 7 5
	,, pension fund unexpended	104 0 0	Balance	317 18 4
		£1,039 5 9		£1,039 5 9
1877.	To balance	317 18 4	By pension fund	234 0 0
	,, dividends	504 15 8	,, by general expenditure	336 8 6
	,, pension fund unexpended	143 0 0	Balance	395 5 6
		£965 14 0		£965 14 0
1878.	To balance	395 5 6	By pension fund	254 0 0
	,, dividends	504 15 8	,, general expenditure	327 3 8
	,, income tax returned	4 13 4	Balance	479 10 10
	,, pension fund unexpended	156 0 0		
		£1,060 14 6		£1,060 14 6
1879.	To balance	479 10 10	By pension fund	254 0 0
	,, dividends	504 15 8	,, general expenditure	279 13 2
	,, pension fund unexpended	156 0 0	Balance	606 13 4
		£1,140 6 6		£1,140 6 6

THOS. CRADOCK'S TRUST.

		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1870.	To dividends	13 5 0	By balance	0 1 6
			,, expenditure	13 3 0
			Balance	0 0 6
		£13 5 0		£13 5 0
1871.	To balance	0 0 6	By expenditure	14 12 1
	,, receipts	14 11 9	Balance	0 0 2
		£14 12 3		£14 12 3
1872.	To balance	0 0 2	By expenditure	13 7 8
	,, dividends	13 7 9	Balance	0 0 3
		£13 7 11		£13 7 11
1873.	To balance	0 0 3	By expenditure	13 5 10
	,, dividends	13 6 1	Balance	0 0 6
		£13 6 4		£13 6 4
1874.	To balance	0 0 6	By expenditure	14 1 10
	,, receipts	14 1 9	Balance	0 0 6
	Balance	0 0 1		
		£14 2 4		£14 2 4

Dr. SADDLERS' COMPANY—*continued.* *Cr.*

		£ s. d.			£ s. d.
1875.	To dividends	13 10 0	By expenditure		13 9 11
			Balance		0 0 1
		£13 10 0			£13 10 0
1876.	To balance of last account	0 0 1	By expenditure		13 9 10
	,, dividends	13 10 0	Balance		0 0 3
		£13 10 1			£13 10 1
1877.	To balance	0 0 3	By expenditure		13 10 3
	,, dividends	13 10 0			
		£13 10 3			£13 10 3
1878.	To dividends	13 10 0	By expenditure		13 11 8
	,, income tax returned	0 1 8			
		£13 11 8			£13 11 8
1879.	To dividends	£13 10 0	By expenditure		£13 10 0

CHAS. CRADOCK'S TRUST.

		£ s. d.			£ s. d.
1870.	To dividends	14 14 5	By expenditure		14 13 11
			Balance		0 0 6
		£14 14 5			£14 14 5
1871.	To balance	0 0 6	By expenditure		16 4 10
	,, receipts	16 4 4			
		£16 4 10			£16 4 10
1872.	To dividends	£15 0 0	By expenditure		£15 0 0
1873.	To dividends	15 0 0	By expenditure		14 19 10
			Balance		0 0 2
		£15 0 0			£15 0 0
1874.	To balance	0 0 2	By expenditure		15 8 4
	,, receipts	15 8 1			
	Balance	0 0 1			
		£15 8 4			£15 8 4
1875.	To dividends	15 0 0	By balance		0 0 1
			,, expenditure		14 9 10
			Balance		0 10 1
		£15 0 0			£15 0 0
1876.	To balance	0 10 1	By expenditure		15 9 10
	,, dividends	15 0 0	Balance		0 0 3
		£15 10 1			£15 10 1
1877.	To balance	0 0 3	By expenditure		15 0 3
	,, dividend	15 0 0			
		£15 0 3			£15 5 3
1878.	To dividends	£15 0 0	By expenditure		£15 0 0
1879.	To dividends	£15 0 0	By expenditure		£15 0 0

SADDLERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

WILLIAMS'S TRUST.

24th January 1871. 500*l.* received from executors of B. B. Williams, Esq., and invested in the purchase of 540*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* 3 per cent. reduced annuities.

Dr. *Cr.*

	£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.
1871. To dividends	15	17	6	By expenditure		8	0	0
				Balance		7	17	6
	£15	17	6			£15	17	6
1872. To balance	7	17	6	By expenditure		15	9	10
,, dividends	15	17	6	Balance		8	5	2
	£23	15	0			£23	15	0
1873. To balance	8	5	2	By expenditure		16	3	2
,, dividends	15	19	6	Balance		8	1	6
	£24	4	8			£24	4	8
1874. To balance	8	1	6	By expenditure		17	0	0
,, receipts	17	0	2	Balance		8	1	8
	£25	1	8			£25	1	8
1875. To balance	8	1	8	By expenditure		17	7	4
,, dividends	16	4	2	Balance		6	18	6
	£24	5	10			£24	5	10
1876. To balance	6	18	6	By expenditure		14	19	7
,, dividends	16	0	10	Balance		7	19	9
	£22	19	4			£22	19	4
1877. To balance	7	19	9	By expenditure		15	19	10
,, dividends	16	0	2	Balance		8	0	1
	£23	19	11			£23	19	11
1878. To balance	8	0	1	By expenditure		16	0	8
,, dividends	15	18	10	Balance		8	1	7
,, income tax returned	0	3	4					
	£24	2	3			£24	2	3
1879. To balance	8	1	7	By expenditure		16	0	10
,, dividends	15	17	6	Balance		7	18	3
	£23	19	1			£23	19	1

PART II.—A.

CONSTITUTION AND PRIVILEGES OF MEMBERSHIP.

RETURN A.—Governing Body.

1. State the present constitution of the governing body of the Company, whether such constitution is according to the charter, and, if not, in what respects such constitution varies therefrom, and when and how such alteration was made.
2. State the qualifications for membership of the governing body of the Company, the time and periods of election, and the qualifications of the voters at elections to the governing body.
3. State the functions of the governing body, and of the different members of the same respectively, and whether the members of the governing body pay any and what fees or fines on admission thereto, and whether they are paid any and what salaries or amounts in respect of their services respectively.
4. State the nature of the business which comes before the governing body of the Company, the method adopted in transacting it, the times at which the governing body meets for business purposes, the way in which the opinions of the members are taken, and whether the resolutions and decisions of the governing body are published, or are otherwise accessible to any or all, and which of, the members of the Company.

SADDLERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

5. State whether the members of the governing body are liable to suspension or removal on any and what grounds, and by what method such suspension or removal is effected.

6. Has the Company any byelaws sanctioned by Courts of Law or Chancery, or by the Courts of Aldermen or of Common Council, or otherwise? State the effect of such byelaws.

1. The governing body of the Company called the Court consists of four wardens and 20 assistants, according to the governing charter.

2. A liveryman who has served the office of steward is qualified for membership of the governing body of the Company, but no liveryman who has been declared bankrupt or insolvent, or who has compounded with his creditors and has not paid his debts in full, and in case of bankruptcy has not obtained such a certificate as shall be satisfactory to the majority of the governing body, or who has been guilty of misconducting himself, or who, when thereunto required, refuses or is unable to prove to the satisfaction of the governing body, or the greater part of them, that he is able to pay his debts in full, is capable of being elected. Times are whenever vacancies occur. The method of election is according to the governing charter. The qualifications of the voters are to be members of the governing body and present at the time of such election.

3. The governing body of the Company, consisting of the wardens and assistants, attend to and transact the whole of the business of the Company. The senior warden presides at all meetings, and has a casting vote, in addition to his vote as a member, in cases of equality of votes. Fees or fines on admission are 111*l.* 6*s.* The members of the governing body are paid in the form of fees for actual attendance at the various courts, &c., which amounts to a sum averaging 109*l.* per annum to each member.

4. The nature of the business which comes before the governing body is to manage the estates and other property, charities, and all matters directly or indirectly connected with the Company. The governing body is summoned to the hall to attend the several courts and committees for all business purposes. The opinions of the members are taken by show of hands. The resolutions and decisions of the governing body are not published, but are accessible to all the members of the same.

5. The members of the governing body are liable to be removed in case of bankruptcy, insolvency, or misconduct. The method is by the withdrawal of the member himself, or by the decision of the majority of the governing body.

6. The Company has byelaws or ordinances, allowed and approved by the Lord Keeper and and chief justices of the King's Bench and Common Pleas on the 12th day of July, 21. Car. 2. A.D. 1669, which were continued by the governing charter. A copy is sent herewith.

PART II.—B.

CONSTITUTION AND PRIVILEGES OF MEMBERSHIP.

RETURN B.—Admission to Membership:—

1. State the qualifications for membership of the Company, the several grades of membership of the Company, and whether women are admitted to membership.

2. State the several modes in which the freedom of the Company may be obtained, the circumstances entitling an applicant to admission under each mode respectively, and the fees payable in respect of admission under each mode respectively.

3. State whether persons exercising any particular trade are required by Statute or otherwise to become free of the Company. Is there any process by which members of such trade can become members of the Company, and is there any process for compelling such persons to procure admission, and are such processes enforced, and to what extent? Is the freedom of the city of London in any and what way a condition precedent or subsequent to membership? Are there any members who are not free of the city of London? Do persons exercising any particular trade commonly become members of the Company? If so, how many members of such trade are at present members of the Company? What is the number of the members of the trade (if any) the name of which is borne by the Company, who are members of the Company?

4. Are freemen liable to disfranchisement, and if so, for what reasons, and what is the mode of disfranchisement?

5. Is the livery of the Company limited or unlimited in number? What are the qualifications for election to the livery, who are the electors thereto, and how do the elections thereto take place, and what fees are payable on election? Are liverymen liable to removal from the livery, and for what reasons?

6. State the number of apprentices bound at the Company's Hall or otherwise under the auspices of the Company during each of the last 10 years, and state how many of such apprentices have been bound to members following the trade, if any, the name of which is borne by the Company. Has the Company in any and what cases paid the fees or premiums of such apprentices, and what has been the amount, if any, so expended in each of the last 10 years?

7. Is the freedom of the City of London in any way a condition, precedent or subsequent of membership of the Company? Are there any and how many members of the Company who are not free of the City of London?

1. The qualification for membership is respectability and responsibility of position, and upon the recommendation of a member of the governing body. Applicant must be of full age, and a British subject by birth or naturalization. Three grades—freemen, liverymen, and the governing body. Women are admitted to the freedom only.

2. *By patrimony.*—Applicant is admitted on making application, accompanied by certificates of the marriage of his or her parents, and his or her own birth or baptism or registration, to prove that applicant is legitimate, and born after the parent acquired the freedom. Fees, 12*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*

By servitude.—Applicant is admitted on making application, upon certificate of his master (a freeman of the Company) that he has served his term of seven years as an apprentice. Fees, 12*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*

By redemption.—A signed application is made, which must be presented by some member of the governing body, and need assign no reason beyond the applicant's desire to become a member. The question of admission is decided by the governing body.

Fees, if of the craft, 47*l.* 19*s.*

„ if not of craft, 58*l.* 9*s.*

3. By an Act of the Common Council, made 6th February 1722, persons carrying on the trade of a saddler in London were required to become members of this Company. There is no process for compelling such persons to procure admission, or any process by which such persons themselves are able to procure admission except as set out in Return B.—2. Yes, frequently. Twenty-two members of the Company are saddlers by trade.

4. No.

5. Unlimited. The qualifications for election to the livery are,—Applicant must be a freeman of the Company, in business on his own account or independent, having 1,000*l.* in possession or reversion, or having an income of not less than 100*l.* per annum if the income be derived from a salary, having been in receipt thereof for at least three years. The governing body. On application from a duly qualified freeman, at the discretion of the governing body. Fees, by patrimony or servitude, 49*l.* 12*s.*; by purchase, 84*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* Liverymen are not liable to removal.

6. 1870. Four bound; two to saddlers.
1871. One bound to a saddler.
1872. Two bound; one to a saddler.
1873. Two bound; none to a saddler.
1874. One bound; do.
1875. Six bound; three to saddlers.
1876. Twelve bound; none to saddlers.
1877. Eleven bound; do.
1878. Fourteen bound; five to saddlers.
1879. Seven bound; three to saddlers.

In all the foregoing cases the special charitable funds of the Company have paid the fees or premiums of such apprentices. The Company has invariably waived its fees, and has paid the costs of the indentures and stamps out of its own private funds.

	£
1870	160
1871	50
1872	75
1873	100
1874	30
1875	176
1876	385
1877	410
1878	235
1879	175

7. When a freeman applies to be admitted on the livery he is required to produce his copy Freedom of the city. There are no members of the Company not free of the city of London.

PART II.—C.

CONSTITUTION AND PRIVILEGES OF MEMBERSHIP.

RETURN C.—Number of Members:—

State (1) the present number of freemen, (2) the present number of the livery, (3) the present number of other members, (4) the number of admissions to the freedom by each mode respectively, and (5) the number of calls to the livery which have respectively taken place during each of the last preceding 10 years.

(1) Freemen - - - - - 33
(2) Liverymen - - - - 92
(3) Other members, being free sisters - - 6

(4) and (5):—

	Admissions to Freedom.			Admission to Livery.
	Patrimony.	Servitude.	Redemption.	
1870	1	None.	5	7
1871	1	Do.	1	2
1872	4	Do.	2	2
1873	4	Do.	2	4
1874	5	Do.	2	2
1875	2	Do.	2	4
1876	1	Do.	2	None.
1877	1	Do.	4	4
1878	2	Do.	2	3
1879	3	1	2	2

PART II.—E.

CONSTITUTION AND PRIVILEGES OF MEMBERSHIP.

RETURN E.—Profits and privileges:—

1. State with fullness what are the advantages, pecuniary or otherwise, incident to the position of a member of the Company in each grade of membership, as (1) a freeman, (2) a liveryman, (3) master, warden, or otherwise a member of the governing body.
2. State the sums paid on an average annually for the preceding 10 years by the Company to the members according to the grades of membership mentioned above, and of what such sums consisted, whether (1) fees, and of what nature, (2) pensions, or (3) other payments, specifying the nature of the same respectively.
3. What circumstances are in practice held to constitute a claim to a pension or donation? State the number of present pensioners and donees respectively, and the amounts paid to them as such respectively. How many pensioners and donees are connected with the trade (if any) the name of which is borne by the Company?

SADDLERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

4. (1) What is the average standing of a member when he becomes a member of the governing body, and (2) what is the average time for which a member continues on the governing body?

5. Does the Company carry on any, and what, trade or manufacture with which its title is directly or indirectly connected? If so, what is the capital and from what sources is it derived, and how are the profits (if any) divided or dealt with?

(1) A freeman.—Eligibility at the discretion and during the pleasure of the governing body to pecuniary assistance, and a pension in case of decay.

(2) A liveryman.—Eligibility at the discretion and during the pleasure of the governing body to pecuniary assistance, and pension in case of decay. The hospitalities of the Company and some small fees.

(3) Master, warden, or otherwise a member of the governing body.—Eligibility at the discretion and during the pleasure of the governing body to pecuniary assistance, and a pension in case of decay. The hospitalities of the Company and fees for attendance.

2.

——	Fees.	Pensions.	Other Payments, being Donations of Cash in cases of need.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Freemen (including widows of freemen and free sisters.	——	103 0 0	23 10 0
Liverymen (including widows of liverymen).	10 0 0	372 0 0	26 0 0
Governing body (including widows of members).	109 0 0 To each member.	142 0 0	20 0 0

3. Good conduct and the will of the governing body. Present donees, 89 = 985*l.* 4*s.* Present pensioners, 28 = 780*l.* per annum. Saddlers, 6. Widows of saddlers, 6.

4. (1.) Nineteen years. | (2.) For life after election.

5. Not any.

PART III.

OFFICERS AND SERVANTS.

A., B., and C.

RETURN A.—A list of the officers of the Company, with a statement of the duties of each, the amount of his salary and emoluments, and whether or not he is a member of the Company.

RETURN B.—A list of the servants of the Company, with a statement of the duties of each, and of the amounts of their wages and other emoluments.

RETURN C.—A statement as to the mode in which the officers and servants of the Company are respectively appointed.

A.—1. Clerk.—A net salary of 350*l.* per annum, and fees averaging about 26*l.* per annum. A freeman.

2. Solicitor.—Transacts all such legal business as may be required by the governing body. Has no fixed salary. A liveryman.

3. Chaplain.—Preaches the annual sermon on the 14th August and performs other duties as chaplain. Receives a stipend of 10*l.* 10*s.* Is not a member.

4. Surveyor.—Makes an annual survey of all buildings, and performs such other duties as may be required of him, as surveyor, by the governing body. Salary, 84*l.* per annum and 1 per cent. when new buildings are in course of erection, payable by the lessees. Is not a member.

5. Hall keeper.—Lives at the Hall, keeps the Company's premises in order, and has care of the plate, linen, effects, &c. Salary, 120*l.* per annum, out of which he has to provide pay and maintain a sufficient staff of servants. A freeman.

6. Beadle.—Is in attendance upon the governing body at all courts, committees, and other meetings. Salary, 100*l.* per annum. Not a member.

B.—Butler, usual duties; 50*l.* per annum. Not a member.
Occasional servants (including hall porter); an average of 55*l.* per annum.

C.—The officers and servants of the Company are appointed by the governing body.

PART IV.

RETURN A. 2.—List of Estates let at Rack-rent belonging to the Saddlers' Company.

County.	Parish, or, if in Ireland, Barony.	Acreage.	Description of Buildings, if any.	Name of Tenant, and whether a member.	Date of last Valuation.	Commencement of existing Lease, if any.	Term of years of Lease.	Rent.	Fixed Deductions, if any.	Poor Rate Valuation.		How and when land acquired.	Remarks.
										Gross estimated rental.	Rateable Value.		
Kent - -	Bearsted -	A. R. P. 10 1 14	A messuage, cottage, smithy, barn, and stables.	John Larking (not a member).	1862	Michaelmas, 1862	21 years -	£ s. d. 40 0 0	Property tax - -	Not known	Not known	By will of Ed. Hill, 1645.	The charge upon this property has been redeemed, see Return H, p. 2.
„ - -	Boxley - -	10 3 35	An oast - - -	Batchelor Roper (not a member).	1879	Michaelmas, 1879	14 „ -	70 0 0	„ - -	„	„	„ -	„

RETURN A. 3.—List of Houses let on Beneficial Leases belonging to the Saddlers' Company.

Place where situated.	Name of Street and number of House.	Description of House.	Name of Lessee and whether a Member.	Date of last Valuation.	Annual net Value then reported.	Commencement of existing Lease.	Term of existing Lease.	Amount of reserved Rent.	Fine on last renewal.	How many years of previous Lease then unexpired.	Fixed Deductions, if any, and by whom paid.	Poor Rate Valuation.		How and when land acquired.	Remarks.
												Gross estimated rental.	Rateable value.		
City of London	140, Cheapside -	Warehouse -	Samuel Pedley and Joseph Pedley (not members).	1823	£ s. d. 60 0 0	Michaelmas, 1823.	61 years	£ s. d. 60 0 0	None	None	Property tax	Unknown	Unknown	—	The title deeds of this property belonging to the Company were all destroyed in the Fire of London, 1666. This property was confirmed to the Company by the charters of James I. and Charles II.
„	142 to 145, Cheapside -	Shops and warehouses.	Executor of John Stewart Margetson (not a member).	1863	700 0 0	Lady Day, 1863.	99 „	700 0 0	„	„	„	„	„	—	„
„	6, Gutter Lane - -	Warehouse -	Benjamin Dorrington (not a member).	1877	400 0 0	Christmas, 1877.	80 „	400 0 0	„	„	„	„	„	—	„
„	125 to 127, Wood Street	Warehouses -	Sawbridge, Chas. (not a member).	1871	1,200 0 0	Lady Day, 1871.	82 „	1,200 0 0	„	„	„	„	„	—	„
„	2 and 3, Jewry Street	„ -	Samuel Sansom (not a member).	1875	600 0 0	Midsummer, 1875.	80 „	600 0 0	„	„	„	„	„	Will of John Webb, 7 August 1568.	„
„	12 and 13, Aldgate -	„ -	„												
„	Falcon Street - -	„ -	Executors of Thos. Kent, deceased (not a member).	1820	60 0 0	Christmas, 1820.	61 „	60 0 0	„	„	„	„	„	—	„
„	62 and 63, London Wall	„ -	Thomas Gooch and Richard Thos. Cousens (not members).	1862	400 0 0	Lady Day, 1862.	80 „	400 0 0	„	„	„	„	„	A piece of ground, formerly White Lion Court, purchased by Company 26th July 1841, now part of site of warehouse.	„
„	Shard's Place - -	Part of site of above.	Richard Thos. Cousens and Thos. Gooch, junior (not members).	1866	70 0 0	Midsummer, 1866.	76 „	70 0 0	„	„	„	„	„	Purchased by Company, 2nd August 1866.	„
County of Middlesex.	12, Milford Lane, Strand.	Printing offices of "The Graphic."	The Right Hon. William Henry Smith, M. P. (not a member).	1871	120 0 0	Christmas, 1871.	80 „	120 0 0	„	„	„	„	„	—	„
City of London	1 and 2, Foster Lane -	Warehouses -	Wm. Fras. Dashwood Lang (not a member).	1876	312 0 0	Christmas, 1876.	80 „	312 0 0	„	„	„	„	„	Purchased by Company 11th July 1864.	„

RETURN A. 4.—List of Houses let at Rack-rent belonging to the Saddlers' Company.

Places where situated.	Name of Street and Number of House.	Description of House.	Name of Tenant, and whether a Member.	Commencement of Lease, if any.	Term of Lease.	Rent. £ s. d.	Fixed Deductions, if any, and by whom paid.	Poor Rate Valuation. Gross estimated Rental.	Poor Rate Valuation. Rateable Value.	How and when acquired.	Remarks.
City of London	19, Aldersgate Street	Shop	Alexander Andrew Scott (not a member).	Christmas, 1866	15 years	80 0 0	Property tax	Unknown	Unknown	—	*See* Note preceding page.
"	20, Aldersgate Street	"	Wm. Waters Ware, (not a member).	Christmas, 1869	12 "	105 0 0	"	"	"	—	" "
"	21, Aldersgate Street, and Golden Lion Court.	" (and dwelling-houses).	Jas. Boote Goodinge, (not a member).	Christmas, 1866	15 "	250 0 0	"	"	"	—	" "
"	22, 23, and 24, Aldersgate Street.	" "	Robert Canton (not a member).	Lady Day, 1869	12¾ "	350 0 0	"	"	"	Purchased by the Company, 8th May 1866.	
"	8, Falcon Street, alias 18, Aldersgate Street.	" "	Jas. Boote Goodinge	Christmas, 1866	15 "	130 0 0	"	"	"	—	" "
"	Josland's Hotel, Falcon Street (part of).	Hotel	Executors of Thos. Pearse Josland (not a member).	Christmas, 1869	12 "	750 0 0	"	"	"	—	" "
"	137, Cheapside	Warehouse	Wm. Jas. Bonser (not a member).	Lady Day, 1873	10½ "	500 0 0	"	"	"	—	" "
"	138, Cheapside	"	Robert Roberts (not a member).	Christmas, 1874	9 "	430 0 0	"	"	"	—	" "
"	139, Cheapside	"	Robert Palmer Tebb (not a member).	" "	9 "	500 0 0	"	"	"	—	" "
"	Gravel Lane and Saddlers' Hall Court.	Dwelling-houses	Chas. Richd. Turner and Jas. Esdaile (not members).	Lady Day, 1825	61 "	30 0 0	"	"	"	—	" "
"	44, Gutter Lane	Warehouse	John Welch & Co. (not members, except one junior partner).	Michaelmas, 1851	33 "	140 0 0	"	"	"	—	" "
"	"Horse and Trumpeter" Public House, Jewry Street.	Public House	Fredk. Wregand (not a member).	Midsummer, 1877	21 "	225 0 0	"	"	"	Gift of Robert Kitchin, March 10th, 1555.	" "
"	18, Jewry Street	Warehouse	William Lund (not a member).	Midsummer, 1879	7, 14, or 21 years.	110 0 0	"	"	"	" "	" "
"	19, Jewry Street	Offices	Wm. Ryland (not a member).	Christmas, 1879	Quarterly tenancy.	110 0 0	"	"	"	" "	" "
"	20, Jewry Street	"	Duncan Irvine (not a member).	" "	21 years	200 0 0	"	"	"	" "	" "
"	Warehouse in "Horse and Trumpeter" Yard, Jewry Street.	Warehouse	Wm. Jas. Thompson and Richd. Jas. Ashton (not members).	" "	73 "	350 0 0	"	"	"	" "	" "
County of Middlesex.	Half of 3, Lombard Street, Whitefriars.	Dwelling-house	Wm. Wykes (not a member).	Lady Day, 1867	14 "	30 0 0	"	"	"	Purchased by Company, 1840.	
County of Surrey	116, High Street, Borough.	Shop	Hy. Manger (not a member).	Lady Day, 1862	21 "	85 0 0	"	"	"	Gift of Jas. Swift, 18th May 1610.	" "
"	118, High Street, Borough.	"	Lorenzo Edmund Wilkins (not a member).	Christmas, 1874	21 "	90 0 0	"	"	"	Purchased by Company, 25th March 1862.	
"	Part of site of 120 High Street, Borough.	"	Surrey Consumers Gas Company.	Lady Day, 1876	18½ "	30 0 0	"	"	"	Gift of Jas. Swift, 18th May 1610.	" "
"	Red Cross Alley, Borough.	Stables	Ernest Badimus Florence (not a member).	Lady Day, 1875	65 "	25 0 0	"	"	"	" "	" "

SADDLERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

RETURN A. 13.—List of Rent Charges, Quit Rents, Fee Farm Rents, Pensions, and other Fixed Payments, belonging to the Saddlers' Company.

Nature of Charge.	Estate or Buildings on which charged.		
	County.	Parish or Place.	Name of Owner.
A rentcharge of 1*l.* per annum.	Surrey -	207, High Street, Southwark.	C. Fitch.

PART IV.—B.

RETURN B. 1.—List of Moneys belonging to the Saddlers' Company, invested in Government or other Stocks, Shares, Funds, or Securities.

Amount of Stock, &c.	Description of Stock.	Source from whence arising, *e.g.*, gift with name of donor, bequest with name of testator, sale of lands, and which, &c.	In what name standing, *e.g.*, Company, Chancery Division of High Court of Justice, &c.	To what Account belonging, *e.g.*, any particular fund or trust account.	Net Annual Receipt.
£ s. d. 11,746 12 0	New 3*l.* per cents. consols; Great Western Railway 4 per cent. debenture stock; Bombay and Baroda Railway Guaranteed 5*l.* per cent. stock.	From sale of some private properties of the Company, and investments for temporary purposes.	The Company -	Private Stock Investment Account.	The Dividends.

B. 2.—A return of the balance of moneys in the hands of the Company unappropriated in their accounts on the 31st December in each of the last preceding 10 years.

B. 3.—A return of the estimated value of the plate, pictures, furniture, and other property at present on the premises of the Company, or in their possession elsewhere.

B. 2.—The balance of money in the hands of the Company unappropriated in their accounts in

	£ s. d.
1870	922 14 10
1871	324 13 8
1876	861 2 7
1877	325 19 11
1878	1 11 6
1879	984 9 9

In the years following the expenditure exceeded the income

	£ s. d.
1872	37 17 8
1873	67 16 10
1874	523 14 0
1875	169 5 10

B. 3.—The Company has no estimated value but possesses some old and historical silver plate, and other property valuable to the Company chiefly for its antiquity.

PART IV.—E.

INTERNAL SOURCES OF INCOME.

RETURN E.—Internal sources of income:—

A list of the annual amounts received in each of the last 10 years in respect of (1) fees paid on admission to the freedom of the Company, specifying the amounts paid in respect of each mode of admission thereto; (2) fines or fees paid on admission to the livery of the Company; (3) fines or fees paid by members on coming on the court of the Company; (4) fines or fees paid on promotion to the offices of warden, &c.; (5) any other internal sources of income, specifying the same.

RETURN E.—Not any.

	(1.) FREEDOM.			(2.) LIVERY.	(3.) COURT.
	Patrimony.	Servitude.	Purchase.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1870	10 10 0	None	262 10 0	548 5 0	105 0 0
1871	10 10 0	„	52 10 0	126 0 0	None.
1872	42 0 0	„	105 0 0	157 10 0	210 0 0
1873	42 0 0	„	105 0 0	252 0 0	105 0 0
1874	43 1 0	„	105 0 0	157 10 0	None.
1875	21 0 0	„	105 0 0	283 10 0	105 0 0
1876	1 1 0	„	2 2 0	None	210 0 0
1877	10 10 0	„	210 0 0	252 0 0	None.
1878	21 0 0	„	106 1 0	204 15 0	105 0 0
1879	16 16 0	2 2 0	157 10 0	157 10 0	None.

(4.) Not any payable.

(5.) Steward's fines, 63*l.* per annum.

SADDLERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

PART IV.—F.

RETURN F.—(1.) The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them what has been the amount of the increase or decrease from year to year of the Company's income during the last 10 years, and whether there is reason to expect any increase or decrease during the next 10 years, together with a statement of the reasons for such expectation.

RETURN F.—(2.) The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them whether there is reason to expect any permanent increase or decrease in value in any of the estates or properties of the Company, and, if so, to what extent, together with a statement for the reasons for such expectation.

1. An increase averaging for the last 10 years 255*l.* per annum.
2. The increase or decrease is too uncertain for the Company to give an opinion.

PART IV.—G.

RETURN G.—The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them—

1. What is the system of management of the Company's estates and property?
2. In what way and by whom the several receipts and payments are taken and made, and under what control?
3. In what way the Company's accounts are audited?
4. Whether the Company's accounts are published or are accessible to all or any and which of the members of the Company?

1. The whole is managed by the governing body.
2. By the governing body.
3. By the governing body.
4. They are accessible to every member of the governing body.

PART IV.—H.

RETURN H.—A detailed statement of the income from all sources of the Company during each of the preceding 10 years, a detailed statement of the Company's expenditure during each of such 10 years, and a detailed statement of the assets and liabilities of the Company at the end of each of the last 10 years.

	INCOME.	£	s.	d.		EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
1870.	Rents, fees, dividends, interest, &c. - - - -	7,561	7	8		Building, furniture, repairs, entertainments, wine, fuel, housekeeping and servants, fees, salaries, pensions, rates, taxes, insurance, &c. - - - -	6,980	17	4½
1871.	Ditto ditto -	7,938	1	5		Ditto ditto -	6,807	10	1½
1872.	Ditto ditto -	7,885	14	3		Ditto ditto -	7,736	19	2½
1873.	Ditto ditto -	8,405	10	9		Ditto ditto -	7,359	6	11
1874.	Ditto ditto -	8,144	19	2		Ditto ditto -	8,038	4	5
1875.	Ditto ditto -	8,213	7	4		Ditto ditto -	7,723	13	11
1876.	Ditto ditto -	9,001	19	0		Ditto ditto -	7,982	13	1
1877.	Ditto ditto -	9,511	10	6		Ditto ditto -	8,875	8	0
1878.	Ditto ditto -	9,426	8	11		Ditto ditto -	8,417	13	9½
1879.	Ditto ditto -	10,243	10	0		Ditto ditto -	8,877	18	0

PART IV.—K.

Position in relation to Universities.

RETURN K.—(1.) Has the Company any relations with the Universities, or with any of the colleges in them? State the nature and extent of such relations. (2.) Has the Company any scholarships or exhibitions tenable at any of the Universities in its gift? (3.) Give a list of such scholarships or exhibitions, with their respective values, and the periods for which they are respectively tenable; and state how the same are awarded, whether the competition is limited to relations of members, or whether persons so related have any preference.

1. No.
2. Yes.
3. Three scholarships of 40*l.* a year (payable out of the private funds of the Company) for three years, tenable at either University. Usually upon the recommendation of the City of London School Committee. The competition is limited to pupils of the City of London School. No preference is given to any person whatsoever.

PART IV.—M.

General and Technical Education.

RETURN M.—A statement as to whether the Company does anything to subsidise or encourage education, whether general or technical, and a return of the means (if any) so employed, and of the amount expended on such objects during each of the last preceding 10 years.

In the year 1874 the Company offered premiums for the improvement of military saddles, admitting foreign competition. The governing body appointed a committee of some of its members. An exhibition was held in the Hall, which lasted over several weeks. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, and his staff at the Horse Guards, inspected the same, and General Sir Richard Airey, G.C.B., Adjutant-General of the Forces, Colonel the Honourable H. H. Clifford, V.C., C.B., Assistant Adjutant-General, Colonel Oakes, C.B., Inspecting Officer of Auxiliary Cavalry, members of the staff of His Royal Highness, in conjunction with the Senior and Junior Warden of the Company, were appointed to act as judges. Fourteen saddles were selected, and were sent to several military stations for trial. On receipt of the reports, and upon the recommendation of the judges, the Company awarded certain premiums.

Pursuant to the recommendation of the judges, in the following year the Company again offered premiums, supplemented by an offer of 100 guineas from the Senior

Warden, Mr. Deputy Harris, for the same object. A second exhibition was held in the Hall, under the same auspices, for the like time; and a similar trial of selected saddles was made; and, on receipt of the reports, and upon the recommendation of the judges, the Company awarded further premiums.

The Company expended on the above work a sum of about 500*l.* out of its own private funds.

The Company has also, as set out in these returns, applied its charity funds to the apprenticeship of boys having, where these were too limited, at its own expense, out of its own private funds, obtained schemes enlarging their scope so as to enable it to expend the whole of the income, both from the original fund and the accumulations thereof; has also founded and maintained the scholarships set out in Return K, and a scholarship in the National Training School for Music to the amount of 40*l.* a year for five years.

PART V.—REFORM.

The Commissioners, being bound to report to Her Majesty "what measures (if any), are, in their judgment, expedient and necessary for improving or altering the constitution of the companies, or the appropriation or administration of the property or revenues thereof," respectfully invite the attention of the officers of the companies to this part of the Commission.

The Commissioners will be very glad to receive and consider any suggestions respecting this part of the Commission with which the officers of the companies may do the Commissioners the honour of favouring them.

The Saddlers' Company has no suggestions to make.

APPENDIX A.

The Company gave considerable information to the Commissioners appointed in 1834. The Commissioners state, "The Company are possessed of freehold estates in Cheapside, Wood Street, Aldersgate Street, the borough of Southwark, Milford Lane, Strand, Maidstone (Kent), Stistead (Essex), and Harrow (Middlesex), as well as money in the funds, but they decline giving any further particulars of their property or of the application of their funds."

APPENDIX B.

Detailed Statement of Expenditure.

Particulars of Items.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Building and Repairs	73 8 9	103 2 8	541 6 8	554 4 9	266 2 10	33 10 0	92 12 1	251 9 3	46 4 2	77 3 8
Furniture and Repairs	58 19 4	128 10 5	190 8 2	478 10 4	93 0 9	21 13 1	45 8 2	4 19 9	12 19 6	19 17 9
Fuel	22 1 7	30 12 11	27 9 4	33 10 9	33 9 2	44 8 6	30 14 6	19 8 3	42 1 0	20 7 0
Lighting	12 10 0	37 13 10	26 1 4½	20 12 8	20 17 5	36 18 0	47 12 9	41 19 1	35 3 0	44 16 6
Window cleaning	11 12 0	11 12 0	15 14 0	3 17 0	14 14 0	23 7 0	20 11 4	15 5 0	12 8 0	12 7 0
Repairs to Plate	—	10 4 6	51 1 6	—	—	9 1 6	—	—	87 0 0	—
Awning	—	—	—	3 0 0	3 10 0	3 0 0	—	3 0 0	3 0 0	6 0 0
China, Glass, &c.	—	—	—	14 17 3	—	29 16 7	—	3 1 8	5 0 9	—
Herald Painter	3 10 0	5 12 6	16 18 6	78 8 0	1 1 0	8 8 6	—	18 0 1	19 3 6	3 7 0
Housekeeping and Servants	76 10 1	256 8 5½	229 13 6	239 0 10	237 0 9	256 17 1	309 0 6½	268 8 3	244 11 9	315 3 6
Hallkeeper's Book for sundry petty disbursements.	59 6 3½	51 9 1	58 14 5½	71 11 7	80 2 3½	60 14 2	72 12 11	61 15 0	67 17 9	59 15 9
Expenses in relation to estates comprising payments to adjoining owners for lights, rights of way, &c., also expenses repairing houses untenanted, making cellars, erecting hoardings, &c. on vacant ground and incidental expenses.	25 19 0	23 11 0	145 0 8	4 16 0	10 3 7	348 3 11	267 11 0	463 4 0	—	19 5 6
Surveyor's charges	2 2 0	16 5 6	33 12 0	—	—	54 10 6	—	—	—	—
Rates, taxes, &c.	864 11 7	1,005 1 4	782 9 2	838 10 6	969 13 4	713 7 1	235 0 11	275 19 7	288 18 6½	311 16 6
Property tax allowed	124 7 1	109 0 3	162 6 2	106 7 10	86 1 2	55 3 11	62 10 11	98 11 8	102 15 8	176 18 5
Company's fees	1,835 14 6	2,025 7 0	2,089 14 0	1,969 8 6	2,304 13 0	2,710 19 0	2,743 9 6	3,211 11 6	2,983 3 0	3,139 11 0
Entertainments and confectionery, &c.	985 16 1	508 16 0	563 10 4	615 15 1	632 19 2	780 5 4	895 17 0	875 14 0	947 1 11	832 13 11
Purchase of wines, &c.	181 1 8	408 4 5	830 1 5	580 16 6	845 15 4	388 2 6	279 3 10	236 15 9	488 5 10	649 15 2
Vocal and instrumental music	45 0 0	116 0 1	103 0 0	88 0 0	103 0 0	118 0 0	171 16 0	103 0 0	88 0 0	143 10 0
Florist	20 0 0	—	20 0 0	20 0 0	33 0 0	52 19 0	21 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0
Tobacconists	—	28 1 5	61 5 10	54 5 8	92 7 3	95 19 11	53 10 6	70 2 0	52 10 0	102 16 0
Pensions and Gifts	842 17 8	925 9 11½	872 4 5½	856 15 7	864 15 11	780 10 2	1,215 11 2	1,289 1 0	1,382 4 6	1,845 8 8
Salaries	615 0 0	615 0 0	615 0 0	610 0 0	625 0 0	750 10 0	752 0 0	762 0 0	762 0 0	762 0 0
Chaplain	5 5 0	10 10 0	10 10 0	10 10 0	10 10 0	10 10 0	10 10 0	10 10 0	10 10 0	10 10 0
Law Expenses	485 18 4	281 12 11	205 10 2	—	4 13 8	112 14 4	344 14 2	204 17 0	41 14 10	188 5 9
Stationery and Printing	84 6 3	60 7 8½	44 11 5	36 8 3	57 4 5	57 16 2	67 6 8	43 10 2	135 8 1	57 1 7
Hire of Livery Gowns, &c.	22 15 2	19 10 0	27 15 6	23 3 2½	18 17 6	20 12 6	115 17 6	18 15 0	18 12 6	20 2 6
Petty Cash	32 5 0	19 6 2	13 0 7	12 9 7½	27 2 7½	18 7 5	34 1 7½	45 7 4	16 9 9	34 4 10
Saddlery Exhibition, Prizes, &c.	—	—	—	23 17 0	102 9 8	149 5 1	—	—	—	—
Outlay for Lord Mayor's Procession	—	—	—	—	—	—	115 0 0	—	—	—
	6,480 17 4½	6,807 10 1½	7,736 19 2½	7,359 6 11	7,538 4 5	7,728 13 11	7,982 13 1	8,375 8 0	7,917 13 9½	8,877 18 0
Bankers' Loan repaid	500 0 0	—	—	—	500 0 0	—	—	500 0 0	500 0 0	—
	6,980 17 4½	6,807 10 1½	7,736 19 2½	7,359 6 11	8,038 4 5	7,728 13 11	7,982 13 1	8,875 8 0	8,417 13 9½	8,877 18 0

W. J. TASMAN,
Clerk of the Saddlers' Company,
18th May 1882.

SCRIVENERS' COMPANY.

The Returns of the Company were forwarded with a copy of the following resolution :—

At a Special Court of Assistants of the Worshipful Company of Scriveners, at the "Albion" Tavern, Aldersgate Street, London, on Wednesday, the 26th day of January 1881.

Present :

Mr. John Robinson Adams, Master.
Mr. Thomas Samuel Girdler, Renter Warden.

Mr. William Webb Venn,
Mr. William Webb Venn, jr.,
Mr. John Henry Grain,
Mr. George Horton Downes,
Mr. William English Harrison,
Mr. Frederick William Lawrence,
Mr. William Grain,
Mr. John Douglas Newton,
Mr. George Thomason Peevor,
Mr. Salem Constable Harris,
Mr. James William Comerford,
Mr. Richard Moss,
Mr. John Cardy Wootton,
Mr. Edward Freston Bunton,
Mr. Charles Collier Jones,
Mr. Joseph Girdler Walker,
Mr. John Venn,
Mr. Charles Matthey.

The Court took into consideration the replies to be sent to the Livery Companies Commissioners in answer to their inquiries into the City Companies as settled by the Special Committee to whom the subject was referred.

And, after discussion, it was resolved, that the returns prepared in answer to the inquiries instituted by the Commissioners appointed by Her Majesty to inquire into the City companies now laid on the table by the clerk of the company be approved.

It was further moved and resolved, that the same returns be forthwith transmitted to the Commissioners. And that this Court being of opinion that the Company is not bound to furnish such returns, the same be transmitted without admitting that the Commissioners are entitled thereto. And that the Clerk of the Company be and he is hereby directed to transmit such returns accordingly. And that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Commissioners with the returns.

PART I.—FOUNDATION AND OBJECT.

[A to I, both inclusive.

Return A.—A statement of the date, ascertained or probable, of the foundation of the company, and of the circumstances, so far as they can be discovered from its documents of foundation or archives, in which the company had its origin.

Return B.—A list of the charters, charters of inspeximus, and other instruments of a similar nature, whether originals or copies, which have been at any time in the possession of the company, together with an abstract of the purport of each, regard being specially had to any evidence which it may contain as to the object of the foundation of the company.

Return C.—A list of any trust deeds "founding, regulating, or affecting" the company, with the date of each, the names of the parties thereto, and an abstract of the purport of each.

Return D.—A list, with dates, of any "decrees of court," whether of the Courts of Common Law or of Chancery, or of any acts of the Court of Aldermen or of the Court of Common Council, "regulating or affecting" the company, with a statement of the effect of each decision.

Return E.—A list of any other documents not included in the descriptions in the preceding returns, which "found, regulate, or affect" the company, with dates and an abstract of the effect of each.

Return F.—A concise history of the company from the time of its foundation to the present day, with special reference to the inquiry contained in the commission as to "the objects for which the company "was founded," and "how far those objects are now being carried into effect."

Return G.—Has the company a licence in mortmain? When was such licence granted (referring to the document by description)? What is its extent, and to what extent is it now exhausted?

Return H.—Is there vested in the company, and how, whether by charter, statute, order of the Court of Aldermen, act of Common Council, or otherwise, any right of exercising superintendence over, or any duty or discretion to encourage in any way, any and what art, trade, or business? State the nature and local limits of such control. In what manner, and to what extent, is such control now exercised? If such control is not now exercised, state the circumstances under which its exercise has fallen into desuetude.

Return I.—A list of the charities, eleemosynary, educational, or otherwise, which are under the management of the company, stating in each case the name of the founder, the date and nature of the benefaction, its original and its present value, and the purposes to which the funds have been applied for each of the last preceding 10 years.

A.—The company now known as the Scriveners' Company had existed from a very early period as the Fraternity or Mistery of the Scriveners or Writers of the Court Letter of the City of London, and was "time out of mind" a society or company by prescription. The company has no document showing the probable date of the foundation of this society, but their records extend back to 47 Edward III., being the year 1374.

The company cannot say what were the exact circumstances in which it had its origin, but presumes that the Scriveners of London formed themselves into a society for the purpose of more effectually protecting their own interests and those of the occupation or craft which they carried on, but in order to afford the Commissioners all the information which the company now possesses the company submits herewith a copy of a printed report* from a committee of a court of assistants of the company made to the master, wardens, and assistants of the company at a court holden on the 23rd June, 1748, such committee having been appointed to inquire as far back as was possible into the nature or constitution of the Art or Mystery of Scriveners, and the particular laws and regulations by which they were anciently governed as making one of the free companies of the City of London.

At the time of the great fire of London all the archives of the company were burnt except the ancient book called their common paper, and which book is still extant. See the copy report. The Commissioners will

* Appendix A.

find that this report deals very exhaustively with the subject of the foundation and object of the company.

B.—(1.) The charter of the Company of Scriveners granted by King James I., dated the 28th January, 1617, of which the following is an abstract:

Ordained and declared (1) that the Scriveners of the City of London and the suburbs thereof should be one body corporate and politick, and one perpetual society and community by the name of the Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the Society of Scriveners of the City of London, that by this name they should have perpetual succession, and should be capable in law to have, purchase, and possess, give, grant, sell, and dispose of all manner of real and personal estate, and to do and execute deeds and writings and things necessary about the same. And by the said name they should appear and be represented in all courts of law, and in all suits, and that they should have a common seal.

(2.) That there should be one master, two wardens, to rule and govern the society and its affairs.

(3.) That there should be 24 assistants of the society to assist the master and wardens.

(4.) That one William Dodd should be the first master.

(5.) And that two other persons should be the first two wardens.

(6.) That 24 other persons named should be the first assistants.

(7.) That the master, wardens, and assistants should have power to appoint and have a clerk and beadle, and to remove them for reasonable cause.

(8.) That all strangers and foreigners as well aliens or natives, and all other persons within the City of London, the liberties and suburbs thereof, and within a circumference of three miles of the City, and exercising the mystery aforesaid, who should not be freemen of any other mystery or company of the said City, should be contributors with the freemen of the said society in all payments as well to the Crown as in maintenance and support of the said mystery, and should pay the like charges as the freemen of said society pay.

(9.) That all men of the said society, and all other men dwelling within the limits aforesaid, and exercising the mystery aforesaid, should yearly pay to the master, wardens, and assistants a yearly payment of 2*s.* 8*d.* by quarterly payments, and that the master, wardens, and assistants should have full power to receive and enforce payment of such amount.

(10.) That the company should have a common hall or council house, in which it should be lawful for the freemen of the society, and all persons within the limits before mentioned exercising the art aforesaid to meet. And that the master wardens, and assistants of the society should enjoy all their ancient customs and ordinances, and should have power to make new rules and ordinances, and to put them in execution without molestation by the Crown or any justices or ministers, any statute to the contrary notwithstanding, and to annul such rules, &c.

(11.) That the master, wardens, and assistants should have power to impose taxes upon the several persons of the society, and all other persons exercising the said science within the limits aforesaid who are not freemen of any other company of the City, for the support of the society.

(12.) That if any person of the society, or exercising the art aforesaid within the limits aforesaid, should be summoned by the master and wardens to appear at any court, and should not appear without having reasonable excuse, or if any such person should refuse to pay all sums reasonably imposed upon him, or should not fulfil or otherwise infringe any of the rules of the society, that the masters, &c. [used for abbreviation in this abstract for the master and wardens and the rest of the assistants] should have power to impose a fine. And that it should be lawful for them to assess and distrain and levy and collect the fines aforesaid, and all other impositions without interruption by the Crown or any justices.

(13.) And that the master, &c. should have power, upon the Tuesday next after the Feast of St. James, or at any other more convenient time, to choose one of the assistants to be master and two others to be wardens, and that when chosen they should hold their office for one year.

(14.) That if the master and wardens, or any of them, should die or be removed from office, it should be lawful for the master, warden, or wardens or assistants, within 14 days after the death or removal, to nominate some other person of the assistants in the place of the person dead or removed, and that such person should hold the office till the end of the year, and till some other person should be nominated.

(15.) That when one or more of the assistants of the society should die or be removed, it should be lawful for the master, &c., within three months after such death or removal, to elect one or more persons of the freemen of the society in the place of the persons so dead or removed, and that person, when duly elected should be an assistant for life or until removal.

(16.) That the master, &c., and their successors, should thereafter and for ever have and enjoy all the goods and chattels, lands, tenements, possessions, and hereditaments, which they then had and enjoyed.

(17.) That the masters, &c., and their successors, should have power to purchase and obtain, as well of the Crown as of any other person, any messuages, burgages, lands, tenements, liberties, privileges, jurisdictions, franchises, rents, rectories, tithes, revenues, and other possessions and hereditaments, which should not be held of the Crown in capite by knight's service, nor of the Crown or of any other person in socage, without licence of the Crown, so that such lands, &c. so to be purchased do not exceed the clear yearly value of 200 marks per annum over and above all charges and reprizes, and that the master, &c., should have power to demise, let, grant, sell, charge, and dispose of such hereditaments, &c., the statute of mortmain or any other statute to the contrary notwithstanding.

(18.) The master, &c., should hold and enjoy all lands, hereditaments, franchises, privileges, jurisdictions, ordinances, or reasonable custom which they then or theretofore had held or enjoyed by reason of any Royal charters or letters patent, or by any other legal manner.

(19.) That the master, &c., or six of them at least, of whom the master or wardens, or any of them, should be one, might have, enjoy, and exercise within the Cities of London and Westminster, the liberties and suburbs thereof, the borough of Southwark, the precinct of St. Catherine by the Tower, and in all other places within three miles round the said City, the full survey, examination, correction, punishment, and government, as well of all freemen of the said city as of all and singular other men, foreigners within the places aforesaid, in any manner using and frequenting the said science or mystery, or publicly making and writing any evidences, charters, deeds, or writings to be sealed within the places aforesaid. And that the master, &c., should have power to punish and correct all persons as well freemen of the city as strangers using the science aforesaid within the limits aforesaid for their offences in insufficiently executing the science aforesaid, and to correct any defects if found and to impose reasonable fines.

(20.) To do as the master, &c. should see to be for the greater utility of the society and the people in respect of matters where express mention of the true annual value, or of the certainty of the premises, or of any of the gifts or grants made by the Crown, was in no wise mentioned by the present charter.

Consequent on a writ of quo warranto issued against the company by the Crown in 1684, the company's charter was surrendered on the 18th February 1684, and a new charter granted to the company by James II. On the 22nd November 1688, the instrument of surrender of the old charter was delivered back to the company, and the charter granted by James II. was cancelled. The charter granted by Charles I. was restored to the company by a statute passed in the reign of William and Mary.

The company have not the charter granted by James II., nor any copy of it, and cannot therefore give any abstract of it.

C.—The company does not possess any such deed.

D.—The company, to the best of their knowledge, have no "Decrees of Court," either of the courts of common law or chancery, and the only act of the courts of aldermen or common council of which they have any record is the following: "Act for regulating the "Company of Scriveners of London, made at a Court of "Common Council held for the City of London, the "6th day of May 1752"; the following is an abstract of it:—

Enacted, that after the 24th June then next every person not already free of the City of London who should exercise the science of Scriveners should take up the freedom of the Company of Scriveners, and that no

person who should exercise the said science within the City or its liberties should, after the 24th June next, be admitted into the freedom or liberties of the City, or of or in any other company than the said Company of Scriveners.

Proviso as to admission into the company upon payment of certain fees.

Further enacted, that every person practising as aforesaid without being admitted into the freedom of the said company should pay a penalty of 5*l.*

Proviso, that nothing in this Act, or in any other law or custom of the City, should extend to charge any freeman of the City exercising the said trade within the said City or its liberties for employing any writer, or to charge any such writer for or under any such freeman so exercising the said trade within the said City or the liberties.

Enacted further, that the forfeitures and penalties so imposed should be recovered in the manner thereby prescribed and likewise disposed of.

E.—Ordinances made in the year 1390 (see page 752, Appendix A.) by the company, called "The New Ordinances," prescribing an oath to be taken by every one who should be enfranchised.

That no one should practise the mystery on Sundays or feast days; that every one taking the oath should on certain days in the year be "apparyled in one sute."

That every freeman should come on certain days to discuss among themselves concerning the "Mysterye," and to make ordinances for the government thereof; that the old wardens should make their account on a certain day, and that the common paper and treasury should be delivered to the new wardens.

That every one being chosen warden and refusing to act should pay a fine.

That none of the company should have any foreigner to "keep shoppe" under him on pain of a fine.

That none should take any servant in the mystery unless the same had been apprentice.

That none should take an apprentice with the intent of releasing him part of his term; that every apprentice be entered in the paper.

That no one should be made free or enfranchised of the company except by apprenticeship or by way of birth, with penalties for any infringement of this article.

Articles (see page 754, Appendix A.) made in the year 1497 by the Company of Scriveners ordaining—

First, that every person taking an apprentice in "the said science" should present him to the wardens to be examined as to his "Congruity of Grammar," and that if the apprentice is found not to have his congruity, his master should have him instructed upon pain of a fine of 100 shillings, and that every master taking such apprentice should deliver to the wardens to the use of the treasure of the fellowship a spoon of silver, value 3*s.* 4*d.*, or 3*s.* 4*d.* in money instead.

Ordinance (see page 754, Appendix A.) subscribed to the above and made in the year 1557, prescribing that the time within which an apprentice should be presented for examination should be 6 weeks after being apprenticed. And, further, that no person of the said mystery should allow any apprentice to witness the sealing or delivery of any writing unless he had been bound apprentice for at least one year on pain of a fine; first offence, 10 shillings; second offence, 20; and third, 40 shillings.

Form of oath for those that are enfranchised in other misteries and use the mistery of Scriveners of the Court Letter (see page 755, Appendix A). (The date of this is not known; it is believed to have been framed in the 14th century.)

The various regulations of the company not formally entitled bye-laws are spread over the whole of the books containing the minutes and proceedings of the court, and to extract these would, considering the time during which the company has existed, be a labour which it is not supposed the Commissioners require the company to undertake.

F.—Appendix A.

G.—The only licence in mortmain is that granted by the charter. See section 1 of same.

H.—By the statute 41 Geo. III. cap. 69, sec. 13, the right of exercising superintendence over all persons carrying on the business of notaries within the limits mentioned in the Act is given in the following words: "And whereas the Incorporated Company of Scriveners "of London, by virtue of its charter, hath jurisdiction "over its members being resident within the City of "London, the liberties of Westminster, the Borough "of Southwark, or within the circuit of three miles of "the said City, and hath power to make good and "wholesome laws and regulations for the government "and control of such members and the said Company "of Scriveners practising within the aforesaid limits, "and it is therefore expedient that all notaries resident "within the limits of the said charter should come into "and be under the jurisdiction of the said company: "Be it therefore enacted, that all persons who may "hereafter apply for a faculty to become a public notary "and practise within the City of London or the liberties "thereof or within the circuit of 3 miles of the same "City, shall come into and become members and take "their freedom of the said Company of Scriveners "according to the rules and ordinances of the said "company on payment of such and the like fine and "fees as are usually paid and payable upon the admis-"sion of persons to the freedom of the said company, "and shall, previous to the obtaining such faculty, be "admitted to the freedom of the said company, and "obtain a certificate of such freedom duly signed by "the clerk of the same company for the time being, "which certificate shall be produced to the Master of "Faculties and filed in his office prior to or at the time "of issuing any faculty to such person to enable him to "practise within the jurisdiction of the said company."

The authority and powers conferred by the above Act are now strictly carried out by the company. No notary can practise in London without being a member of the company and satisfying the company that he is legally qualified and fit and competent to perform the duties of a notary.

The nature and local limits of such control appears from the above extract, and the manner and extent of such control also appears from the extract above, with the addition that the company require every person to pass an examination in various subjects before taking up the freedom of the company, in order to be able to practise as a notary within the limits mentioned in the Act.

I.—CHARITIES, 1876.

Founder's Name.	Date of Foundation.	Objects of Benefaction.	Present Income.	Original Income.	Application of Income.	Remarks.
Nicholas Reeve.	27th February 1625.	The poor brothers and sisters of the company.	£ 10	£ 6	The 10*l.* is added to a much larger sum granted annually by the company out of their own private funds for the same purpose, and is so distributed, and has been for a much longer period than each of the last 10 years.	Nicholas Reeve (a Scrivener) by will dated the 27th February 1625, gave to the Scriveners' Company 159*l.*, for the purpose of buying land &c. with it, and willed that the rents should be distributed among the poor brothers and sisters of the company, at the discretion of the master, wardens, and assistants. With this 159*l.* and 21*l.* added by the company out of their own private funds, a piece of meadow land, containing 6¾ acres, in Legfield, West Ham, Essex, was purchased. This field produced a gross rental of 10*l.*, but a net rental of only 6*l.*, and was sold in January 1701 by the company for 235*l.* This sum was applied by the company in part discharge of a mortgage on their hall, and in order to maintain the charity by a declaration and charge, dated January 1701, reciting in the deed that the net income of the property did not exceed 6*l.* per annum on average of years, the company charged their front houses in Noble Street, London, with the annual payment of 10*l.*, to be applied for the purposes of the charity, which was considered a fair equivalent for the rent, and this sum was always paid and applied accordingly.

SCRIVENERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

PART II.—A.

CONSTITUTION AND PRIVILEGES OF MEMBERSHIP.

RETURN A.—Governing Body.

1. State the present constitution of the governing body of the company, whether such constitution is according to the charter, and if not, in what respects such constitution varies therefrom, and when and how such alteration was made.
2. State the qualifications for membership of the governing body of the company, the time and periods of election, and the qualifications of the voters at elections to the governing body.
3. State the functions of the governing body, and of the different members of the same respectively, and whether the members of the governing body pay any and what fees or fines on admission thereto, and whether they are paid any and what salaries or amounts in respect of their services respectively.
4. State the nature of the business which comes before the governing body of the company, the method adopted in transacting it, the times at which the governing body meets for business purposes, the way in which the opinions of the members are taken, and whether the resolutions and decisions of the governing body are published, or are otherwise accessible to any or all, and which, of the members of the company.
5. State whether the members of the governing body are liable to suspension or removal on any and what grounds, and by what method such suspension or removal is effected.
6. Has the company any byelaws sanctioned by the Courts of Law or Chancery, or by the Court of Aldermen or of Common Council, or otherwise? State the effect of such byelaws.

A.—1. The governing body of the company consists of the master, two wardens, and twenty-four assistants; such constitution is according to the charter, and is now and always has been maintained according to the regulations thereof.

As the company is closely connected with the public notaries of London, a majority of the assistants consists of notaries public.

2. The qualification for the office of master and wardens is that the candidate should be an assistant, and for the office of assistant that the candidate should be a freeman of the company. The time for election of the master and wardens is the Tuesday next after the feast of St. James the Apostle; they are put in nomination, and elected by vote. The assistants are elected at the meeting next after the meeting at which a vacancy is announced, and are elected by ballot. The only qualification of the voters at elections to the governing body is that of being an assistant.

3. The functions of the governing body are to manage the affairs of the company. The master's duty is to preside at all meetings, to give directions and advice when required, and generally to act as president of the governing body. The senior warden has no special duties. The junior warden's duty is to keep the accounts of the company and to act as treasurer. It is the duty of the master and both the wardens to sign the minutes of the proceedings at all meetings. Latterly, the office of stewards has not been filled, the junior warden taking upon himself the performance of their duties.

The master and wardens do not pay any fees or fines on election to their respective offices. A liveryman on being elected an assistant pays a fee to:—

The Company of - - -	£34	2	6
,, Clerk - - - - -	2	2	0
,, Beadle - - -	0	10	6
	£36	15	0

each member of the governing body receives 2*l.* at each quarterly meeting of the company during which he must be present.

4. The ordinary business which comes before the governing body consists of the consideration of applications for admission to the freedom of the company, and in every case in which the applicant desires to be admitted for the purpose of practising as a public notary it carefully considers the proof laid before it that he has served the apprenticeship required by law, to which has recently been added a requirement of a certificate from the examination committee of his having passed a satisfactory examination. The court deals also with questions relating to the property, accounts, pensions, charitable gifts, and any business connected with the matters and generally any matters affecting the rights, duties, and interests of the company.

The clerk of the company reads the minutes of the last meeting and brings forward any new business or matters requiring attention.

All questions, &c. are decided by vote in case of difference.

The governing body meet for business purposes four times a year (quarterly), and if any special business requires it, a special meeting is called in respect of which each assistant receives only 1*l.* for his attendance.

The opinion of the members is taken by vote.

The resolutions and decisions of the governing body are not published for the benefit of the members of the company, but are only accessible to the members of the court.

5. The members of the governing body are by the charter liable to be removed for any reasonable cause by the master, wardens, and assistants, or a majority of them. No instance of this is on record, except in the case of certain members of the governing body having been arbitrarily removed by James II.

6. Ordinance of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, dated the 38th year of Edward III. (1365), applying generally to "all occupations of the Citie of London," ordaining that all occupations should be lawfully ruled and governed, and providing penalties and punishments for infringements of the ordinance.

Articles or ordinances made in 1374 by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen for the benefit of the Company of Scriveners, ordaining that "none should kepe shoppe "within the Citie unless he be free of the Citie and "enfranchised in the said mystery;" that no one should be received into the frannchesy without being first examined and found able; that every Scrivener should put his name to his writings, and that certain fines should be paid for not keeping the order.

Articles approved of in 1440 by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, ordaining:—

First, that no man of the craft (*i.e.* of Scriveners) should make evidences or muniments unless first examined and found able; and that no man, unless he had served by apprenticeship, should keep shop without being so examined and then enfranchised.

That no person enfranchised should employ in the said craft any person who had not been apprentice or enfranchised in the craft without a special licence of the wardens on pain of a fine of 100 shillings.

That no person should be enfranchised without licence of the wardens, nor keep more than one shop, on pain of a fine of 100 shillings.

That every person of the craft "holding open shoppe" should, when required by the wardens, attend at any appointed place on pain of a fine of 12 pence.

Ordinances or bye-laws made in 1619 by the company, and examined and approved by the then Lord Chancellor and the Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench and the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, by whom it was ordained—

1. To the same effect as provided by clause 13 of the charter.
2. Ditto ditto by clause 15 of the charter.
3. That the master, wardens, and assistants, as they should think fit, should choose and admit into the livery such of the freemen as they should think fit persons on payment of certain fees.

4. To the same effect as provided for by clause 14 of the charter.

5. That there should be kept yearly two dinners, one for the master, wardens, and assistants, and the freemen; and the other for the master, wardens, assistants, and livery of the company, with provisions for the election of two stewards as to payment of fees for the dinners.

6. Provision as to the company keeping a chest, and as to the custody thereof.

7. Provision as to the fines to be paid by members elected to be master and wardens or assistant and refusing to act.

8. As to failure by the accomptant warden to give a true and correct account of the moneys, &c. come to his hands.

9. As to the clerk and beadle.

10. As to the expulsion and exclusion from office of a dishonest or offending master, warden, or assistant.

11. As to the holding of quarter days, and the attendance of members thereat.

12. As to the holding of a court monthly or oftener by the master, wardens, and assistants, for the transaction of the company's business.

13. To the same effect as clause 8 of the charter.

14. That the members of the society and persons practising as Scriveners within the City and its precincts should make an annual payment to the society of 2*s.* 8*d.* for quarterage, and as to the power of levying same (clause 9 of charter).

15. That the master, wardens, and assistants might impose taxes upon the members of the society and all other persons practising as Scriveners.

16. To the same effect as clause 12 of the charter.

17. That the master, wardens, and assistants should have power to remove any master, warden, or assistant for reasonable cause.

18. To the same effect as clause 19 of the charter.

19. That no person should be admitted into the freedom of the society to make profession of the science without being duly examined as to his sufficiency.

20. That no person should practise as a Scrivener within the City and its suburbs without being first admitted into the freedom of the society and enfranchised into the liberties of the City, and take a prescribed oath.

21. As to taking the oath on being enfranchised.

22. That no person practising as aforesaid should employ anyone in his business (except his apprentice) who should not be free of the said society on pain of a fine.

23. That no one should take an apprentice for less than seven years, or release him any part of the term for which he should be bound, on pain of a fine.

24. That every apprentice should be enrolled in the chamber of London, and his indenture of apprenticeship there entered.

25. That no one should set over his apprentice to any other person using any other trade or using the same science who should not be free of the said society without the licence of the master, wardens, and assistants.

26. That no one once made free of the said society should change his company or become free of any other company within the City without the consent of the master, wardens, and assistants, on pain of a fine, except on such person's election to a capital office or chief place of magistry within the City.

27. Against the use of bad language by any member of the society.

28. As to disobeying any summons by the society to appear for certain purposes and fines for so doing.

29. As to disobeying any of the foregoing ordinances.

Here follows the form of every freeman's master, and warden's assistant clerk, and beadle's oath.

Ordinances made and approved by the then Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, and the Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, in the year 1635.

That the stewards shall be chosen yearly as well out of the generality as out of the assistants, and every person refusing to pay 10*l.*

That every person chosen assistant and refusing shall pay 20*l.* fine, and yet be liable to be chosen steward.

PART II.—B.

ADMISSION TO MEMBERSHIP.

1. State the qualifications for membership of the company, the several grades of membership of the company, and whether women are admitted to membership.
2. State the several modes in which the freedom of the company may be obtained, the circumstances entitling an applicant to admission under each mode respectively, and the fees payable in respect of admission under each mode respectively.
3. State whether persons exercising any particular trade are required by statute or otherwise to become free of the company. Is there any process by which members of such trade can become members of the company, and is there any process for compelling such persons to procure admission, and are such processes enforced, and to what extent? Is the freedom of the City of London in any and what way a condition precedent or subsequent to membership? Are there any members who are not free of the City of London? Do persons exercising any particular trade commonly become members of the company? If so, how many members of such trade are at present members of the company? What is the number of the members of the trade (if any) the name of which is borne by the company, who are members of the company?
4. Are freemen liable to disfranchisement, and, if so, for what reasons, and what is the mode of disfranchisement?
5. Is the livery of the company limited or unlimited in number? What are the qualifications for election to the livery, who are the electors thereto, and how do the elections thereto take place, and what fees are payable on election? Are liverymen liable to removal from the livery, and for what reasons?
6. (1.) State the number of apprentices bound at the company's hall, or otherwise under the auspices of the company, during each of the last 10 years. (2.) State how many have been bound during each of the last 10 years to members following the trade (if any), the name of which is borne by the company. (3.) In what cases, and to what extent, have the fees or premiums of such apprentice been paid by the company?

B. 1.—The qualifications for membership of the company are the same as those for obtaining the freedom, which will be found in the answer to Question 2 of this return.

The several grades of membership of the company are master, wardens, assistants, liverymen, and freemen.

As would appear from the ancient records in former days, women were occasionally admitted to the freedom, but not to the livery of the company; nothing of this kind has taken place for many years past.

B. 2.—The freedom of the company is obtained by patrimony, apprenticeship, and redemption.

The circumstances entitling a person to the freedom by *patrimony* are his birth while his father is an actual freeman of the company.

On admission to the freedom in this right the ordinary practice is to require a certificate of the marriage of the parents, the certificate of the baptism of the person claiming, and evidence of the identity of the parties.

For admission in right of *apprenticeship*, proof is required of actual service for seven years to a member of the company, and it is not necessary that the apprentice should have been bound to any particular trade.

As regards the admission to the freedom in right of *apprenticeship* to a notary under 41 Geo. III. cap. 79, or 6 & 7 Vict. cap. 90, the applicant is considered to be

entitled to the freedom of the company by purchase, provided that the requisitions of the Notaries' Act (supra) have been complied with, and the court requires to be satisfied by evidence on this point before allowing the applicant to take up his freedom.

There are no circumstances which entitle a person as of right to be admitted by redemption, as the admission to the freedom of persons other than those applying under the Notaries' Act, or in right of patrimony or apprenticeship, is a matter of discretion with the court; such applicants are usually permitted to become redemptioners if the court is satisfied of their suitability. The applicant is proposed and seconded, and then a vote of the court takes place.

The fees payable on admission to the freedom by apprenticeship or patrimony are, to the company, (including the stamp duty of 1*l.*), 4*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*, to the clerk 2*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.*, to the beadle 2*s.* 6*d.*, making in all 6*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*

The fees payable on admission by redemption are, to the company (including the stamp duty of 3*l.*), 11*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.*, to the clerk 2*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.*, to the beadle 2*s.* 6*d.*, in all 14*l.* 14*s.*

B. 3.—By 41 Geo. III. cap. 79, sec. 13, it is provided that all persons who may apply for a faculty to become a notary public, and practise within the city of London and the liberties thereof, or within the circuit of three miles of the same city, shall become members and take their freedom of the Scriveners' Company, and shall, previous to the obtaining such faculty, be admitted to the freedom of the company.

There is no process for compelling such persons to procure admission, but there is the most effectual result that they cannot obtain a faculty to practise within the limits prescribed by the Act of Parliament without first becoming members of the company, and if any person attempted to practise without first obtaining his faculty, he would be liable to heavy penalties under the Act.

There is no process prescribed for enabling persons to procure admission to the company, if legally entitled to do so, but it is presumed a mandamus could compel the company to admit such persons. The company is not aware of the case having arisen.

There are 33 notaries who are at present members of the company.

B. 4.—Freemen are liable to disenfranchisement by the same means by which, according to the common law, a forfeiture of civil rights is incurred.

Offences against the corporation which tend to its damage or destruction are also causes of disenfranchisement. As no instance of disenfranchisement has occurred, as far as the company is now aware, and as no mode is specified by the charter or bye-laws, the company is unable to say what is the mode of disenfranchisement.

B. 5.—The livery of the company is unlimited in number. The qualifications for election to the livery are that the applicant should be a freeman of the company, that he should be willing to accept the livery, and that he should, in the opinion of the master, wardens, and assistants, or the major part thereof, be considered good, honest, meet, skilful, and able thereunto.

The electors of the livery are the governing body.

The elections thereto take place as follows:—

The livery is usually granted to freemen on their application, and the bye-laws provide that the master, wardens, and assistants, or the major part of them, as they shall think fit and see cause, shall and may from time to time call, nominate, choose, and admit into the livery or clothing of the said society such and so many of the freemen of the company being willing to accept the same, as they shall think good, honest, meet, skilful, and able thereunto, and according to the ordinary course a freeman may come upon the livery as soon after his admission to the freedom as he thinks proper to apply. Freemen become liverymen by being clothed with the livery gown and hood, and are usually proposed and seconded.

The fees payable on election are, to the company 15*l.* 2*s.*, to the clerk 10*s.* 6*d.*, to the beadle 2*s.* 6*d.*, in all 15*l.* 15*s.*

The livery cannot be lost after having been granted, except by the same means as the freedom (as to which, see answer 4, Return B. of Part II.)

B. 6.—The number of apprentices bound under the auspices of the company during each of the last 10 years is as follows: 1870, 1; 1871, 1; 1872, 1; 1873, 1; 1874, 1; 1875, 4; 1876, 0; 1877, 1; 1878, 2; 1879, 3; 1880, 0; but during the above years it is possible apprentices may have been bound to members of the company not being notaries, of whom the company may not have received information. It is a question what now constitutes a scrivener. No apprentices are bound to any member of the company as such.

The company has in no case paid the fees or premiums of such apprentice.

B. 7.—The freedom of the City of London is not in any way a condition precedent or subsequent of membership of the company.

There are 32 members of the company who are known to be free of the city of London, and there may be also other freemen of the company who are free of the City of London, but to ascertain how many would require an exhaustive search of the books of the City of London.

PART II.—C.

RETURN C.—Number of members.

State (1) the present number of freemen, (2) the present number of the livery, (3) the present number other members, (4) the number of admissions to the freedom by each mode respectively, and (5) the number of calls to the livery which have respectively taken place during each of the last preceding 10 years.

C.—(1.) The present number of the freemen on the roll is 40, but the company have no means of knowing with accuracy exactly how many of these are now living.

(2.) The present number of the livery is 22.

(3.) There are no other members.

(4.) The admissions to the freedom during each of the last 10 years, and of the calls to the livery, are as follows:—

	Admission to Freedom by Servitude.	Patrimony.	Redemption.	Calls to Livery.
1871	—	2	—	1
1872	2	—	2	1
1873	—	—	2	—
1874	1	—	1	2
1875	—	—	2	1
1876	—	—	2	1
1877	1	—	—	5
1878	—	—	2	3
1879	—	—	1	1
1880	—	—	2	1

PART II.—D.

Return D.—Profits and Privileges :—

1. State with fullness what are the advantages, pecuniary or otherwise, incident to the position of a member of the Company in each grade of membership, as (1.) a freeman, (2.) a liveryman, (3.) master, warden, or otherwise a member of the governing body.
2. State the sums paid on an average annually for the preceding 10 years by the company to the members according to the grades of membership mentioned above, and of what such sums consisted, whether (1.) fees, and of what nature, (2.) pensions, or (3.) other payments, specifying the nature of the same respectively.
3. What circumstances are in practice held to constitute a claim to a pension or donation? State the number of present pensioners and donees respectively, and the amounts paid to them as such respectively. How many pensioners and donees are connected with the trade (if any) the name of which is borne by the company?
4. (1.) What is the average standing of a member when he becomes a member of the governing body and (2.) what is the average time for which a member continues on the governing body?
5. Does the company carry on any and what trade or manufacture with which its title is directly or indirectly connected? If so, what is the capital, and from what sources is it derived, and how are the profits (if any) divided or dealt with?

D. 1.—A freeman and liveryman does not acquire any pecuniary advantage from being a member of the company. Each member of the governing body receives (as before stated) 2*l.* for each quarterly meeting and 1*l.* for each special meeting at which he attends, and no other pecuniary advantages. There are no other advantages of any kind, whether as freemen, liverymen, master, warden, or otherwise, as a member of the governing body, except possibly, though not probably, in one or two instances, the right of voting for members for the city which the member of the company might otherwise not be able to exercise.

D. 2.—The sums (being fees only) paid annually for the preceding 10 years by the company to the members of the governing body have been :—

	£		£
1871	174	1876	170
1872	188	1877	202
1873	190	1878	186
1874	180	1879	188
1875	176	1880	170

D. 3.—The circumstances held to constitute a claim to a pension or donation are that the person should be a destitute freeman of the company, or the wife or child or children of a freeman, or in some shape connected with the company, who are left destitute or in very impoverished circumstances.

The present number of pensioners is three, and they receive respectively 40*l.*, 40*l.*, and 30*l.* per annum.

There are no regular donees.

A certain sum is annually distributed among different charitable institutions.

There are now no persons known as Scriveners, and so there are no pensioners or donees members of this trade. Neither are there any pensioners or donees who are notaries.

D. 4.—(1.) The average standing of a member of the company, when made a member of the governing body, is, as regards the present governing body, at the present time 6 $\frac{2}{3}$ years' membership of the company from the time of his becoming a liveryman.

(2.) A member remains a member of the governing body for his life or until, for any reason, he resigns. This does not often happen, however.

D. 5.—No. The Commissioners are referred to the report made to the court of the company on the 23rd day of June 1748, which explains, as far as can be done, what a Scrivener was.

PART III.—Officers and Servants.

Return A.—A list of the officers of the company, with a statement of the duties of each, the amount of his salary and emoluments, and whether or not he is a member of the company.

Return B.—A list of the servants of the company, with a statement of the duties of each, and of the amounts of their wages and other emoluments.

Return C.—A statement as to the mode in which the officers and servants of the company are respectively appointed.

A. The only officer of the company is the clerk.

The duties of the clerk are to attend to all correspondence relating to the company, to keep minutes of all business transacted by the company at their meetings, to attend to the apprenticeship of persons to members of the company, and to enter all apprenticeships in the proper books, to issue summonses for meetings of the company, to take charge of all the archives and documents of the company.

The clerk also now keeps the accounts of the company; in fact, attends to the whole business of the company.

His salary is 52*l.* 10*s.* per annum. All his other emoluments or fees have been stated, with the exception of those paid by persons on becoming apprenticed to a member of the company, which is 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*

The present clerk is a member of the company.

B. The only servant of the company is the beadle. His wages are 15*l.* per annum. His other emoluments (being fees) have been stated in answer to previous questions, except the fee paid by persons on being apprenticed to a member of the company, which is 2*s.* 6*d.*

C. By election of the court.

Part IV.*

Return A. 4.—List of Houses let at Rackrent, belonging to the Scriveners' Company.

Place where situated.	Name of Street, and Number of House.	Description of House.	Name of Tenant, and whether a Member.	Commencement of Lease, if any.	Term of Lease.	Rent.	Fixed Deductions, if any, and by whom paid.	How and when acquired.	Date of Documents of Title and Parties.
City of London.	Noble Street, Nos. 12, 13, 14, and 15.	The houses are described in the lease thereof as follows:—"All those four messuages or tenements situate and being in Noble Street, in the parish of St. Mary Steyning, in the city of London, fronting towards the west on the said street, two of which said four messuages or tenements are situate on the north side and two on the south side of the great gateway or entry leading out of Noble Street aforesaid to Coachmakers' Hall, and one of which said messuages or tenements extends over the said gateway."	Henry Thos. Tubbs and Joseph Lewis, who are not members of the company.	Dec. 25th, 1864.	24 years.	210*l.*	Landlord's income and property tax, which are paid by the lessor.	The company acquired the land on which the four houses are now erected in 1631, by purchase for their own use from Charles Bostock for 810*l.*, such moneys being the private funds of the company which came out of their own pockets. The land was not acquired on any conditions, being an ordinary purchase with private moneys, and for the private purposes of the company.	The Commissioners are referred to the attested copy of the conveyance to the company, dated 11th October 1631, the original deed not being in their possession.

Part IV.—B.

Return B. 1.—List of Moneys belonging to the Scriveners' Company, invested in Government or other Stock, Shares, Funds, or Securities.

Amount of Stock, &c.	Description of Stock.	Source from whence arising, *e.g.*, gift with name of donor, bequest, with name of testator, sale of lands, and which, &c.	In what Name standing, *e.g.*, Company, Chancery Division of High Court of Justice, &c.	To what account belonging, *e.g.*, any particular fund or trust account.	Net Annual Receipt.
£ 7,800	Reduced Three Per Cent. Annuities.	This amount is derived from the surplus of its income which the company has saved and accumulated, extending over a long series of years, and which has been invested as above.	The Master and Wardens of the Scriveners' Company.	The General Account of the Company.	£ *s.* *d.* 228 3 0

Return B. 2.—A return of the balance of moneys in the hands of the company unappropriated in their accounts on the 31st December in each of the last preceding 10 years.

Return B. 3.—A return of the estimated value of the plate, pictures, furniture, and other property, at present on the premises of the company, or in their possession elsewhere.

B. 2.—The company balances its books and accounts on the 31st July in each year, which is, therefore, substituted for the 31st December, the date in the question.

The balances on the accounts for each year are carried on.

	£ *s.* *d.*
Year ending 31st July 1871, including a balance of 472*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.* for the year 1870 - -	354 16 7
Year ending 31st July 1872 - -	477 13 11
,, ,, 1873 -	42 12 5
,, ,, 1874 - -	542 9 6
Year ending 31st July 1875 -	865 7 10
,, ,, 1876 - -	922 0 4
,, ,, 1877 -	880 4 1
,, ,, 1878 - -	612 16 2
,, ,, 1879 -	710 18 7
,, ,, 1880 - -	584 19 5

B. 3.—The estimated value of the plate (being the company's loving cup) is probably from 20*l.* to 25*l.* It was the gift of former members of the company. That of the master's badge is 50*l.* The company have no other such property.

* The Company has no property of the descriptions specified in several of the tables comprised in Part IV.

1881.

PART IV.—C.

RETURN C (2).—A list of any properties of which the company is *cestui que trust*, with the names of the trustees in each instance, the nature of the trust, the nature and description of the property, and a statement of the sums received by the company in respect of the same during each of the preceding 10 years.

C. 2.—The Ironmongers' Company are the owners of the manor of Lizard, in the county of Londonderry, which they acquired in 1618 for 5,000*l.*, but of which sum that company paid rather less than one half. The balance was contributed by several smaller companies. The Scriveners' Company contributing 570*l.*, which sum was obtained by compulsion from the private resources of the various members of the company, amongst them John Milton, the father of the poet.

He and other contributors passed a resolution subsequently that the contributions referred to in the resolution should thereafter belong to the company and not to themselves. Hence the possession of the share in the Ironmongers' estate. This estate produced but little to the company until after the then existing lease granted for a long term of years to the lessees fell in about the year 1843. From 1832 to 1840 it produced to the company only 95*l.* 17*s.* 7*d.*, and probably much less before; indeed the rent when paid seems to have been paid irregularly.

The Scriveners' Company is therefore entitled to and receives a proportionate part of the rents. The property will, it is presumed, be described in the returns of the Ironmongers' Company.

The company has received as their proportion of rent the following amounts :—

	£	s.	d.
1871	342	0	0
1872	342	0	0
1873	342	0	0
1874	456	0	0
1875	456	0	0
1876	456	0	0
1877	456	0	0
1878	513	0	0
1879	399	0	0
1880	319	4	0

PART IV.—E.

RETURN E.—Internal sources of income.

A list of the annual amounts received in each of the last 10 years in respect of (1) fees paid on admission to the freedom of the company, specifying the amounts paid in respect of each mode of admission thereto; (2) fines or fees paid on admission to the livery of the company; (3) fines or fees paid by members on coming on the court of the company; (4) fines or fees paid on promotion to the offices of warden, &c.; (5) any other internal sources of income, specifying the same.

(1).—Fees paid on admission to the company by—

	Apprenticeship. £	s.	d.	Patrimony. £	s.	d.	Redemption. £	s.	d.
1871	—			6	10	4	—		
1872	6	10	4	—			17	10	8
1873	—			—			17	10	8
1874	3	5	4	—			8	15	4
1875	3	5	4	—			17	10	8
1876	—			—			17	10	8
1877	3	5	4	—			—		
1878	—			—			17	10	8
1879	—			—			8	15	4
1880	—			—			26	6	0

(2).—Fees paid on admission to the livery, and (3) on coming on the court (i.e.) assistants :—

	Livery. £	s.	d.	Assistants £	s.	d.
1871	45	8	0	68	5	0
1872	15	2	0	—		
1873	30	4	0	—		
1874	30	4	0	34	2	6
1875	15	2	0	102	7	6
1876	15	2	0	34	2	6
1877	75	10	0	102	7	6
1878	45	6	0	—		
1879	15	2	0	34	2	6
1880	15	2	0	34	2	6

(4) and (5).—None.

PART IV.—F.

RETURN F.—(1) The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them what has been the amount of the increase or decrease, from year to year, of the company's income during the last 10 years, and whether there is reason to expect any increase or decrease during the next 10 years, together with a statement of the reasons for such expectation.

RETURN F.—(2) The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them whether there is reason to expect any permanent increase or decrease in value in any of the estates or properties of the company, and if so, to what extent, together with a statement of the reasons for such expectation.

F. 1.—In the last 10 years ending July 31 the income of the year (deducting the balance carried forward from the previous year) was as below, showing an increase or decrease over the previous year's income of the amount set opposite to the income of each year :—

	Income. £	s.	d.	Increase. £	s.	d.	Decrease. £	s.	d.
1871	734	5	5	33	0	5	—		
1872	893	4	10	158	19	5	—		
1873	490	11	0	—			402	13	10
1874	1,278	8	1	787	17	1	—		
1875	1,091	14	1	—			186	14	0
1876	831	12	6	—			260	1	7
1877	1,131	1	8	299	9	2	—		
1878	907	7	8	—			223	13	1
1879	878	7	2	—			29	1	5
1880	855	6	10	—			23	0	4

The apparent variation in the increase which is seen above arises from the fact mainly that the income arising from the Irish estate has not been regularly received, as will appear on reference to the accounts in Return H.

The company do not expect any increase in their income during the next 10 years, but rather a decrease on account of the probable difficulty in getting in the Irish rents. There is also a suit pending, instituted by the Ironmongers' Company, for partition of the Irish property, by which the income of the company will be affected.

F. 2.—The company does not expect any permanent increase or decrease in value of any of its property, and cannot say whether the Irish property is likely to yield increased or decreased rents, but from the present disturbed aspect of affairs a decrease may fairly be anticipated.

SCRIVENERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

1881.

PART IV.—G.

RETURN G.—The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them—

1. What is the system of management of the company's estates and property?
2. In what way, and by whom, the several receipts and payments are taken and made, and under what control?
3. In what way the company's accounts are audited?
4. Whether the company's accounts are published, or are accessible to all or any, and which, of the members of the company?

G. 1.—The company have no property to which the question can apply.

G. 2.—The rents of the houses in Noble Street are received by a collector, who hands them over to the clerk, who accounts for them to the company.

G. 3.—The accounts and vouchers are submitted by the clerk to the court every quarter, and signed and approved by the master and wardens, and the balance appearing reported to the court. The year's accounts, which are copies of the quarterly accounts, and are entered in the ledger of the company made up to 31st July in every year. The year's account is then audited by the committee of privileges and signed by them and approved.

G. 4.—The company's accounts are not published. They are accessible to all the members of the court. No other member of the company, as far as the company knows, has ever asked for production or inspection of the accounts of the company. It is presumed the court would not admit the right of any other member to examine or question the accounts.

PART IV.—H.

RETURN H.—A detailed statement of the income from all sources of the company during each of the preceding 10 years, a detailed statement of the company's expenditure during each of such 10 years, and a detailed statement of the assets and liabilities of the company at the end of each of the last 10 years.

H.—The income and expenditure of the company for the last 10 years is set out in the following pages.

The company has no liabilities at the end of each year, except the annuity of 10*l.* charged on the Noble Street houses, and its assets are its real property, which is always the same, the 7,800*l.* reduced annuities, and the balance of the account, which varies, as has been shown in a previous return.

These liabilities and assets have been the same for the last 10 years, except that the reduced annuities were only 7,000*l.* until 1877, when more were bought, making the amount 7,800*l.*, which it still is.

Dr. The WORSHIPFUL COMPANY of SCRIVENERS (PARK NELSON, their Clerk). Cr.

1870.		£	s.	d.
July 27	To balance of last account	472	8	5
Oct. 13	,, Cash per Mr. Duff, 6 months' dividend on 7,000*l.* 3 per cent. reduced	103	5	0
Nov. 9	,, do. per G. L. Nichols, on his admission to the freedom by servitude £3 5 4 Stamp - 1 0 0	4	5	4
1871.				
Jan. 14	,, do. per Mason, on account of rents	97	16	3
Feb. 2	,, do. per Mr. Harrison, on his admission to the freedom by patrimony £3 5 4 Stamp - 1 0 0	4	5	4
	,, do. per do. on his admission to the livery	15	2	0
,, 3	,, do. per J. S. Mercer, on his admission to the livery	15	2	0
	,, do. per C. C. Jones, his assistant's fine	34	2	6
Apr. 11	,, do. per Mr. Duff, 6 months' dividend on 7,000*l.* 3 per cent. reduced	103	5	0
May 25	,, do. per J. G. Walker, on his admission to the livery	15	2	0
June 12	,, do. per Mr. Gribble, for this company's proportion of the rents of the Irish estate	342	0	0
	Carried forward	1,206	13	10

1870.		£	s.	d.
Aug. 2	By cash to Mrs. Kendall, a donation by order of the court of assistants	10	0	0
,, 4	,, do. to Mr. Jordan, for professional singers	10	10	0
Sept. 29	,, do. to Mrs. Francis, ¼ pension	7	10	0
	,, do. to Mrs. Bolton do.	10	0	0
	,, do. to Mrs. Loveday do.	10	0	0
Oct. 26	,, do. to London Tavern Company, for dinner on 20th April	56	0	0
Nov. 9	,, do. to 21 members of the court, for timely attendance	42	0	0
,, 19	,, do. to C. W. Jordan, for professional singers	10	10	0
,, 29	,, do. to Messrs. Clarke and Son, for livery dinner - £82 0 0 Committee - 11 1 6	93	1	6
Dec. 1	,, do. donation to Poor Box, Mansion House	5	0	0
	,, do. do. do. Guildhall	5	0	0
,, 24	,, do. to Mrs. Francis, ¼ pension	7	10	0
,, 26	,, do. to Mrs. Loveday do.	10	0	0
,, 27	,, do. donation to Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital	5	0	0
	,, do. do. Surgical Aid Society	5	0	0
	,, do. do. St. Mark's Hospital for Fistula	5	0	0
	,, do. do. Farringdon Dispensary	5	0	0
,, 29	,, do. to Mrs. Bolton, ¼ pension	10	0	0
1871.				
Jan. 18	,, do. a donation to the fund for the restoration of St. Paul's cathedral	50	0	0
Feb. 1	,, do. to 22 members of the court, for timely attendance	44	0	0
,, 3	,, do. to Mr. Rawlinson, a donation by order of the court	10	0	0
,, 11	,, do. to Mr. Jordan, for professional singers	10	10	0
Mar. 25	,, do. to Mr. Loveday, ¼ pension	10	0	0
	,, do. to Mrs. Francis do.	7	10	0
Apr. 8	,, do. to Mrs. Bolton do.	10	0	0
,, 13	,, do. to London Tavern Co., dinner, 9th Novr. 1870	68	0	0
May 10	,, do. to 23 members of the court for timely attendance	46	0	0
,, 17	,, do. to Mr. Jordan for professional singers	10	10	0
	Carried forward	573	11	6

SCRIVENERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

1881.

Dr. THE WORSHIPFUL COMPANY of SCRIVENERS (PARK NELSON, their Clerk)—*cont.* Cr.

		£	s.	d.
	Brought forward	1,206	13	10

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	Brought forward				573	11	6
1871.							
May 18	By cash to Great Northern Hospital, a donation by order of the court				5	0	0
,, 28	,, do. to City of London Volunteer fund, a donation by order of the court				21	0	0
June 16	,, do. to London Tavern Co., for dinner on 1st February				64	4	9
,, 24	,, do. to Mrs. Loveday, ¼ pension				10	0	0
	,, do. to Mrs. Francis do.				7	10	0
July 5	,, do. to Mrs. Bolton do.				10	0	0
,, 6	,, do. to "Ship," Greenwich, for committee dinner				11	17	6
,, 26	,, do. to 24 members of the court, for timely attendance				48	0	0
	,, do. to Mr. Park Nelson, our clerk—						
	For caveat money paid to Mr. Sewell	1	1	0			
	For votes of House of Commons	2	15	0			
	For roll of members	1	11	6			
	For notaries' list	1	1	0			
	Entering and attending	1	1	0			
	For printing list of livery	1	6	6			
	For trouble and attendanee about rents	2	2	0			
	For cash paid to Mutlow, for cards	2	10	0			
	For cash paid Boyce, repairing box	0	4	6			
	For drawing and copying this account	2	0	0			
	For one year's salary	52	10	0			
	For company's customary gratuity	5	5	0			
	For petty disbursements	2	2	0			
					75	9	6
	,, do. to C. Griffin, our beadle, one year's salary	15	0	0			
	Sundry allowances	7	6	6			
					22	6	6
	,, sundry postages, &c.				2	12	6
	Balance				354	16	7
					£1,206	13	10

Dr. THE WORSHIPFUL COMPANY OF SCRIVENERS (PARK NELSON, their Clerk). Cr.

		£	s.	d.
1871.				
July 26	To balance of last account	354	16	7
,, 28	,, Cash per Mason, on account of rents, Noble Street	98	5	0
,, ,,	,, do. per J.C. Wootton, his assistant's fine	34	2	6
Oct. 11	,, do. per Mr. Duff, dividend on 7,000*l.* 3 per cent. reduced	102	7	6
Nov. 13	,, do. per Thomas S. Girdler, junior, on his admission to the freedom by patrimony £3 5 4 Stamp 1 0 0	4	5	4
	,, do. per do., on his admission to the livery	15	2	0
1872.				
Jan. 24	,, do. per Mason, on account of rents, Noble Street	97	7	6
Apr. 8	,, do. per Mr. Duff, dividend on 7,000*l.* 3 per cent. reduced	102	7	6
June 10	,, do. per Mr. Gribble, for this company's proportion of the rents of the Irish estate	342	0	0
	Carried forward	1,150	13	11

		£	s.	d.
1871.				
July 29	By cash to Mr. Rendall, a donation by order of the court of assistants	10	0	0
Aug. 9	,, do. to Mr. C. W. Jordan, for professional singers	10	10	0
Sept. 29	,, do. to Mrs. Francis, ¼ pension to this day	7	10	0
	,, do. to Mrs. Loveday do. do.	10	0	0
	,, do. to Mrs. Bolton do. do.	10	0	0
Nov. 9	,, do. to 18 members of the court, for timely attendance	36	0	0
,, 14	,, do. to Mr. Jordan, for professional singers	10	10	0
Dec. 8	,, do. to poor box, Mansion House	5	0	0
	,, do. to do. Guildhall	5	0	0
,, 23	,, do. to Mrs. Francis, ¼ pension to Christmas	7	10	0
,, 29	,, do. to Mrs. Bolton do. do.	10	0	0
	,, do. to St. George's Hospital, a donation	5	0	0
	,, do. to Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, a do.	5	0	0
	,, do. to City dispensary, a do.	5	0	0
	,, do. to Charing Cross Hospital, a do.	5	0	0
1872.				
Jan. 23	,, do. to London Tavern Company, for dinner on 10th May	62	0	0
	,, do. to Miss Louisa Loveday, a donation	10	0	0
Feb. 7	,, do. to 22 members of the court, for timely attendance	44	0	0
,, 12	,, do. to "Star and Garter," Richmond, for livery dinner	111	18	0
,, 14	,, do. to Mr. Jordan, for professional singers	10	10	0
Mar. 25	,, do. to Mrs. Francis, ¼ pension to this day	7	10	0
,, 26	,, do. to Miss Loveday, a donation	5	0	0
	,, do. to Mrs. Bolton, ¼ pension to the 25th	10	0	0
	Carried forward	402	18	0

SCRIVENERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

1881.

DR. THE WORSHIPFUL COMPANY OF SCRIVENERS (PARK NELSON, their Clerk)—*cont.* CR.

		£	s.	d.
	Brought forward	1,150	13	11
1872.				
July 2	To cash per Mason for rents of Noble Street to Lady day	97	7	6
		£1,248	1	5

		£	s.	d.
	Brought forward	408	18	0
1872.				
Apr. 23	By cash to London and Middlesex Archæological Society	10	10	0
May 7	,, do. to London Tavern Company, for dinner on 9th November	72	0	0
,, 8	,, do. to 26 members of the court, for timely attendance	52	0	0
,,	do. to Mr. Jordan, for professional singers	10	10	0
June 24	,, do. to Mrs. Francis, ¼ pension to this day	7	10	0
,, 25	,, do. to Mrs. Bolton do. to 24th	10	0	0
July 23	,, do. to London Tavern Company, for dinner at the "Albion" on 7th February	51	0	0
,, 31	,, do. to 23 members of the court, for timely attendance	46	0	0
	,, do. to Mr. Park Nelson, the clerk—	£	s.	d.
	For caveat money to Mr. Sewell	1	1	0
	Votes of House of Lords	2	10	0
	Roll of members	1	11	6
	Notaries' list	1	1	0
	Entering and attending	1	1	0
	Stamping admission book	9	0	0
	Printing lists of livery	1	6	6
	Subscription to "City Press"	0	13	6
	Trouble and attendance about rents	2	2	0
	Lithographing A. J. Wood's letter	0	12	0
	Drawing and copying this account	2	0	0
	One year's salary	52	10	0
	Company's customary gratuity	5	5	0
	Petty disbursements	2	2	0
		82	15	6
	,, do. to C. Griffin, the beadle—			
	One year's salary	15	0	0
	Sundry allowances	7	11	6
		22	11	6
	,, sundry postages, &c.	2	12	6
	Balance	477	13	11
		£1,248	1	5

DR. THE WORSHIPFUL COMPANY OF SCRIVENERS (PARK NELSON, their Clerk). CR.

1872.		£	s.	d.
July 31	To balance of last account	477	13	11
Aug. 2	,, Cash per W. J. Bailey on his admission to the freedom by redemption £8 15 4 Stamp 3 0 0	11	15	4
,, 3	,, do. per E. Bunton, on his admission to the freedom by servitude £3 5 4 Stamp 1 0 0	4	5	4
Oct. 9	,, do. per Mr. Duff, dividend on 7,000*l.* 3 per cent. reduced	103	5	0
Nov. 9	,, do. per G. J. Mitchell, on his admission to the freedom of the company by redemption £8 15 4 Stamp 3 0 0	11	15	4
,, 12	,, do. per W. J. Bailey, his livery fine	15	2	0
,, 13	,, do. per Francis Jourdan, on his admission by servitude £3 5 4 Stamp 1 0 0	4	5	4
	Carried forward	628	2	3

1872.		£	s.	d.
Aug. 2	By cash to D. Smith (per Miss Palk), a donation	5	0	0
,, 5	,, do. to Mr. Jordan, for professional singers	10	0	0
Sept. 30	,, do. to Mrs. Bolton, ¼ pension to 29th	10	0	0
	,, do. to Mrs. Francis, ¼ do. to do.	7	10	0
Oct.	,, do. to London Tavern Co., for dinner, 8th May	63	0	0
Nov. 1	,, do. to G. W. Rich, for venison	43	1	0
,, 9	,, do. paid 23 members of the court for timely attendance	46	0	0
,, 11	,, do. Mrs. Stevenson, a donation	5	0	0
,, 13	,, do. C. W. Jordan, for professional singers	10	10	0
Dec. 17	,, do. donation to poor box, Mansion House	5	0	0
	,, do. do. poor box, Guildhall	5	0	0
	,, do. do. National Hospital for Paralysis	5	0	0
,, 18	,, do. do. London Hospital	5	0	0
	,, do. do. Charity Organisation Society	5	0	0
,, 24	,, do. Mrs. Francis, ¼ pension	7	10	0
,, 27	,, do. Mrs. Bolton do.	10	0	0
1873.				
Jan. 21	,, do. Mr. Bull, for livery dinner	113	2	0
,, 28	,, do. donation to Farringdon Dispensary	5	0	0
Feb. 13	,, do. 22 members of the court, for timely attendance	44	0	0
,, 25	,, do. to C. W. Jordan, for professional singers	10	10	0
Mar. 25	,, do. to Matilda Francis, ¼ pension	7	10	0
	,, do. to Louisa Loveday	5	0	0
,, 29	,, do. to Jane Bolton	10	0	0
Apr. 30	,, do. to "London" Tavern, for dinner on 9th November	78	2	6
	,, do. to 24 members of the court, for timely attendance	48	0	0
May	,, do. to C. W. Jordan, for musical attendance	10	10	0
	Carried forward	574	5	6

SCRIVENERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

1881.

DR. THE WORSHIPFUL COMPANY OF SCRIVENERS (PARK NELSON, their Clerk)—*cont.* CR.

		£	s.	d.
	Brought forward	628	2	3
1873.				
Feb. 14	To cash per Mason, on account of rents	98	5	0
,, 18	,, do. per Jourdan, his livery fine	15	2	0
Mar. 28	,, do. per J. Bridges, fine on his admission by redemption £8 15 4			
	Stamp 3 0 0	11	15	4
,, 28	,, do. per C. J. Watts, fine on his admission by redemption £8 15 4			
	Stamp 3 0 0	11	15	4
Apr. 7	,, do. per Mr. Duff, dividend on 7,000*l.* reduced	103	5	0
		£868	4	11

		£	s.	d.
	Brought forward	574	5	6
1873.				
June 24	By cash Miss Loveday, ¼ pension	5	0	0
,,	,, do. Mrs. Francis do.	7	10	0
,, 28	,, do. Mrs. Bolton do.	10	0	0
July	,, do. London Tavern Company, on account of dinner on 13th February £60 0 0 and 5 5 0	65	5	0
,, 30	,, do. 25 members of the court, for timely attendance	50	0	0
	,, do. Mr. Park Nelson, the clerk—	£	s.	d.
	For caveat money to Mr. Sewell	1	1	0
	Votes of House of Lords	2	5	0
	New roll of members	1	11	6
	Notaries' list	1	1	0
	Entering and attending	1	1	0
	Stamping admission book	12	0	0
	Dixon & Roe, for envelopes	0	12	6
	Printing lists of livery	1	5	0
	Trouble and attendance about rents	2	2	0
	City Press	0	6	0
	Drawing and copying this account	2	0	0
	One year's salary	52	10	0
	Company's customary gratuity	5	5	0
	Petty disbursements	2	2	0
			85	2	0
	By do. to C. Griffin, beadle—			
	One year's salary	15	0	0
	Sundry allowances	7	7	6
			22	7	6
	,, Sundry postages, &c.		2	12	6
	Balance		45	12	5
			£868	4	11

DR. PARK NELSON (their Clerk) in account with THE WORSHIPFUL COMPANY OF SCRIVENERS. CR.

		£	s.	d.
1873.				
July 30	To balance of last account	45	12	5
Aug. 2	,, Cash per E. F. Bunton, his livery fine	15	2	0
Sept. 10	,, do. per Mason, on account of rents	98	5	0
,, 15	,, do. per Mr. Gribble, for this company's proportion of the rents of the Irish estate	342	0	0
Oct.	,, do. per Mr. Duff, dividend on 7,000*l.* reduced	103	13	9
1874.				
Jan. 29	,, do. per J. J. Morgan, on his admission to the freedom by redemption £8 15 4			
	Stamp 3 0 0	11	15	4
,, 30	,, do. per D. J. Newton, his assistant's fine	34	2	6
Mar. 4	,, do. per Mason, on account of rents	98	13	9
Apr. 22	,, do. per Mr. Duff, six months' dividend on 7,000*l.* reduced 3 per cents.	103	13	9
May 4	,, do. per J. J. Morgan, on his admission to the livery	15	2	0
June 8	,, do. per Mr. Gribble, for this company's proportion of the Irish rents	456	0	0
	Carried forward	1,324	0	6

		£	s.	d.
1873.				
Aug. 16	By cash to Mr. Jordan, for musical attendants	10	10	0
Sept. 15	,, do. to London Tavern Company, for dinner in April	68	10	0
,, 29	,, do. to Mrs. Francis, ¼ pension to Michaelmas	7	10	0
	,, do. to Miss Loveday	5	0	0
	,, do. to Mrs. Bolton	10	0	0
Nov. 10	,, do. to 24 members of the court, for timely attendance	48	0	0
,, 20	,, do. to Mr. Jordan, for professional singers	10	10	0
Dec. 8	,, do. to poor box, Mansion House	5	0	0
	,, do. to do. Guildhall	5	0	0
	,, do. to London Hospital	5	0	0
	,, do. to East London Nursing Society	5	0	0
	,, do. to Royal Sea Bathing Infirmary	5	0	0
	,, do. to Providence Row Night Refuge	5	0	0
,, 24	,, do. to Mrs. Francis, ¼ pension	7	10	0
,, 29	,, do. to Mrs. Bolton do.	10	0	0
,, 30	,, do. to Miss Loveday do.	5	0	0
1874.				
Jan. 13	,, do. to Trafalgar tavern, for livery dinner	82	4	6
,, 28	,, do. to 23 members of the court, for timely attendance	46	0	0
Feb. 3	,, do. to Mr. Jordan, for professional singers	10	10	0
Mar. 25	,, do. to Mrs. Francis, ¼ pension to this day	7	10	0
	,, do. to Miss Loveday do.	5	0	0
April	,, do. to Mrs. Bolton to 25th March	10	0	0
,, 15	,, do. to London Tavern Company, for dinner on 10th November 1873	73	5	0
,, 29	,, do. to 21 members of the court, for timely attendance	42	0	0
May 4	,, do. to Mr. Jordan, for musical attendance	10	10	0
,, 18	,, to Mrs. Sharpe, a donation by order of the court	10	0	0
June 24	,, to London Tavern Company, for dinner on 28th January 1874	71	0	0
	,, do. to Mrs. Francis, ¼ pension to this day	7	10	0
	,, do. to Miss Loveday do.	5	0	0
,, 25	,, do. to Mrs. Bolton, pension to 24th	10	0	0
	Carried forward	602	19	6

SCRIVENERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

1881.

DR. PARK NELSON (their Clerk) in account with The WORSHIPFUL COMPANY OF SCRIVENERS—*cont.* CR.

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward -	1,324	0	6
	£1,324	0	6

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward -				602	19	6
1874.						
June 29 By cash to Crystal Palace for dinner for Committee -				8	19	0
July 17 ,, do. this company's donation to Bengal Famine Fund per the Lord Mayor -				20	0	0
,, 28 ,, do. to 23 members of the court for timely attendance -				46	0	0
,, do. Mr. Park Nelson, the clerk—	£	s.	d.			
For caveat money to Mr. Sewell	1	1	0			
Votes of House of Commons -	2	5	0			
New roll of members - -	1	11	6			
Notaries' list - -	1	1	0			
Entering and attending -	1	1	0			
Stamping admission book -	6	0	0			
Printing list of livery - -	1	6	6			
Trouble and attendance about rents - - - -	2	2	0			
City Press - - -	0	6	0			
Drawing and copying this account - - - -	2	0	0			
One year's salary - -	52	10	0			
Company's customary gratuity -	5	5	0			
Petty disbursements - -	2	2	0			
				78	11	0
By do. to C. Griffin, beadle—						
One year's salary - -	15	0	0			
Sundry allowances - -	7	9	0			
				22	9	0
,, Sundry postages, &c. - -				2	12	6
Balance - - - - -				542	9	6
				£1,324	0	6

DR. PARK NELSON (their Clerk) in account with THE WORSHIPFUL COMPANY OF SCRIVENERS. CR.

1874.		£	s.	d.
July 28	To balance of last account - -	542	9	6
Aug. 5	,, cash per Burwash on his admission to the freedom by servitude £3 5 4 Stamp 1 0 0	4	5	4
,, 11	,, do. per Mason on account of rents -	98	13	9
,, 15	,, do. per G. J. Mitchell, his livery fine -	15	2	0
Oct. 13	,, do. per Duff, dividend on 7,000*l.* reduced - -	104	2	6
1875.				
Jan. 30	,, Cash per Mr. Lawrence on his admission to the freedom by redemption - £8 15 4 Stamp 3 0 0	11	15	4
Feb. 1	,, do. per J. S. Girdler, jr., on his admission by servitude £3 5 4 Stamp 1 0 0	4	5	4
	,, do. per Mr. J. G. Walker, his assistant's fine -	34	2	6
Mar. 1	,, do. per G. W. W. Mason on account of rents, Noble Street - -	99	2	6
Apr. 17	,, do. per Duff, dividend on 7,000*l.* reduced - -	104	2	6
,, 29	,, do. per W. E. Harrison, his assistant's fine - -	34	2	6
	Carried forward - -	1,052	3	9

1874.		£	s.	d.
July 29	By cash to Mr. Warwick Jordan for professional singers - - - -	10	10	0
Sept. 29	,, do. Mrs. Francis, ¼ pension - -	7	10	0
	,, do. Miss Loveday do. - - -	5	0	0
,, 30	,, do. Mrs. Bolton do. - - -	10	0	0
Oct.	,, do. London Tavern Company for dinner in April - - -	74	10	0
Nov. 9	,, do. to 23 members of the court for timely attendance - - - - -	46	0	0
,, 17	,, do. Mr. C. W. Jordan for professional singers - - - - -	10	10	0
Dec. 10	,, do. to poor box, Mansion House, a donation	5	0	0
	,, do. to do. Guildhall, do. - - -	5	0	0
	,, do. to Field Lane Ragged Schools, do. -	5	0	0
	,, do. Surgical Aid Society, do. - - -	5	0	0
	,, do. Charity Organisation Society, do. -	5	0	0
	,, do. City Dispensary, do. - - -	5	0	0
,, 18	,, do. Crystal Palace Company for livery dinner, July - - - -	86	0	0
,, 24	,, do. Mrs. Francis, ¼ pension - -	7	10	0
	,, do. Miss Loveday do. - - -	5	0	0
,, 28	,, do. Mrs. Jane Bolton, do. - - -	10	0	0
1875.				
Jan. 27	,, do. to 23 members of the court for timely attendance - - - - -	46	0	0
Feb. 9	,, do. Mr. Jordan for professional singers -	10	10	0
Mar. 25	,, do. Mrs. Francis, ¼ pension - - -	7	10	0
	,, do. Miss Loveday do. - - -	5	0	0
,, 30	,, do. Mrs. Bolton do. - - -	10	0	0
Apr.	,, do. London Tavern Company for dinner on 9th November - - - -	86	3	3
,, 28	,, cash to 20 members of the court for timely attendance - - - - -	40	0	0
May 1	,, do. Mr. Jordan for professional singers -	10	10	0
June 15	,, do. London Tavern Company for dinner in January - - - - -	75	5	6
,, 24	,, do. Mrs. Francis, ¼ pension - - -	7	10	0
	,, do. Miss Loveday do. - - -	5	0	0
,, 29	,, do. Mrs. Bolton do. - - -	10	0	0
July 28	,, do. to 24 Members of the Court for timely attendance - - - - -	48	0	0
	Carried forward - - - -	663	18	9

SCRIVENERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

1881.

DR. PARK NELSON (their Clerk) in account with The WORSHIPFUL COMPANY OF SCRIVENERS—*cont.* CR.

		£	s.	d.
	Brought forward	1,052	3	9
1875.				
May 1	To cash per G. W. Lawrence, fine and fees on his admission to the livery	15	2	0
,, 7	,, do. per J. H. Grain for Mr. Crawley's admission to the freedom £8 15 4 Stamp 3 0 0	11	15	4
June 14	,, do. per Mr. Gribble for this Company's proportion of the rents of the Irish estate	456	0	0
July 17	,, do. per Mason on account of rents	99	2	6
		£1,634	3	7

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	Brought forward				663	18	9
1875.							
July 28	By cash to Mr. Park Nelson, the clerk—						
	For caveat money to Mr. Sewell	1	1	0			
	Votes of House of Commons	2	5	0			
	Notaries' list	1	1	0			
	Entering and attending	1	1	0			
	Stamping admission book	9	0	0			
	Printing lists of livery	1	6	6			
	Trouble and attendance about rents	2	2	0			
	City Press	0	6	0			
	Drawing and copying this a/c	2	0	0			
	One year's salary	52	10	0			
	Company's customary gratuity	5	5	0			
	Petty disbursements	2	2	0			
					79	19	6
	By do. C. Griffin, beadle—						
	One year's salary	15	0	0			
	Sundry allowances	7	5	0			
					22	5	0
	By sundry postages, &c.				2	12	6
	,, balance				865	7	10
					£1,634	3	7

DR. PARK NELSON (their Clerk) in account with The WORSHIPFUL COMPANY OF SCRIVENERS. CR.

		£	s.	d.
1875.				
July 28	To balance of last account	865	7	10
,, 30	,, cash per Mr. J. R. Adams, his assistant's fine	34	2	6
Oct. 12	,, do. per Mr. Duff, dividend on 7,000*l.* reduced	104	2	6
1876.				
Feb. 9	,, do. per Mr. Campkin, his assistant's fine	34	2	6
Apr. 3	,, do. per Mason on account of rents of Noble Street	99	2	6
,, 12	,, do. per Duff, dividend on 7,000*l.* reduced	104	2	6
June 12	,, do. per Gribble on account of rents of Irish estate	456	0	0
	Carried forward	1,697	0	4

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1875.							
Aug. 6	By cash to Mr. C. W. Jordan for professional singers				10	10	0
Sept. 29	,, do. to Mrs. Francis, ¼ pension to this day				7	10	0
,, 30	,, do. to Mrs. Bolton do.				10	0	0
Oct. 5	,, do. to Miss Loveday do.				5	0	0
,, 26	,, do. London Tavern Company for dinner on the 28th April				77	5	6
Nov. 9	,, do. to 21 members of the court for timely attendance				42	0	0
,, 12	,, do. to Mr. Jordan for professional singers on 9th November				10	10	0
,, 15	,, do. to F. Sawyer for Crystal Palace dinner on 28th July	£87	13	6			
		13	16	0			
					101	9	6
Dec. 9	,, do. to poor box, Mansion House, a donation				5	0	0
,, 10	,, do. Guildhall, do.				5	0	0
	,, do. Royal Ophthalmic Hospital, do.				5	0	0
	,, do. to National Life Boat Institution, do.				5	0	0
	,, do. to Ragged School Union, do.				5	0	0
,, 11	,, do. to Mrs. Gladstone's Convalescent Home, do.				5	0	0
,, 24	,, do. to Mrs. Francis, ¼ pension	£7	10	0			
	Donation	5	0	0			
					12	10	0
,, 28	,, do. to Mrs. Bolton, ¼ pension				10	0	0
1876.							
Jan. 5	,, do. to Miss Loveday, ¼ pension	£5	0	0			
	Gratuity	5	0	0			
					10	0	0
,, 22	,, do. Mr. Rich for venison				10	10	0
,, 24	,, do. Mr. Ashfield, a donation				5	0	0
,, 26	,, do. to 21 members of the court for timely attendance				42	0	0
Feb. 5	,, do. to Mr. Jordan for music				10	10	0
Mar. 25	,, do. to Mrs. Francis, ¼ pension				7	10	0
,, 27	,, do. to Mrs. Bolton do.				10	0	0
,, 28	,, do. to Miss Loveday do.				5	0	0
April	,, do. to London Tavern Company for dinner on Lord Mayor's day				73	19	0
,, 28	,, do. to 21 members of the court for timely attendance				42	0	0
May 3	,, do. to C. W. Jordan for professional singers				10	10	0
,, 25	,, do. to London Tavern Company for dinner on 26th January				68	10	0
June 24	,, do. to Mrs. Francis, ¼ pension				7	10	0
,, 27	,, do. Miss Loveday do.				5	0	0
,, 28	,, do. to Mrs. Bolton do.				10	0	0
July 26	,, do. to 22 members of the court for timely attendance				44	0	0
	Carried forward				678	14	0

SCRIVENERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

1881.

DR. PARK NELSON (their Clerk) in account with THE WORSHIPFUL COMPANY OF SCRIVENERS—*cont.* CR.

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	1,697	0	4
	£1,697	0	4

1876.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	Brought forward				678	14	0
	By cash to Mr. Park Nelson, the clerk—						
	For caveat money to Mr. Sewell	1	1	0			
	Votes of House of Commons	2	5	0			
	Notaries' list	1	1	0			
	Entering and attending	1	1	0			
	Printing lists of livery	1	6	6			
	Trouble and attendance about rents	2	2	0			
	City Press	0	6	0			
	Drawing and copying this account	2	0	0			
	One year's salary	52	10	0			
	Company's customary gratuity	5	5	0			
	Petty disbursements	2	2	0			
	Repairing beadle's staff	0	6	6			
					71	6	
	,, do. C. Griffin, beadle—						
	One year's salary	15	0	0			
	Sundry allowances	7	7	6			
					22	7	6
	,, sundry postages, &c.				2	12	6
	,, balance				922	0	4
					£1,697	0	4

DR. PARK NELSON (their Clerk) in account with the WORSHIPFUL COMPANY of SCRIVENERS. CR.

1876.		£	s.	d.
July 26	To balance as per last account	922	0	4
Aug. 2	,, cash per Major Crombie, on his admission to freedom by redemption £8 15 4 Stamp 3 0 0	11	15	4
	,, do. per do. on his admission to the livery	15	2	0
,, 18	,, do. per Mason on account of rents	99	2	6
Nov. 13	,, per Chinery on his admission to the freedom by redemption £8 15 4 Stamp 3 0 0	11	15	4
,, 14	,, per Mr. Duff, dividend on 7,000*l.* reduced	103	13	9
		£1,163	19	3
	To balance brought down	808	11	9
	Pensions, &c. paid by Mr. Morgan, executor of Mr. P. Nelson—			
	Mrs. Francis 7 10 0			
	Mrs. Ashfield 5 0 0			
	Mrs. Bolton 10 0 0			
	Miss Loveday 5 0 0			
	Sewell, Guildhall, for caveat money 1 1 0			
		28	11	0
	By balance due to the Company	£780	0	9

1876.		£	s.	d.
July 26	By cash to City Terminus Hotel for court-room	2	2	0
	,, do. to C. W. Jordan for professional singers	10	10	0
Aug. 4	,, do. to London Tavern Company for dinner on the 26th April	73	10	0
	,, do. for use of court rooms, &c. from 1863 to 1875	23	3	6
	,, do. claret (omitted from bill of 9th November 1873)	1	10	0
		24	13	0
,, 26	,, do. to London Guilds Association, a donation	5	0	0
,, 28	,, do. Mrs. Ashfield, ¼ pension due 24th June last	5	0	0
Sept. 29	,, do. do. do. 29th Sept.	5	0	0
	,, do. Mrs. Francis do. ,, ,,	7	10	0
Oct. 3	,, do. Mrs. Bolton do. ,, ,,	10	0	0
,, 4	,, do. Mrs. Loveday do. ,, ,,	5	0	0
	,, do. Mrs. Stevenson a donation ,, ,,	10	0	0
Nov. 9	,, do. to 21 members of the court for timely attendance	42	0	0
,, 13	,, do. to Crystal Palace for dinner on 26th July	90	5	0
	,, do. to C. W. Jordan for professional singers	10	10	0
Dec. 12	,, do. to poor box, Guildhall, a donation	5	0	0
	,, do. to poor box, Mansion House do.	5	0	0
,, 13	,, do. to Surgical Aid Society do.	5	0	0
	,, do. to London Fever Hospital do.	5	0	0
	,, do. to City Dispensary do.	5	0	0
	,, do. to Hospital for Paralysed and Epileptic, a donation	5	0	0
,, 19	,, do. to proportion of clerk's salary to December	21	17	6
	,, do. sundry disbursements, postages, &c.	2	0	0
		23	17	6
	,, balance	808	11	9
		£1,163	9	3

1881.

DR. Mr. J. J. MORGAN (one of the Executors of PARK NELSON, the late Clerk) in account with the WORSHIPFUL COMPANY of SCRIVENERS. CR.

			£	s.	d.
1876.					
Dec.	To balance due on Mr. Nelson's final account	- -	808	11	9
1877.					
Feb. 21	,, cash per Mason on account of rents of houses in Noble Street	- -	98	13	9
		£907	5	6	

			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1876.								
Dec. 26	By cash to Mrs. Francis ¼ pension due 25th inst.					7	10	0
,, 27	,, do. to Mrs. Ashfield do.	do. -				5	0	0
	,, do. to Mrs. Bolton do.	do. -				10	0	0
,, 29	,, do. to Miss Loveday do.	do. -				5	0	0
1877.								
Mar. 2	,, do. C. W. Jordan for musical arrangements, 31st January	- - - -				11	11	0
,, 24	,, do. Mrs. Ashfield, ¼ pension due 25th March					5	0	0
	,, do. Mrs. Francis do.	do. -				7	10	0
,, 26	,, do. Mrs. Bolton do.	do. -				10	0	0
	,, do. Miss Loveday do.	do. -				5	0	0
Apr. 11	,, do. Albion for dinner 9th November 1876	-				74	6	6
	,, do. sundries as under—							
	City Terminus Hotel for 15th February 1877	-	2	2	0			
	Brown, stationer, for new parchment forms, notices, and invitation cards	- -	6	13	0			
	Mr. Morgan's clerk for entering arrears of minutes, &c. from 1869	- - - -	2	9	2			
	Sewell (Guildhall), for caveat money	- - -	1	1	0			
	Boyce, for van and moving boxes, bureau, &c. to Mr. Gribble	- - -	1	0	6			
						13	5	8
,, 24	,, cash to Mr. Gribble on account	- -				150	0	0
	,, balance	- - - -				603	2	4
						907	5	6

DR. WILLIAM GRIBBLE (their Clerk) in account with the WORSHIPFUL COMPANY of SCRIVENERS. CR.

			£	s.	d.
1877.					
Mar. 3	To cash, Jourdan, his assistant's fine	-	34	2	6
Apr. 24	,, do. J. Morgan (executor of Park Nelson) on account	-	150	0	0
,, 25	,, do. Duff, six months' dividend on 7,000*l.* reduced 3 per cents.	- -	103	13	9
	,, do. G. L. Nichols, his livery fine	-	15	2	0
	,, do. F. D. Burwash, his livery fine	-	15	2	0
,, 28	,, do. J. J. Morgan (executor of Park Nelson, balance of account)	- -	603	2	4
May 1	,, do. T. S. Girdler, his assistant's fine	-	34	2	6
	,, do. E. F. Bunton, his assistant's fine		34	2	6
June 9	,, do. Beck for this company's proportion of rents of the Irish estate	-	456	0	0
July 19	,, do. Mason on account of rents of houses in Noble Street to Lady Day		98	13	9
		£1,544	1	4	

			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1877.								
Apr. 25	By cash to 24 members of the court for timely attendance at two ordinary courts and one special court	- - - -				110	0	0
,, 28	,, do. C. W. Jordan for professional singers	-				11	11	0
	,, do. Albion Tavern for dinner on 31st January	- - - - -				65	5	0
May 3	,, do. Price and Pott, brokers, for purchase of 400*l.* reduced 3 per cent. annuities	- -				372	10	0
June 23	,, do. Mrs. Ashfield ¼ pension due June 24th	-				5	0	0
	,, do. ,, Francis do.	do. -				7	10	0
	,, do. ,, Loveday do.	do. -				5	0	0
	,, do. Mr. William Gribble (the clerk) notaries' list	- -	1	1	0			
	Entering and attending	- -	1	1	0			
	Printing lists of livery	- -	1	0	0			
	Trouble and attendance about rents	- - - - -	2	2	0			
	City Press	- - -	0	6	0			
	Drawing and copying this account and entering former accounts	-	2	0	0			
	Proportion of clerk's salary	-	30	12	6			
	Company's customary gratuity	-	5	5	0			
	Petty disbursements	- -	2	2	0			
	Paid stamping admission book	-	15	16	3			
	Paid for new book Irish estate accounts	- - -	0	17	6			
						61	13	3
	By cash C. Griffin, beadle, one year's salary	- - -	15	0	0			
	,, do. sundry allowances	- -	7	15	6			
						22	15	6
	,, sundry postages, &c.	- - -				2	12	6
	,, balance due to the company	-				880	4	1
						£1,544	1	4

SCRIVENERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

1881.

DR. WILLIAM GRIBBLE (their Clerk) in account with THE WORSHIPFUL COMPANY OF SCRIVENERS. CR

1877.		£	s.	d.
July 25	To balance as per last account	880	4	1
,,	,, cash, Mr. Watts, his livery fine	15	2	0
,,	,, do. Mr. Bridges, do.	15	2	0
,,	,, do. Mr. Harris, do.	15	2	0
,,	,, do. do. freedom	4	5	4
Oct. 13	,, do. dividend on 7,800*l.*, reduced 3 per cent. annuities due October 5th	115	10	9
1878.				
Feb. 1	,, do. Cheeswright, his livery fine	15	2	0
,, 23	,, do Mason, half year's rent of property in Noble Street due Michaelmas	98	13	9
Apr. 8	,, do. dividend on 7,800*l.* reduced 3 per cent. annuities due April 5	115	10	9
June 8	,, do. Ironmongers' Company proportion of Irish rents	513	0	0
		£1,787	12	8

1877.		£	s.	d.
July 25	By cash to 23 members of the court for timely attendance	46	0	0
,, 26	,, do. C. W. Jordan for professional singers	11	11	0
,,	,, do. Cannon Street Hotel for room	2	2	0
,, 28	,, do. Albion Tavern for dinner on April 25th	74	10	0
,, 31	,, do. Miss Rugerson (Mrs. Bolton, deceased)	10	0	0
Aug. 25	,, do. Price & Pott, brokers, for purchase of 400*l.* reduced 3 per cent. annuities	384	0	0
Oct. 1	,, do. Mrs. Francis, ¼ pension due September 29th	7	10	0
,, 2	,, do. Mrs. Ashfield do. do.	5	0	0
	,, do. Mrs. Loveday do. do.	5	0	0
Nov. 9	,, do. 23 members of the court for timely attendance	46	0	0
,, 13	,, do. C. W. Jourdan for professional singers	11	11	0
,, 14	,, do. the Mansion House poor box	5	0	0
	,, do. the Guildhall poor box	5	0	0
	,, do. the St. John's Home	5	0	0
	,, do. the Boys' Farm Home	5	0	0
	,, do. the North London Hospital for Consumption	5	0	0
	,, do. the Boys' Refuges for the "Chichester"	5	0	0
,, 16	,, do. Trafalgar Tavern for dinner on the 25th July	97	18	0
Dec. 24	,, do. Mrs. Francis, ¼ pension due December 25th	7	10	0
	,, do. Mrs. Ashfield do. do.	10	10	0
	,, do. Mrs. Loveday do. do.	10	0	0
	,, do. T. D. Sewell	1	1	0
1878.				
Jan. 31	,, do. 25 members of the court for timely attendance	50	0	0
	,, do. C. W. Jordan for professional singers	11	11	0
Feb. 1	,, do. Albion Tavern for dinner on 9th November	82	13	0
Mar. 25	,, do. Mrs. Francis, ¼ pension due March 25th	7	10	0
	,, do. Mrs. Ashfield do. do.	10	0	0
	,, do. Mrs. Loveday do. do.	10	0	0
Apr. 24	,, do. 20 members of the court for timely attendance	40	0	0
May 1	,, do. Albion Tavern for dinner on January 30th	70	1	0
	,, do. Jourdan for professional singers	11	11	0
June 24	,, do. Mrs. Francis, ¼ pension due June 24th	7	10	0
	,, do. Mrs. Ashfield do. do.	10	0	0
	,, do. Mrs. Loveday do. do.	10	0	0
	,, do. Mr. W. Gribble (their clerk)—	£	s.	d.
	Notaries' list	1	1	0
	Entering and attending	1	1	0
	Printing lists of livery	0	18	0
	Trouble and attendance about rents	2	2	0
	City Press	0	12	0
	Drawing and copying and entering this account	2	0	0
	One year's salary	52	10	0
	Company's customary gratuity	5	5	0
	Petty disbursements	2	2	0
	New roll of members	1	11	6
	Repairing cup case	0	7	6
			69	10	0
	By cash C. Griffin, beadle—			
	One year's salary	15	0	0
	Sundry allowances	7	5	0
			22	5	0
	,, do. sundry postages		2	12	6
	,, balance due to the Company		612	16	2
			£1,787	12	8

SCRIVENERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

1881.

DR. WILLIAM GRIBBLE (their Clerk) in account with THE WORSHIPFUL COMPANY OF SCRIVENERS. CR.

		£	s.	d.
1878.				
July 24	To balance as per last account	612	16	2
	,, cash, Mason, ½ year's rent of property in Noble Street due Ladyday	98	13	9
Oct. 22	,, do. dividend warrant on 7,800*l.* reduced 3 per cent. annuities due October 5th	114	11	3
Nov. 13	,, do. W. Blades, livery and fine	15	2	0
	,, do. do. freedom	11	15	4
	,, do. R. H. Blades, livery and fine	15	2	0
	,, do. do. freedom	11	15	4
1879.				
Jan. 14	,, do. Mason, ½ year's rent of property in Noble Street due Michaelmas	97	16	3
Apr. 15	,, do. dividend warrant on 7,800*l.* reduced 3 per cent. annuities due April 5th	114	11	3
June 16	,, do. Ironmongers' Company proportion of Irish estates	399	0	0
		£1,491	3	4

		£	s.	d.
1878.				
July 24	By cash to 24 members for timely attendance	48	0	0
,, 26	,, do. Cannon Street Hotel for room	2	2	0
Aug. 8	,, do. Jordan for professional singers	11	11	0
Sept. 28	,, do. Mrs. Ashfield, ¼ pension to Michaelmas	10	0	0
	,, do. Mrs. Francis do. do.	7	10	0
	,, do. Albion Tavern for dinner on April 24th	61	12	3
Oct. 2	,, do. Miss Loveday, ¼ pension to Michaelmas	10	0	0
Nov. 9	,, do. 24 members for timely attendance	48	0	0
,, 12	,, do. Jordan for professional singers	11	11	0
,, 19	,, do. National Hospital for Paralysed, &c.	5	0	0
	,, do. City of London College	5	0	0
	,, do. National Life Boat Institution	5	0	0
	,, do. the London Hospital	5	0	0
	,, do. the Hospital for Sick Children	5	0	0
,, 26	,, do. Trafalgar Tavern for dinner on July 24th	101	13	6
Dec. 17	,, do. the Guildhall poor box	5	0	0
	,, do. Mansion house do.	5	0	0
,, 24	,, do. Mrs. Francis, ¼ pension to Christmas	7	10	0
	,, do. Mrs. Ashfield do. do.	10	0	0
	,, do. Mr. T. D. Sewell	1	1	0
,, 31	,, do. Miss Loveday, ¼ pension to Christmas	10	0	0
1879.				
Jan. 14	,, do. new minute book	1	4	0
,, 29	,, do. 25 members for timely attendance	50	0	0
,, 30	,, do. Jordan for professional singers	11	11	0
Mar. 11	,, do. Albion Tavern for dinner on November 9th	78	6	9
,, 25	,, do. Mrs. Francis, ¼ pension to Ladyday	7	10	0
	,, do. Mrs. Ashfield do. do.	10	0	0
	,, do. Miss Loveday do. do.	10	0	0
Apr. 24	,, do. 23 members for timely attendance	46	0	0
	,, do. Jordan for professional singers	11	11	0
June 24	,, do. Mrs. Ashfield, ¼ pension to Midsummer	10	0	0
	,, do. Mrs. Francis do. do.	7	10	0
,, 26	,, do. Miss Loveday do. do.	10	0	0
	,, do. Albion Tavern for dinner on January 29th	58	10	3
	,, do. Mr. William Gribble, their clerk—			
	Notaries' list	1	1	0
	Entering and attending	1	1	0
	Printing lists of livery	0	18	0
	Trouble and attendance about rents	2	2	0
	City Press	0	12	0
	Drawing and copying and entering account	2	0	0
	One year's salary	52	10	0
	Company's customary gratuity	5	5	0
	Petty disbursements	2	2	0
			67	11	0
	By cash C. Griffin, beadle—			
	One year's salary	15	0	0
	Sundry allowances	7	12	6
			22	7	6
	,, do. sundry postages, &c.		2	12	6
	,, balance due to the Company		710	18	7
			£1,491	3	4

SCRIVENERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

1881.

DR. WILLIAM GRIBBLE (their Clerk) in account with the WORSHIPFUL COMPANY OF SCRIVENERS. CR.

			£	s.	d.
1879.					
July 23	To	balance as per last account	710	18	7
	,,	cash, Mason, ½ year's rent of property in Noble Street due Ladyday	97	16	3
,, 25	,,	do. Richard Phillips, livery and fine	15	2	0
	,,	do. Richard Phillips, freedom	11	15	4
Oct. 16	,,	do. dividend on 7,800*l.* reduced three per cent. annuities due October 5th	114	11	3
Nov. 11	,,	do. Mercer, fine on admission to court	34	2	6
1880.					
Jan. 16	,,	do. Mason, ½ year's rent of property in Noble Street due Michaelmas	97	16	3
,, 30	,,	do. Jouralde, fee on admission	11	15	4
	,,	do. Naylor do. do.	11	15	4
Apr. 23	,,	do. Freshfield, livery fine	15	2	0
	,,	do. Freshfield, freedom	11	15	4
,, 28	,,	do. dividend on 7,800*l.* reduced three per cent. annuities due April 5th	114	11	3
July 10	,,	do. Ironmongers' Company, proportion of Irish rents	319	14	0
			£1,566	5	5

			£	s.	d.
1879.					
July 24	By	cash to 24 members of the court for timely attendance	48	0	0
,, 25	,,	do. Jordan for professional singers	11	11	0
	,,	do. Cannon Street Hotel for use of room	2	2	0
Sept. 29	,,	do. Mrs. Francis, ¼ pension to Michaelmas	7	10	0
	,,	do. Mrs. Ashfield do. do.	10	0	0
Oct. 2	,,	do. Miss Loveday do. do.	10	0	0
,, 20	,,	do. Albion Tavern for dinner on April 23rd	67	8	6
Nov. 10	,,	do. to 22 members of the court for timely attendance	44	0	0
,, 11	,,	do. Jordan for professional singers	11	11	0
,, 22	,,	do. Mansion House poor box	5	0	0
	,,	do. Guildhall do.	5	0	0
,, 24	,,	do. Ragged School Union	5	0	0
	,,	do. Royal Asylum of St. Anne's Society	5	5	0
	,,	do. 3rd London Rifles	4	15	0
	,,	do. Boys' Farm Home	5	0	0
Dec. 8	,,	do. Trafalgar Tavern for dinner on July 23rd	120	12	6
,, 24	,,	do. Mrs. Ashfield, ¼ pension to Christmas	10	0	0
	,,	do. Mrs. Francis do. do.	7	10	0
	,,	do. Miss Loveday do. do.	10	0	0
1880.					
Jan. 29	,,	do. to 22 members of the court for timely attendance	44	0	0
	,,	do. Jordan for professional singers	11	11	0
Feb. 18	,,	do. Lambert for master's badge	55	0	0
	,,	do. Albion Tavern for dinner on November 10th	79	8	6
Mar. 27	,,	do. Ashfield, ¼ pension to Lady-day	10	0	0
	,,	do. Mrs. Francis do. do.	7	10	0
	,,	do. Miss Loveday do. do.	10	0	0
	,,	do. City of London College suspense account	105	0	0
	,,	do. to 24 members of the court for timely attendance	48	0	0
	,,	do. Jordan for professional singers	11	11	0
June 9	,,	do. Albion Tavern for dinner on 28th January	67	13	0
,, 24	,,	do. Mrs. Ashfield, ¼ pension to Midsummer	10	0	0
	,,	do. Mrs. Francis do. do.	7	10	0
	,,	do. Miss Loveday do. do.	10	0	0
	,,	do. Mr. William Gribble, their clerk—			
		Notaries' list, 1*l.* 1*s.*, entering and attending	2	2	0
		Printing lists of livery	0	18	0
		Trouble and attendance about rents	2	2	0
		City Press 12*s.*, and City Companies' Association 5*s.*	0	17	0
		Searching for coloured drawing and coat of arms of this company	1	6	0
		Messrs. Blades for envelopes	1	19	0
		City Directory	0	10	6
		Drawing and copying and entering account	2	0	0
		One year's salary	52	10	0
		Company's customary gratuity	5	5	0
		Petty disbursements	7	16	0
		Stamping admission book	9	5	0
		Messrs. Smith & Co., making box for master's badge, and repairing oak chest	2	7	0
				88	17	6
	By	cash, C. Griffin, beadle, 1 year's salary	15	0	0
	,,	do. do. sundry allowances	7	7	6
				22	7	6
	,,	sundry postages, &c.		2	12	6
	,,	balance due to the company		584	19	5
			£1,566	5	5	

1881.

Part IV.—Return M.

Return M.—General and Technical Education.

A statement as to whether the company does anything to subsidize or encourage education, whether general or technical, and a return of the means (if any) so employed, and of the amount expended on such objects during each of the last preceding ten years.

M. The company has set apart 105*l.* towards the building fund of the City of London College, to be paid to the college as soon as it is ready to commence the erection of proposed new buildings. The company have also resolved to contribute 10*l.* 10*s.* towards the expenses incurred on every examination of persons applying for admission to the company, with a view to practising as public notaries in London, and 100*l.* to the Society of Public Notaries of London, towards the expense of providing a reference library for the use of the members of the society and their articled clerks.

PART V.—REFORM.

Part V.—Reform.

The Commissioners being bound to report to Her Majesty "what measures (if any) are in their "judgment expedient and necessary for improving or altering the constitution of the companies, or the "appropriation or administration of the property or revenues thereof," respectfully invite the attention of the officers of the companies to this part of the Commission.

The Commissioners will be very glad to receive and consider any suggestions respecting this part of the Commission with which the officers of the companies may do the Commissioners the honour of favouring them.

The company does not feel called on to offer any suggestions for improving or altering its constitution, or the appropriation or administration of its property or revenues.

It considers itself to be a private association or body, without any public duties to the outside world, except in so far as the provisions of the Act 41 Geo. 3. c. 79. s. 13 render it necessary for persons applying for a faculty to become notaries within the jurisdiction of the Scriveners' Company to become members of the company before applying for a faculty, which the company considers to entail upon them the duty of ascertaining whether such persons are properly qualified.

As the whole of its income (except fees paid by members) arises, so far as is now ascertainable, mainly, if not entirely, from the savings and investment of its private moneys, the company considers itself to be at liberty to dispose thereof in any legal manner which it thinks fit, in the same way as any other private person or body.

If the company should at any time desire to make any particular disposition of any part of its income it considers that it has the power to do so under its charter and ordinances without any authority from the legislature; and to ask for further power, or to ask for a change in the constitution of the company, would be to ask for powers which it already has, or for changes which it can make for itself. It will also be seen from the foregoing returns, that the company has only one very small charity in its trust, which cannot increase or diminish in amount. With respect to this, the company feel confident that the intention of the trust is liberally carried out.

The company, for the above reasons, regrets that it cannot furnish the Commissioners with any suggestions.

APPENDIX A.

The Report from the Committee of Assistants of the Company of Scriveners, London, appointed to take into consideration and carry into execution the Company's charter, constitutions, and ordinances against persons exercising the art, mystery, or occupation of Scriveners in the City of London and elsewhere, within the limits of the said charter, who are neither free of the Company nor of the City: to the Master, Wardens, and Court of Assistants of the said Company, delivered the twenty-third day of June 1748.

The Report of the Committee.

Your Committee, with a view effectually to answer the purposes for which they were appointed, having thought proper to inquire, as far back as was possible, into the nature and constitution of the art or mystery of Scriveners, and the particular laws and regulations by which they were anciently governed, as making one of the free companies of the city of London, find that the scriveners of London have been time out of mind a society or company by prescription, and were originally called common scriveners or writers of the court letter of the city of London, and that the proper business of a scrivener was to make charters and deeds concerning lands, tenements and inheritances, and all other writings which by the common law or custom of the realm were required to be sealed.

It likewise appeared to your committee that the business of a scrivener was reputed and esteemed such a craft, art, occupation, mystery, or trade, as no one, by the custom of the city of London, could or ought to follow or exercise therein without being free of the city, and that none could be bound apprentice to a scrivener of London for any less time than the term of seven years, in like manner as apprentices are bound to other trades or mysteries within the said city.

This being the original constitution upon the foot of which they became a free company of the city of London, your committee find, by an ancient book belonging to the company, yet extant, called their common paper, that the common scriveners of London in ancient times before their incorporation by charter, made sundry applications to the Lord Mayor and aldermen (in whom was vested the chief rule and government of the several mysteries or companies of the city) for written ordinances to confirm to them the regulation of all persons professing or exercising the art or mystery of scriveners within the city of London and the suburbs thereof, as by themselves were from time to time deemed necessary and conducive to the common good of their art, and the public utility. Of these written ordinances your committee think proper to lay before you as many as have come to their knowledge, and by way of introduction thereto, they are of the opinion it may be necessary for them, in the first place, to set forth an ancient general ordinance of the Lord Mayor and aldermen, for the regulation of the companies of all the several arts or mysteries within the city which was made so long ago as in the time of Adam de Bury, mayor, in the thirty-eighth year of King Edward the Third; and entered in the chamber of the Guildhall, London, in book G. fol. 135, under the title of General Articles for

all the Mysteries of London, as hath appeared to your committee, by means of a transcript of it in your ancient book, the Common Paper, the original of which being in old law French, your committee lay before you an old English translation of it as follows, viz. :—

Item,—It is ordeyned, that all occupations of the citie of London shall be lawfullie ruled and governed every one in his nature, in due manner, so that no falshoode or deceipt be founde in any manner of occupations aforesaid, for the honour of the good company of the said occupations, and for the common profit of the people; that of every occupation there be chosen and sworne fower or six, or more or less as the occupation shall require necessarily; which parsones so chosen and sworne have full power of the maior, the same well and truly to doo and perfourme. And if any of the said occupations be rebellious, contrarious, or disturbyng, so that they cannot perfourme duely their office, and there of be found faultie, that the same parsone shall abyde in prysone by the space of tenne dayes, and shall paye to the comynaltie for the contempt tenne shillings; for the second tyme shall abyde in pryson twenty dayes, and shall paye to the comynaltie twenty shillings; and for the third tyme shall abyde in pryson by thyrtie dayes, and shall paye to the comynaltie thyrtie shillings; and for the fourth tyme shall abyde in prysone fortie dayes, and shall pay fortie shillings.

In a very few years after this general ordinance, as your committee find by an extract from the chamber of the Guildhall in book G, fol. 307, the common scriveners of the court letter applied themselves to the Lord Mayor and aldermen, in manner following, viz. :—

JOHN PYELL, Mayor, the 26th day of September in the 47th year of the reign of King Edward the Third after the Conquest.

There came honest persons, the common scriveners of the court letter within the city of London, and the suburbs of the same, and did deliver unto the maior and aldermen a certain bill, after this form:

To the honorable sirs, the maior and aldermen of the city of London;

Prayen the scryveners of the court letter of the said city, That where their mistery is very necessary within the said citie, especially if it be uprightly and sagely by men expert in the same mysterye ruled and used. And for default of good rule many mischiefs be and often rise in the said mistery by them that come out of dyverse countreys into the said citie, as well chapleyns as other that have no knowledge of the customes, fraunchesies and usages of the said citie, and cause themselves to be called scryveners, and take upon them to make testaments, charters, and all other things belonging to the said mysterye: whereas they be foreiners, and not knowne, ne knowing so much as the foresaid scryveners which be free of the said city, which of long time have been learned in the said mysterye, and have geven great sums for their learning and fraunchesies to the great loss and disinherytyng of many people, as well of the citie as of many places within the realme; and also to the great damage and sclaunder of all the honest and true men of the said mistery. In consideration whereof the said honest company of scryveners, prayen, that it may please your honorable and discreet lordship, to graunt unto them, and to establyshe for the public weale of the said citie, and of the other countries, as also for the honesty and amendment of their estate, that they and their successors for ever may be ruled and enjoy their fraunchises in their degree, according to the articles ensuing, viz.

Imprimis, they desier that none be suffered to kepe shoppe within the said cittie, neither within the suburbs of the same, unless he be free of the said citie, and enfraunchised in the said mystery by the company of the said mystery.

Item, that none be receaved into the said fraunchesy unlesse he be first examined and found hable by them of the said mystery, which for the tyme by you or your successors shall be assigned and appointed thereunto, and be wardens of the said mistery.

Item, that every scryvener of the said citie and of the suburbes of the same put their name to the writings which he maketh, that they may be knowne as their dedes.

Item, that every one that doth against this order and establishment shall paye unto the chamber for the first time forty pence, at the second time six shillings and eight pence, and at the third time ten shillings.

Item, that these articles be enrolled in the said chambre to be fyrme and sure for ever, which bill red and herd, and advice thereupon had by the maior and aldermen, it is agreed amongst them and granted, that the articles aforesaid from henceforth shall be kept, and the offenders thereof shall be punished in the penaltie aforesaid, in form before-written.

And your committee also find, that in the year 1390, the following ordinances were made and assented to by the then masters, or wardens, and the other freemen of the mistery of scriveners, which your committee observe are in the said Common Paper, called, the New Ordinances, and are therein entred, as follows, viz.:

Imprimis, that every one that shall be duly enfraunchised in the said mistery of scriveners shall make specially the othe following, chargyng therewith himself in the presence of the wardeyns of the same mysterye; and whosoever will refuse so to doo, and will ne make the same othe shall be taken as suspect of falsehood; and also presented to the maior for a rebel, which oath ensueth here in this forme.

I, *N.*, of my own proper will do swear uppon the holy evangelist, to be true in myne office and mysterye, and to do my diligence that all the feates that I shall make to be sealed shall be well and lawfully made after my learnyng and connyng, and especially I shall not wryte, nor suffer to be written by none of myne, to my power and wittyng any manner dede ne wrytyng to be sealed, bearing date by long time before the makyng of the same, nor by long time after, nor no blanke charter, nor other dede sealed before the writing thereof, nor closed letters of date to farre, nor of long tyme, where through any falshod may be perceyved in my conscience, nor no coppie of dede sealed but worde by worde by good examination, and neither for hast nor for covetuouse I shall take upon me to make any dede touching enheritance, nor other dede of great charge (whereof I have no conyng), without good advisement and information of counsaile. And all the good rules and ordynaunces of the said craft, I shall well and truly kepe and observe unto my power as much as God will give me grace.—So help me God, and the holy contents of this booke.

Item, that every one that shall have made the foresaid special othe, shall witness the same othe to be made by the wrytyng of his hand to be entred in the Common Paper of the said mysterye in time to come. And when that he shall be a notary to set his sign or mark that liketh him.

Item, that none of the said mystery shall on Sondayes, nor on dayes of doble feasts kepe open shoppe for no busynes nor gayne of covetyyse, nor shall wryte openly nor prively, onless it be in cause of greate necessitie, which maye be delayed by none means uppon payne of doble paieng the same gayne and lucre to the behoof and use of their mysterye, and he that shall keep any open shop of the said mysterye to make any open shewe of his said mysterye to the sight of the people uppon any Sondaye or festyvall daye aforesaid, shall incurre the payne to paye to the chamber of the Guyldehall of London, for the first tyme six shillings and eight pence, the second tyme thirtene shillings and foure pence, and the thirde tyme twenty shillings, and so forthe.

Item, that every one that shall make the said othe shall at one tyme be enclothed or apparayled in one sute, and that at the feast of Pentecost by the ordynnances of their wardeyns. And that every one of them for that shall paye a noble, at the begynnyng of Lent, before the buyeing of the clothe, and the rest of the money for the same as sone as it well may after the lyvreyng of the said clothe, And that the same vesture be pryncipallye used on the daye of the feast of Pentecyst, in the honour of God, which hathe geven all knowledge. And that after it be used honestly by twoo yeres at the least; that is to say, the first yere on holydayes, the second yere on holydayes, and that their feast be kept on the daye of the Holye Trynytie, in honour of the same feast.

Item, that every one free of the said mysterye shall come in proper parsone fower tymes every yeare at a certen hower and tyme within the same citie, where shall be appoynted by the commaundement of the wardeyns to move, declare and dyspute amongest themselves the myschieffs, perills and doubts in their mysterye, for their learnynge bothe for the kepyng of their said othe, and also to make ordynaunce for the good rule and governement of their said mysterye, that

is to say, the first Sondaye after the daye of Christmas, the next Sondaye after the daye of Easter, the next Sondaye ensuing the nativitie of Saint John Baptist, and the first Sondaye after the daye of Saint Michaell the Archaungell. And that every one that is absent at any of the said foure termes, without reasonable excuse, and that maye be dulye proved shall paye for everye tyme to the chamber of the Guildhall fortie pence.

Item, that the old wardeyns shall make their accompt uppon a certen daye lymytted and assigned by the newe wardeyns, after that the same newe wardeyns have taken their charge at the Guyldehall. And that then there shall be delyverye made unto them of the common paper, and of the common treasourye if any be.

Item, that every one being duly chosen to be wardens, and shall refuse the said office, shall be presented to the maior, or to the chamberlain of the Guildhall for a rebell, and shall pay for such rebellion forty shillings, the one moiety thereof to the chamber aforesaid, and the other half to the use of the said mistery, without having any pardon for the payment thereof. And that without any tarrying one other be chosen in his place. And that the new wardens be presented at the mayor's court to receive their charge, as the manner is within eight days after the said election is made.

Item, that none of the said company of scrivenership shall have any forreyner to keep shoppe of the said mysterye under hym, upon payne of forty shillings, to be paid to the chamber of the Guildhall, and forty shillings to the use of the said occupation, and to avoid such manner shoppe, or such forreyne parsone upon pain of tenn pounds to be paid to the said chamber.

Item, that none of the said occupation take any servant allowed in the same mistery, onlesse the same person allowed hath been apprentice in the said mistery within the said citie, upon payne also to pay forty shillings to the said chamber of the Guildhall, and other forty shillings to the use of the said mistery, and to avoide such manner servant, uppon payne of tenn pounds to be paid to the chamber aforesaid, onless it be by the favour and licence of the whole mistery.

Item, that none of the said mistery shall take any apprentice of the said mistery to the intent to release him part of his term by deceipt uppon paine also to pay forty shillings to the said chamber, and forty shillings to the use of the said mystery. And that every apprentice be entered in the said paper after the enrollment of the indenture of his apprenticeship. And that the wardeyns take good heade to knowe who be apprentice, and who be allowed persons.

Item, it is ordained and established by the common consent of all that be of the said mysterye that every person of what estate and condition he be, for or by any manner, instance, request, prayer, commandment, favour or reward, shall accept or receive as a free parsone of the said mystery, or enfranchise within the said mistery by any means by the maisters and wardeyns, or by any parsons belonging to the said mistery, but only by rightfull manner and way of apprenticeship; and that when the same parsone hath bene apprentice, well and truly hath deserved and performed with his master, to whom he was put to be apprentice, or with his executors or assignes the term of his apprenticehood, or by the way of birth, as the custom of the said city of London in that case doth require; and that specially for the common profit of the realm, and honesty of the said mystery; and also for the avoiding and eschewing of disorder, especially the like mischiefs and dangers which happened in the tyme past by straungers ignorant and unknown of their good behaviour and good fame; and also nothing expert in the said mistery make free contrary to this article. And if any master, wardeyns, or other parsone whatsoever he be in the said mistery, shall do hereafter in any poynt against this article, ordynance and establishment which duly may be proved by the honest company of the said mystery that he at any time hath done in any poynt against this ordinance shall pay for every time that he shall be so found to have done contrary, or to be culpable to the chamber of the Guildhall ten pounds; and to the common use of the said mistery six pounds thirteen shillings and four pence; and upon that he shall be found and accompted in that his so doing as a rebell to the maister and wardeyns of the said mystery, and of the good governaunce of the same, without any pardon or remission to be by any means to be made in that case at any time to come.

Your committee also find, that agreeable to the before-mentioned ordinances, this company for several hundred years before their incorporation by charter, used from time to time to choose certain persons to be wardens or masters for the better government of their art or mistery who upon their being so chosen were presented and sworn before the mayor and aldermen of the city of London, as an instance of which your committee think proper to set forth an extract from the chamber of the Guildhall in Book H, fol. 267, in the time of John Heende, mayor; and which is therein entered in manner following, viz.:—

The seventeenth daye of Maye, in the fifteenth year of King Richard the Second, there came hither into the Guildhall of the citie of London, the honest companye of the Scryveners of Courte Hand in the citie of London, and did present unto the maior and aldermen of the same cittie, Martyn Seman and John Cossiar, scriveners, by them chosen to be maisters of their mysterye aforesaid for the yere following. On which daye the said Martyn and John were sworne to governe well and truly their mystery aforesaid, and to spare no man for love, nor to burden or grieve any for hatred; and to present faithfully to the maior and aldermen and chamberlayne of the citie aforesaid all defaults that they shall knowe in their said mysterye, &c.

Your committee also think proper to lay before you the following extracts taken from an entry, in a book at Guildhall, of the acts and ordinances of the lord mayor and aldermen of the city of London, entitled Letter K, fol 182, viz.:—

> The thirteenth day of the month of January, in the eighteenth year of the reign of King Henry the Sixth, after the Conquest, came here into the chamber of the Guildhall of the city of London, before Robert Large, mayor, John Rainwell, John Godney (and eleven others), aldermen of the same city, the good men of the mistery of writers of the court letter, and presented to the mayor and aldermen, a certain bill or supplication containing the following order, or form of words:—
>
> To the full honourables lord and sovereigns, maior and aldermen of the city of London.
>
> Full meekly beseechen the good folke of the craft of scryveners of courte letter in the said city, that it please unto your full wise discretions tenderly to consider the great parrils and mischiefs that ofte tymes have fallen, and yet dayly fallen, by diverse persons not conyng, ne expert in the said craft which take upon them for to make diverse feates, as well touching enheritance as other feates of charge, such as belong to the said craft: Whereas indede they are neither expert ne conyng, and so thorough their ignorance and unconyng hurt greatly and deceive the common people, as well to their disherytyng as in other cases personals to great hurt and disclaundre of the good true folk of the said craft; and thereupon graciously to graunt in eschewing of such parrills and mischieves in tyme hereafter, that the points and articles hereafter following may be had and admytted for fyrme and stable, and to be entred and enrolled in the chambre of the Guildhall, so that the good rule may be observed and kept in the said craft for their partie, lyke as it is within other crafts of the said city.
>
> First, that no manner man of the said craft, of what condition soever he be, take upon him to make any evydences or mynyments that concern mens enheritance, ne other great charges, such as might fall to great hurte of the king's people, unless that he be first duly examined and found able by the wardeyns of the said craft for the tyme being and by six or four persons enfranchised in the said craft, or by the maior and aldermen of the said citie, and also that no man, other than such as have served within the said craft, by way of apprenticialte from hence forward hold any shoppe of the said crafte within the said citie, ne in the suburbs thereof, lesse then he be by the wardeyns of the said craft for the tyme being; and by such six or foure persons of the said craft, or else by the maior and aldermen of the said city have been examined and founden able, and so for able by them presented; and thereupon be enfranchised in the craft of scriveners aforesaid.
>
> Item, that no person enfranchised in the said craft from henceforward within his shoppe, ne in none other

place occupie. set on work, ne colour in the said occupation and craft of scriveners any person lesse than the same person so set on work, before that time have been apprentice or enfranchised in the said craft, without consent and special licence of the wardeyns of the said craft; and such six or four persons enfranchised in the said craft, or of the maior and aldermen of the said city for the tyme being, upon the payne of one hundred shillings to be arrered of every such person so founden defectyve in doing the contrary of this ordynaunce, and that as oft as he shall thereof be convict. And the foresaid one hundred shillings to be divided in the fourme ensuing, that is to say, the one half thereof to remayn to the use of the chamber of the Guildhall, and that other half to the use of the company of the said craft.

Item, that from hensforthe no parsone be enfraunchysed of the same craft without licence of the wardeyns of the same craft for the tyme being, and of six or foure of the most sufficient persons of the same craft, ne occupie, ne holde open within the said city ne suburbes thereof, but onely one shoppe, for the great perrills and mischieffs that negligently have fallen, and hereafter may fall through ignorance and unconyng of their servants or apprentices, the said craft so occupieing, or kepyng any shoppe under his master; in which the maister at all tymes cannot be present to the oversight and examynation of all feates made by his servant or apprentice in a shop so discevered from his maister, upon payne of one hundred shillings to be arrered of every parsone doing the contrary of this article at any tyme that any so be founde defectyve, and to be divided in the fourme aforesaid.

Item, that every parson of the said craft holdyng open shoppe in this said city, and suburbs from this tyme forward, when and as often as he there be warned by the bedell, or servant, of the said craft in the name of the wardeyns of the said craft, for the tyme being, be ready and attendaunt at houre and place to hym assigned, upon payne to pay at every tyme that he thereof do the contrary, twelve pence, to be arrered and divided in manner and form above rehearsed.

Which said bill being ready before the said maior and aldermen, and by them fully understood, because it seemed to them that all the articles in the said bill contained are agreeable to reason, redounding to the profit and honour of the state of the commonwealth, with unanimous consent have ordered, decreed and sentenced, that the said articles here among others may be entered of record, in the manner and form in which they are prayed, for the future firmly to be observed, reserving to themselves power to add, diminish, and correct, according to the variation of tymes and circumstances as to them shall seem expedient.

And that the Company of Scriveners of the court letter were accustomed to make orders and regulations of themselves for the government of their mystery, your committee apprehend will farther appear by the following entry which your committee found in the company's said Common Paper, and which they think proper also to lay before you, viz:—

Be it remembred, that the seventh day of January, in the year of our Lord God 1497, and the thirteenth year of the reign of King Henry the Seventh, the whole company of the fellowship or mistery of scriveners of court letter of the city of London, in good and honest manner assembled themselves together in the mansion or dwelling place of Henry Woodcock, then one of the wardens of the said fellowship or mistery, and then and there by good deliberation heard read openly amongst them, the articles, rules and ordinances concerning them and their said mistery being written and contained in their Common Paper, and besides to the better ordering, comfort and relief of the said fellowship, then and there they ordained, made and established amongst them certain other new articles to the which they have agreed to be kept, and put in execution as under specified; (that is to say),

First, they have ordained and established continually from henceforth to endure, that for as much as diverse apprentices have been taken, continued and served their apprenticehood within the said fellowship that have not had their perfect congruity of grammar, which is the thing most necessary and expedient to every person exercising and using the scyence and faculty of the said mistery; and in default whereof they cannot have the perfect knowledge and cunnyng of the said scyence, wherethrough oftentimes they err, and their acts and feates been incongruous, and not perfectly done to the great reproach and slaunder of the said fellowship. It is therefore ordained and enacted by the common assent abovesaid, that every person of the said fellowship which at any time hereafter shall take any apprentice to the said science shall bring and present the same apprentice to the wardens of the said fellowship for the time being, the name of the said apprentice to be written in the book of the said fellowship, and then to be examined by them, or their assigns, if the same apprentice have his congruity or not. And if it be found him that he hath not his said congruity, that then the master of the said apprentice to be monished and charged by the said wardens that the same apprentice be set and founden to grammar school, unto such tyme as he have, or by reasonable capacity may have positive grammar, or at least that he be competently erudite and learned in the books of genders, declensions, preterits and supines, equivox and sinonimes with the other petty books; and that within four the first years of his term, upon pain that every master of every such apprentice which doeth or suffer to be done the contrary to this act being monished as is aforesaid shall forfeit and pay at every time that he so doeth the contrary one hundred shillings sterling, to be applied to the use here under written, that is to say, the one half thereof to be equally divided between the chamber of the Guildhall of London, and the body of the same fellowship, and the other half to the use of the said apprentice if he or his friends will thereof complain, and make due proof of the same. And that also every master taking such apprentice shall give and deliver to the wardens of the said fellowship for the time being to the use of the treasure of the said fellowship, a spoon of silver, price of three shillings and four pence, or three shillings and four pence in money for the same spoon.

Relative to which last written ordinance, your committee found another subscribed thereto in manner following:—

And forasmuch as it is not plainly prescribed at the making of the order last afore specified within what time every person of the said fellowship should bring and present the name of his said apprentice to be written in the book of the said fellowship, and also to be examined by them or by some of the said fellowship, whether the said apprentice have his congruity in the Latin tong or not, to the intent that reformation and redress may be had and taken therein accordingly. It is now therefore decreed, condiscended and fully agreed, by the assents and consents of Thomas Went and William Pierson, now wardens of the said company; and by the consents and agreements of William Blackwell, John Lee the elder, John Welsham, Richard Mansell, Thomas Pierson, Barthelmey Brookby, Thomas Atkinson, Thomas Wytton, and John Warden, at a meeting at the Wax Chandlers' Hall in London, the sixteenth day of March, anno Domini 1557. That every person or persons of the said mistery or fellowship which from henceforth shall take and have any apprentice or apprentices shall within six weeks next and immediately after he or they shall so take and have any such apprentice or apprentices bound unto him or them bring and present the same apprentice to the wardens of the said mistery or fellowship for the time being, to the intent to have his and their names entered in the common book of the said fellowship, and to be examined in form aforesaid, according to the effect and true meaning of the said first recited order, upon such pains and penalties as in the same first order is declared. And further, that no person or persons of the said mistery or fellowship shall at any time or times from henceforth willingly suffer any his apprentice or apprentices, to certify or witness the sealing or delivery or any deed, evidence, bond, writing, or conveyance whatsoever, unless he or they have been bound apprentice, without fraud or covin, with his master by the space of one whole year at the least, upon pain for the first offence contrary to this order ten shillings; and for the second offence twenty shillings; and for the third offence forty shillings, to be levied to such like uses as in the said first recited order is limitted for not presenting of apprentices, as in the same first order more plainly appeareth.

After your committee had traced out the original constitution and ordinances of the company, and

found the same to be in manner above set forth, they thought proper to inquire how far, and in what instances the company have conformed thereto; and they find that ever since the year 1390, in the reign of King Richard the Second, till the time of obtaining the company's charter, all the free scriveners in London and the suburbs thereof took an oath for the due exercise of their art or mistery in substance the same as the form prescribed by the new ordinances mentioned to be made in the year 1390, and which is very little different from the form now in use prescribed by the by-laws made in consequence of the company's charter under which they now act.

And your Committee also find, that such scriveners did all along upon their respective admissions into the company likewise enter in the book called the Common Paper, subscriptions of their own handwriting, testifying their having made such oath and undertaken to conform themselves to the rules and ordinances of the said mistery. And if any scriveners happened to be publick notaries, as many of them appear to have been, they prefix'd their notarial signs, or particular marks, to such subscriptions, agreeable to the said rules and ordinances.

And upon examining an antient book of the company, wherein are entered the accounts of the several wardens, from the year 1565, which your Committee find to be the only book before the time of the charter now extant, besides your Common Paper, the rest having been burnt, together with the company's hall at the fire of London, it appear'd to your Committee by a great number of entries in the said antient account book, that there were many persons who were scriveners by trade that were free of the City of London by some other companies, but that such persons, on account of their profession and exercise of the art of a scrivener were in respect of such their art, subject to the cognizance and jurisdiction of the wardens or rulers of the Scriveners' Company, and also to the like regulations and payments with the actual freemen of the same company. As an instance of which, besides a multitude of entries in the said antient account-book, your Committee think proper to set forth an entry they have met with in your Common Paper, purporting to be the form of an oath of such as were enfranchised in other misteries, and used the mistery of scriveners, which oath together with the title thereof, is there entered in old law French, but here rendered into English as follows:—

> The OATH for those that are enfranchised in other Misteries, and use the Mistery of Scriveners of the Court Letter.

YOU shall swear that you will be faithful in the office and mistery of escrivenry of court letter which you shall use, and that all the deeds which you shall make to be sealed, shall be well and faithfully done; and especially that you shall not write nor suffer to be written by any of yours any manner of deed or writing to be sealed bearing date for long time before the making thereof, nor for a long time after, nor any blank charter, nor other deed sealed before the writing thereof, nor any close letter dated in any far distant place or time, wherein any falsity may in your conscience be conceived, nor any copy of deed sealed, if not word for word by good examination, nor for haste nor covetuousness you shall take upon you to make any deed touching inheritance, nor any other deed of great charge, wherein you are not knowing, without good advice and information of council.—So help you GOD and all the Saints.

When this oath was first instituted your Committee have not been able to discover, but they imagine it to have been framed some time in the fourteenth century. As they observe it to be nothing different from the form set forth in the before-mentioned new ordinances, unless it be that one was to be administered in the first person, and the other in the second. And, that there is omitted in the last-mentioned oath the latter part of the former, by which such as were freemen of the Scriveners Company bound themselves, all the good rules and ordinances of the said craft well and truly to keep and observe.

And your Committee also find, that besides the regular scriveners, freemen of the same company, there used to be some few others who practised the art of a scrivener that were called brethren at large; and also some few foreigners that were called strangers, both which, viz., brethren at large and strangers, seem to have been licenced or allowed by the company to practise the art of scriveners, though not regularly of the company: And it seems that the brethren at large were either such scriveners as were free of the City of London by some other companies, or else such as were non-freemen and lived in the suburbs out of the freedom of the city; and that those scriveners, who were called strangers, were such as were foreign notaries publick, who, in regard they were aliens born, could not be free of the city, and yet were licenced or allowed, as well by the city as the Scriveners' Company, to practice the art or business of a notary and scrivener for the benefit of trade in transacting affairs in the way of their art, between the citizens of London and traders abroad in foreign countries.

It also appears as well by a great number of entries in the said antient account-book, as by the other book your Common Paper, that the Company of Scriveners anciently, before their incorporation by charter, were first governed by two persons who were called wardens, or masters; and afterwards by a master and two wardens, together with certain others called assistants, who had a clerk and a beadle. And that they used to collect and receive not only of such persons as were free of their own company, but also of all other persons that practised the art of a scrivener in London and the suburbs thereof, whether they were foreigners or freemen of the same, or of any other company of the City of London, an annual customary payment of 2*s.* 8*d.* a year, called quarterage, at 8*d.* a quarter; and that they also used to assess and impose sums of money upon strangers practising their art in London, as well as their own freemen, towards the raising of subsidies granted to the Crown and sums charged upon the company by the Lord Mayor and court of aldermen upon publick occasions concerning the city; and that before their incorporation they used time out of mind, to go visitations in and about the City of London, and the suburbs thereof, twice every year to search and take account of all persons that publickly used their art for the purposes aforesaid: And to the intent that they might be under due regulation and government in respect to their exercising the same; and as often as any scriveners refused to pay quarterage, and other duties, and to attend upon summons, or otherways misbehaved themselves, they used to cause such defaulters to be committed to one of the compters by the Lord Mayor's officers, one of which usually attended at the quarter-courts of the company to assist the beadle of the company for that purpose. And sometimes the master and wardens used to fine persons for defaults as there was occasion.

The Company of Scriveners having been in possession of their antient and accustomed rights and privileges, in the manner that has been stated, your Committee find, that in the fourteenth year of the reign of King James the First, the then master, wardens and assistants obtained, with the consent and approbation of the Lord Mayor and court of aldermen of the City of London, the company's charter of incorporation, whereby the freemen of the science, art, or mistery of scriveners of the City of London, were incorporated by the name, style or title of, The Master, Wardens and Assistants of the Society, or Company of Scriveners of the City of London, consisting of a master, and two wardens, and twenty-four assistants.

And upon inspecting the company's charter, your Committee find, after a preamble reciting: Whereas the freemen of the City of London using the art or mistery of scriveners within the same city and suburbs thereof, commonly called, writers of the court letter of London, in times past, and for time out of mind had been and then were an antient company and fraternity of the said city, and the men using that art within the said city had increased to a greater number, and many of them were frequently used and employed in weighty affairs, and matters of great moment and trust within the said city, that therefore for the amendment of the estate of the people of the society or fraternity aforesaid, and for the good rule and better government of all men using the science, art or mistery of scriveners within the City of London, and the liberties and suburbs thereof, as also within the circumference of three miles of the said city, his said Majesty King James the First did grant full power and authority to all his liege people and subjects, the freemen of the science, art or mistery of scriveners of his City of London and suburbs thereof, to be one body corporate

and politick, by the name of, The Master, Wardens and Assistants of the Company of Scriveners of the City of London. To whom he granted power to plead and be impleaded, possess goods, hold lands in mortmain, have a common seal, and make rules and ordinances for the better support and government of the said company, and all others using their art.

And it being material for your Committee, as they apprehend, to mention in particular, the eighth, ninth, eleventh, twelfth, and nineteenth clauses, the same are to the effect following, viz.:—

VIII. That all persons using the art of scriveners within the city and suburbs of London, and within three miles compass of the said city, who were not freemen of any other company, should be contributors with the freemen of the mistery of scriveners in all payments.

IX. That all persons whatsoever using the art of scriveners within London and three miles thereof, should pay to the master, wardens and assistants 2*s.* 8*d.* per annum at 8*d.* a quarter, mentioned to be an antient payment and duty called quarteridge, by the freemen of the society or fraternity of writers of the court letter of the City of London, to the master and wardens of the said fraternity in times past due and paid.

XI. That the master, wardens and assistants should have power to tax all using the art aforesaid, who are not freemen of any other mistery, for the supportation and maintenance of their society.

XII. And also power to assess fines upon all persons using the art aforesaid (without exception) for non-appearance upon summons, or for fulfilling the orders, and them to levy by distress.

XIX. And also power to search and oversee within the City of London, and the distance of three miles every way round the same, as well freemen as foreigners using the art aforesaid, and offenders to punish by assessing fines and amerciaments, and them to levy by distress.

These are the heads of some of the principal clauses of the charter, but as the nineteenth clause, not only describes the several places within which it was intended by the charter, the master, wardens and assistants should take cognisance of and exercise a jurisdiction over all persons using and frequenting the science, art or mistery of a scrivener, but also expressly defines what that art or mistery is, your Committee think it may be of use to set forth this last-mentioned clause in the words thereof, which being translated into English, is as follows, viz.:—

And moreover of our more abundant grace, and of our certain knowledge and mere motion we will, and by these presents grant for us, our heirs and successors to the said master, wardens and assistants of the society of Scriveners of the City of London and their successors full and whole power and authority, that they the said master, wardens and assistants of the said society, and their successors, or six of them at the east, of whom the master or wardens of the said society, for the time being, or any of them always to be one, we will for ever may have, and shall have, enjoy and exercise within our said City of London, the liberties and suburbs thereof, and within our City of Westminster and the liberties thereof, the borough of Southwark, the precinct of Saint Catharine by the Tower of London, and in all other places within three miles everywhere round about the said City of London, the full and whole survey, search, examination, correction, punishment and government, as well of all and singular freemen of the said City of London, as of all and singular other men forreigners within the said Cities of London and Westminster, and the liberties and suburbs of the same, the borough of Southwark, and precinct of Saint Catharine, as well within liberties as without, in any manner using and frequenting the said science, art or mistery of scriveners, or publickly or openly making and writing any evidences, charters, deeds or writings, to be sealed within the said cities, liberties and suburbs of the same, and suburbs of the same, and the places aforesaid, or any of them, or elsewhere in any other place, not distant from the said City of London above three miles; and that the master and wardens of the society aforesaid, and the rest of the assistants of the same society for the time being, or the major part of them, from time to time for ever may and shall have the full power and authority of punishing and correcting all as well freemen of the said City of London as strangers and foreigners as aforesaid, frequenting and using the science, art or mistery of scriveners, as well within the said City of London and suburbs thereof, and the places aforesaid, as within the aforesaid limited distance of three miles everywhere round about the said City of London for their offences, in insufficiently executing, doing and using the science, art or mistery aforesaid, and the defects in the same science, art or mistery (if any shall be found) to correct and amend according to their sound discretions; and reasonable fines and amerciaments upon whatsoever offences, according to the exigency of their offences to tax, and to the proper uses of themselves and their successors by distresses to levy, collect and take.

Upon your Committee's taking into consideration these several clauses of the charter, they observed it had in view, and consequently was intended, to make provision for all sorts of persons, who did at that time, or might afterwards exercise the art or mistery of scriveners within its limits, which your Committee conceive to be reducible under these three general heads, viz.:—

I. Such as practised as scriveners, and were free of the Company of Scriveners.

II. Such as practised as scriveners, and were freemen of some other company of the City of London.

III. Such as practised as scriveners, and were non-freemen, either aliens born, or persons dwelling out of the freedom of the City of London, within the limits of the charter.

Having also inspected the company's ordinances or by-laws since their incorporation by charter, and which appear to have been made in the sixteenth year of King James the First, and to have been duly examined and approved by the then Lord Chancellor, and the two Chief Justices, according to the Act of the nineteenth of King Henry the Seventh, your Committee find, that the antient ordinances, as well as the several clauses of the charter, are in effect revived and confirmed by those by-laws; And particularly, that it is ordained as follows: viz.:—

XI. That there should be four meetings called quarter days, to which were to be summoned the whole number of the freemen of the said society, and all other persons using the said art as well Englishmen as strangers within London, and the compass of three miles thereof; and that whosoever should not appear, having no reasonable excuse, or after appearance should depart without licence should forfeit three shillings and fourpence.

XII. That there should be meetings monthly or oftener for hearing and determining controversies of any of the society, or any others using the said science, denizen or not denizen, free or foreign, English or stranger, as also for the correction and reformation of stubborn apprentices, or other persons acting contrary to the by-laws.

XIII. That all persons using the art of a scrivener not being free of any other company should be contributory in all payments with the scriveners, to the King, and otherwise, and every person refusing so to do to pay forty shillings.

XIV. That all persons of the said society, and all others dwelling within the City of London, the liberties and suburbs of the same, or within three miles of the said city, using the art of a scrivener should pay 8*d.* every quarter for quarterage, to the master, wardens and assistants, to be levied by distress, upon refusal to pay.

XVIII. That the master, wardens, and assistants of the company, or any six of them at the least whereof the master, and wardens, or any of them to be one, should have power to search and survey all persons whatsoever using the art of a scrivener in London, and three miles' compass, and punish them by fines, and to levy the fines by distress.

XIX. That no person thereafter should be enfranchised, or admitted into the freedom or liberties of the said society, to make open profession of the aforesaid scyence or art, until such time as he should first have been duly examined touching his sufficiency and hability to use and exercise the same art or mistery before the master, wardens, and assistants of the said society, or any six of them, and should be by the said master, wardens, and assistants, or such six of them as aforesaid, upon such examination declared and approved to be of sufficiency and hability, and should have taken an oath as is thereafter appointed.

XX. That no person thereafter should publickly use or exercise the art, mistery or scyence aforesaid, and make it his profession, or means of living, within the City of London, the surburbs or liberties thereof, or within three myles of the said city, unless he should be first admitted into the freedom of the said society, and enfranchised into the liberties of the said city, (as the case might happen to be of such persons living within the limits of the charter, either within or out of the freedom of the City of London) and should have taken such an oath before the master and wardens of the said society, or any two of them, as the freemen of the same company should usually take at the time of their admissions, according to the ancient usage, and according to the form therein in that behalf prescribed.

XXI. That every person which should thereafter be duly enfranchised into the said society, should upon his admission take an oath before the master and wardens of the said society, or any two of them, according to the form therein, in that behalf prescribed. And that every one, which should take the said oath, should witness the same to be by him taken, by writing under his proper hand to be by him entered into the common book of the said society.

XXII. That none keeping shop, and using the art should keep in his service, or imploy, in the same art, any person, but such as should be free of the company, upon pain to pay forty shillings a month.

XXIII. That none take an apprentice for less time than seven years, nor agree to release any part of his time, upon pain to forfeit five pound for every of the said offences.

XXIV. That every apprentice should be inrolled in the chamber of London, and presented to the wardens of the company, within six months, upon pain to pay six shillings and eightpence for every offence.

XXVIII. If any person whatsoever using the art of a scrivener should have a summons left at his house for his appearance at any court or meeting appointed, and should not appear, every such person so offending should pay three shillings and fourpence for every such offence; and every person obstinately refusing, or disdaining to pay should pay ten shillings for every such offence.

To these by-laws is subjoined the oath thereby required to be taken by every person upon his admission into the freedom of this company, which your Committee think proper to set forth in the words thereof, as follows, viz.:—

> I, *N.D.*, do swear upon the Holy Evangelist, to be true and faithful unto our Sovereign Lord the King, his heirs and successors, kings and queens of England, and to be true and just to mine office and scyence, and to do my diligence that all the decrees, which I shall make to be sealed, shall be well and truly done after my learning, skill and scyence, and shall be duly and advisedly read over and examined before the ensealing of the same. And especially I shall not write, nor suffer to be written, by any of mine to my power or knowledge, and deed or writing to be sealed, wherein any deceit or falsehood shall be conceived, or in my conscience suspected to lye, nor any deed bearing date of long time past before the ensealing thereof, nor bearing any date of any time to come, neither shall I testify, nor suffer any of mine to testify to my power or knowledge, any blank charter or deed sealed before the full writing thereof; and neither for haste nor for covetuousness I shall take upon me to make any deed touching inheritance of lands, or estate for life, or years, nor any deed of great charge, whereof I have not cuning, without good advice and information of councel; and all the good rules and ordinances of the Society of Scriveners of the City of London, I shall well and truly keep and observe to my power, so far as God shall give me grace. So help me GOD, and the holy contents of this book.

As this oath, in regard to the nature and form of it, had the sanction of being considered and approved by the heads of the law at the time the company's by-laws were confirmed, and, it may well be imagined those learned judges considered it with more than ordinary attention, since the subject-matter of it concerned an art, mistery, or occupation, in the due exercise of which, they themselves had been often consulted, as council, and over which they at that time, in point of judgment, presided; so your Committee are of opinion, that no form of words could be better adapted to provide against every species of misbehaviour which persons exercising the art of scriveners, could possibly be guilty of, to the prejudice of the publick, either from their dishonesty, or want of skill.

Your Committee also found by inspecting the several books of the company since their incorporation by charter, that the master, wardens, and assistants, to the number of six had from that time, for a great number of years, been used, agreeable to the company's by-laws to go their visitations constantly and regularly twice every year, to take an account of persons using the art of a scrivener within the City of London, and the circuit of three miles round the same; and they used to collect quarterage money, and other duties from strangers and persons free of other companies, as well as their own freemen, according to antient custom and prescription used time out of mind, before their charter and by-laws were obtained.

And your Committee likewise found, that the master and wardens, &c. since the company's incorporation by charter generally applied themselves either to the Lord Mayor, or to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen for redress against such scriveners as were refractory, in order to oblige them to pay their quarterage, and other duties to this company, and this appeared to your Committee from several entries in the company's books, some of which your Committee think material here to set forth at length, viz.:—

16th Octob. 1632. A petition was preferred, in the name of the master, wardens, and assistants of this company, to the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, to be relieved against strangers using the profession of scriveners in London, and yet refusing to bear any charge with their company. Upon which the court of aldermen this day made the order following, viz.:—

This day upon hearing the matters petitioned unto this court, by the master, wardens, and assistants of the Company of Scriveners of London against the strangers using the petitioners' profession, for refusing to bear part of the burdens of their taxations, it is thought fit, and so ordered by this court, with the consent of the said master and wardens, and of John Emans, and Joshua Maynet, publick notaries here present, that Mr. Alderman Freeman and Mr. Alderman Moulson shall hear and consider of the demands of the said master and wardens, and of the propositions of the said Emans and Maynet, and thereupon to make a friendly reconciliation of the parties, and of all difference between them, and to certify unto this court in writing under their hands how they find the same, together with their doing and opinions, and John Tyther to warn and attend them.

Per Robertum Michel, Dep. Com. Clerc. Civitatis Londinensis.

The said order being presented to the said aldermen, they appointed a day, and hearing both parties, made this certificate following, viz.:

According to an order of the sixteenth of this instant October, made at a court of aldermen, we this day called the master and wardens of the company of scriveners of London; and John Emans and Joshua Maynet, publick notaries before us, and heard and considered of the demands of the said master and wardens, and of the answers and propositions of the said Emans and Maynet, and for that the said master and wardens did make it appear unto us, that by their ordinances confirmed by Act of Parliament, all strangers and others not free of their company, using their art within the City of London, and three miles' compass of the same, ought to pay quarterage, and other duties unto the said company; and that not only divers strangers, and other publick notaries (not free of their company) had heretofore paid and contributed towards the taxations imposed upon the said company, but also the said Emans and Maynet themselves had divers times paid the like; whereupon, and upon the offer of the said John Emans and Joshua Maynet freely to remit to the said company all sums of money whatsoever by them formerly paid to the said company towards the Irish plantation, provision of corn, or otherwise, and never to claim any benefit thereby, or restitution of any part thereof, we thought meet to abate part of the arrearages demanded by the said master and wardens of the said Emans and Maynet, and to order the said John Emans for his part to pay

forthwith unto the said master and wardens, the sum of one pound seven shillings and fourpence; and the said Joshua Maynet likewise for his part to pay unto them the sum of one pound nine shillings and fourpence, in full satisfaction of all arrearages for the time past until this day due and owing by them to the said company: and that hereafter the said Emans and Maynet shall pay unto the said company quarterage, and be contributory towards the charges and taxations which shall be imposed upon the said company in reasonable manner, as the said company shall rate and assess themselves: and we hold it fit, that other persons of the same quality do the like. All which we thought good to certify under our hands this 26th day of October 1632.

Raphe Freeman,
Thomas Moulson.

Jovis 17. Januarii Anno Regni Caroli Octavo.

Which report being then read only at a court of aldermen was allowed of, and ordered to be entered into the repertory, and to be accordingly performed.

Per Robertum Michel, Dep. Cler. Civit. Lond.

According to the said report and order thereupon, the said Emans and Maynet paid their moneys to Mr. Warden Smith, and since Thomas Dewatchler, alias Walters, by order of the Lord Mayor, paid ten shillings for all arrearages, and is hereafter to be contributory to this company for quarterage and other taxations.

7th Octob. 1633. Whereas Edward Singleton and Anthony Porter, of Lymehouse, William Paramore, of Ratcliffe, Robert Watson of Wapping, Edward Collins, of Covent Garden, John Morgan, of Shadwell, and Roger Miller, in West Smithfield, all using the art of scriveners, and not free of this society, appeared at this court, and promised to appear quarterly, and some of them desirous to be of this company admitted; and thereupon all but the said Collins paid eight pence apiece for this quarter, and promised to continue the same hereafter, and at the next quarter to come and subscribe their names and signatures in a book to be provided for that purpose, as they do to all deeds and evidences for the better testimony thereof; Collins also promised to deliver his 8*d.* to the beadle.

4 July 1654. It was ordered, that the notaries strangers should be spoken to for their quarterage, which if they refuse to pay, they are to be convened before the Lord Mayor about the same.

17 January 1655. Also, it was ordered, that the visitation days should be observed, the third week in Lent; and the master and wardens are desired to call such of the assistants as they please to accompany them in their perambulation, and to meet at Mercers' Chappel by eight of the clock in the morning for the eastern perambulation, on Tuesday the 11th of March next; and for the western perambulation, on Thursday the 13th of March next. And for the better reducing the Dutch notaries, and others using the art to conformity to the company's charter and ordinances, Mr. Bromley, or some other of the Lord Mayor's officers is also to be spoken unto to attend them.

According to order of the last court the two visitation days were observed, and on Tuesday the 11th of March 1655, being the day of perambulation for the eastern circuit, there were warned before the Right Honourable John Dethick, Lord Mayor of the city of London, against Monday the 17th of this instant March, for refusing to pay quarterage, Mr. Marius, Mr. Daniel, notaries, on the backside of the Exchange, Mr. John Rolfe, free of the company of Goldsmiths, Mr. John Bland, free of this company; Henry Lewis, free of the Merchant Taylors; John Butler, jun. free of the Fletchers, near Aldgate; William Williamson, free of the Fletchers, in Peter's Alley, Cornhill.

17th March 1655. This day the six persons first-mentioned appeared before his lordship, but Mr. Williamson appeared not.

The said Mr. Bland condiscended to pay quarterage, but Mr. Rolfe, Mr. Lewis, and Mr. Butler, for refusing to do it, were then bound over to appear at the next court of aldermen, there to answer the matters complained of by the company. At which time Mr. Marius and Mr. Daniel, being notaries, were respited till the next court to be holden at Scriveners' Hall.

18th March 1655. The said Mr. Rolfe, Mr. Lewis, and Mr. Butler coming this day to make their appearance before the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor and court of aldermen, did before Mr. Francis Mosse, Mr. Bromley, the Lord Mayor's officer and others, consent to pay quarterage to the Company of Scriveners for the future, and so desired to be spared from further trouble. And thereupon, upon their promise of conformity, were dismissed from further attendance.—Mr. Maynet, notary, and divers scriveners free of other companies, viz., Mr. Colston, Mr. Parry, Mr. Poulteney, Mr. Tattershall, Mr. Broom, Mr. King, Mr. Mills, Mr. Spalding, and Mr. Retorick, paid quarterage to our company, and conformed themselves to this society.

And your Committee observed, in the course of their examination, in the company's books, that the master, wardens and assistants continued their customary visitations, and to collect quarterage money, &c. of all persons, as well foreigners as freemen who practised the art of scriveners within the City of London, and three miles' compass thereof, till about the year 1705, when, as appeared to your Committee, the company first discontinued their visitations, and no longer collected quarterage money of any persons whatsoever; which discontinuance, as your Committee apprehend, was in great measure occasioned by the clerk of the company's being at that time superannuated, and by the misfortune which befel the company soon afterwards, not only of losing several of the old books of the acts and proceedings of the company, which had been saved at the fire of London (when some of them were destroyed, as has been mentioned before), but also, losing several of their other books of entries since that time, which the company within these few years last past have had the good fortune to recover.

And here your Committee think proper to take notice, that it manifestly appears by a great number of instances, of which there are many entries in your recovered books, that notaries and attornies were considered as scriveners, in as much as they practised as such, and accordingly paid quarterage money to this company, and were deemed subject to visitation and summons; but your Committee find no entries, in any of your books, of persons paying quarterage, to the company by the description of attornies, before the year 1665, about which time attornies actually paid quarterage, and then first began, as your Committee apprehend, to concern themselves in the practice of the art or mistery of scriveners, and as such were then called upon to make the customary payments of quarterage, &c. to this company; for till then your committee have reason to believe the regularly-bred scriveners (that is to say) such as had been bound to free scriveners, and had served seven years apprentice to the art, according to the custom of London, were the only persons that were employed, and whose proper business it was, to make and engross deeds of any kind to be sealed, such as bonds, bills of sale, charter-parties, releases, indentures, and all sorts of written conveyances affecting estates real and personal; but of late years attornies in the courts of law and sollicitors in the courts of equity, tho' their respective professions and business are in strictness very different from that of scriveners have become innovators upon the latter, and have taken upon them to exercise the proper art or mistery of scriveners as well within the City of London, as elsewhere, within the limits and jurisdiction of the company's charter and by-laws, without the inspection and regulation of the master, wardens, and assistants of this company; and there is also a great number of other persons, within the Cities of London and Westminster, and the circumference of three miles from the City of London, who take upon them to use the art of scriveners, without having either served an apprenticeship thereto or been admitted into this company and taken the scriveners' oath, or any otherwise qualified to use such art within the cities of London and Westminster, &c. agreeable to the custom of London, and the company's charter and by-laws.

With regard to attornies, it may be observed, that although within a few years before the Act of 2 Geo. II. cap. 23. for the better regulation of attornies and sollicitors, which passed in the year 1729, there was a great number of persons that practised as attornies who were in fact no attornies upon record, in either of the courts at Westminster, there being but very few really such at that time, and those were properly called entering clerks, which all together made not one in a hundred in comparison with the number of attornies at present; yet so small was their number who practised as attornies in this city about forty or fifty years ago, that, as your Committee have been credibly informed, they did not amount to above five or six in the whole City of London, besides such as were attornies of the

city courts. Therefore, as all who are now attornies have been admitted under the above-mentioned Act, their qualification for the practice of such their profession must depend merely upon that, which only authorised them to practise in the manner that entering clerks, or such as had been regularly admitted attornies upon record, had done, before that Act was made, their business being, strictly speaking, nothing more than prosecuting and defending suits for their clients, in the respective courts to which they belonged; upon which account it is, that attornies, in construction of law, are considered as always present in those courts, in the nature of proxies for the suitors there, and are therefore privileged with an exemption from all offices, civil as well as military, where any personal service is required, so long as they confine themselves to their proper profession; whereas the free scriveners, and others exercising the art or mistery of a scrivener only, have always been considered, in those respects, upon the foot of tradesmen, artists, or persons of manual occupations, and are equally liable to serve all such offices, with any other citizen or subject of the commonwealth.

Besides, that the branch of business, which the attornies have of late years taken from the scriveners by innovation and incroachment, is properly the business of a scrivener, and not of an attorney, your Committee presume sufficiently appears, not only from the tenor of the before-mentioned Act, but also from the different course of proceeding, which attornies take in recovering such bills as are due to them for the prosecution of suits in law, and such other bills for making deeds and other the proper business of a scrivener, for as to the first-mentioned bills they are liable to be taxed, and must be delivered one month before an action can be brought for their recovery; whereas the latter are a sort of bills which are not liable to be taxed, and actions may be brought for the recovery of debts due for transacting the proper business of a scrivener, without delivering any bills, or being obliged to stay any time afterwards, (in case the same should be delivered) before a suit be commenced. And by the statute of 2 Geo. II. cap. 23, no provisions are made, nor is any notice taken of attornies in any other capacity or respect, but merely as they are employed in carrying on and defending suits in the courts of law at Westminster, the oath directed to be taken by every attorney upon his admission being no more than this:

> I, *A.B.*, do swear that I will duly and honestly demean myself, in the practice of an attorney, according to the best of my knowledge and ability.

It is well known that many attornies, for want of experience, are to seek in several instances relating to the proper business of scriveners, though almost all attornies take upon them to practice the same; and indeed it is scarce possible that the service of a clerkship for five years only should furnish attornies with a competent knowledge of all the three several branches of business proper to attornies, sollicitors, and scriveners, it seldom or never happening that attornies have an equal share of business, in every one of those branches, to qualify their clerks for the practice of all; hence it is that persons after they have served out their clerkships with attornies are for some time obliged to employ agents to transact for them the proper business of a scrivener, till by after experience they have acquired that knowledge, which the short time of their clerkship is by no means sufficient for; this must necessarily tend greatly to the prejudice of the regular scriveners who confine themselves merely to the practice of conveyancing, and other particulars, of the scriveners' business or trade; and who serve a seven years' apprenticeship solely to that alone: upon which account your Committee are of opinion, it would be a very great and manifest hardship and injustice to the free scriveners that attornies or any others, who have been but transiently, and, as it were, accidentally conversant in some parts of the business of a scrivener, should take upon them to act as scriveners, without that regular education, and sufficient knowledge and experience, as well as those expensive qualifications, which the free scriveners of London have acquired, and are subject and must submit to, in common with the freemen of any other art, mistery, or occupation.

Your Committee likewise observe that the Act which passed in the year 1729, for regulating attornies, has confined that profession to particular persons in exclusion of all others. And that though before the making that Act, scriveners or any persons whatsoever might and did practise as attornies, without being admitted; yet no scrivener can now practise as an attorney for want of the proper qualification required by that act, in serving a five years' clerkship to some attorney entered upon record: the grievance therefore here taken notice of would be so much the greater if the free scriveners had no means of restraining the attornies from practicing as scriveners, or at least of obliging them to conform to the like qualifications for the exercise of that art, to which the free scriveners are liable.

Your Committee for the reasons before-mentioned apprehend there is a material and essential difference between the two kinds of business or professions of attorney and scrivener, and that neither attornies nor sollicitors merely as such ought to use the art of scriveners within the limits of the City of London, and extent of the company's charter, nor ought any person whatsoever, unless they conform to the custom of London, and the rules and orders prescribed by your charter and by-laws, agreeable to the antient custom and usage of the company, in that behalf, which from the whole tenor of the several entries in your books were apparently calculated for the publick utility: and your Committee apprehend, that inasmuch as it was conceived in former times to be highly fitting for the public good, that persons so largely concerned as scriveners in transferring men's legal properties from one to another, should be under proper regulations for the due exercise of their art; therefore the oath of a scrivener was framed and instituted for that purpose, and was required to be taken by every one that in any manner practised the art or mistery of a scrivener in those times: and by the same antient policy of this company, it was likewise provided that all persons using the art of scriveners, by making any deeds, &c., to be sealed, should set their names to such deeds to denote the same to be made by persons who had taken the scriveners' oath, and were otherwise duly qualified to use such art or mistery, as the means of preventing and detecting forgeries and other frauds and abuses which might attend the making and execution of deeds; and also to the intent that the persons interested therein might be the better enabled to prove the same, in regard scriveners, and others acting as such usually were subscribing witnesses to the execution of the deeds they made; and for the purpose of proving any deeds, as often as there should be occasion, the places of abode of such scriveners (by means of their having taken the oath, and made the subscription, and paid the accustomed quarterage) might easily be known by applying to the clerk or beadle of the company who were used to collect the quarterage of all persons practising as scriveners within London, and three miles round the same; and if any free scrivener happened to be dead, his handwriting was likewise capable of being proved with the same ease, at whatever distance of time, by having recourse to the company's subscription book, where all scriveners entered of their own handwriting, an acknowledgment of their having taken such oath as aforsaid.

The Company of Scriveners having been from time immemorial a free company of the City of London, your Committee apprehend that the antient custom, for strangers and persons free of other companies using the art of scriveners, to pay quarterage money and other duties to the Scriveners' Company, was originally instituted, to the intent, that all persons in general who used the art might be subject to the regulation of this company in all matters respecting the use and exercise of that particular art or science, in the regard the same is widely different, and of quite another nature from any other art, mistery or science exercised within the City of London; and therefore scriveners neither were nor could be under any other laws or regulations whatsoever concerning their art, than the regulations and provisions from time to time made and in use among the Company of Scriveners, in consideration of which it was but reasonable that such other persons should pay quarterage, &c., as was the custom with the freemen of the company, in the nature of a duty or acknowledgment of their being subject thereto, in respect of their art, and as some satisfaction for the charge of summoning them to court, and also to the intent that all persons using or exercising the art or profession of a scrivener within London and the suburbs thereof, as well strangers as such as were free of other companies might meet together as occasion required to confer with the master, wardens and assistants, and other freemen of the Scriveners' Company, touching the regulation of an art which they all exercised in common.

By the known custom of London, no person whatsoever, not being free of the City of London, shall by any colour, way or mean whatsoever, directly or indirectly, by himself or any other, keep any shop or any place whatsoever inward or outward for putting to sale of any wares or merchandises whatsoever, by way of retail, or use any trade, occupation, mistery or handicraft, for hire, gain, or sale, within the said City of London. And by an act of common council, or by-law of the said city, founded upon the customs of London, every person not free of the city that shall use any trade, occupation, mistery, &c. within the same, is liable to an action of debt at the suit of the Chamberlain of London for the penalties of five pounds, in the manner stated in the famous case of the City of London, Hill. 7. Jac. reported by Lord Coke, who (as your Committee find upon inspecting the same) expressly says, "That it is "no question, but that in truth the business of a "scrivener is an art, mistery, or manual occupation."

Upon considering of which custom, your Committee thought it material to take notice that scriveners and all persons using that profession, art, trade, or mistery are liable to Acts of Bankruptcy, by means of which several attornies, in regard they have practised as a scrivener, have had commissions of bankrupt awarded against them and have been adjudged bankrupt, which your Committee presume to think is no inconsiderable argument to show that the business of a scrivener is an art, mistery, occupation, or trade and such a one as by the custom of London, none can or ought to carry on or exercise within the city without being free, upon the foot and determination of the above-mentioned case of the City of London.

Besides, scriveners in London originally became a free company in right, and by reason of the particular craft, or mistery they exercised, different from others; And this, in the opinion of your Committee, might serve further to demonstrate, that the proper business of a scrivener, in the nature of it, is and always was esteemed an art, trade or mistery within the custom of London; the use and exercise of which within its limits would naturally oblige every (*sic*) to become free.

Your Committee also proceeded to consider the statute of 5 Eliz. cap. 4. §. 31. wherein it is enacted as follows, viz.: That after the first day of May (then) next coming, it shall not be lawful to any person or persons, other than such as now do lawfully use or exercise any art, mistery, or manual occupation, to set up, occupy, use or exercise any craft, mistery or occupation, now used or occupied, within the realm of England, or Wales, except he shall have been brought up therein seven years at the least, as an apprentice, in manner and form abovesaid, nor to set any person on work in such mistery, art, or occupation being not a workman at this day, except he shall have been apprentice as is aforesaid, or else having served as an apprentice shall or will become a journeyman or hired by the year, upon pain that every person willingly offending or doing the contrary shall forfeit, and lose for every default forty shillings for every month.

Upon this, your Committee thought it likewise material to observe, that scrivenership was a craft, mistery, or occupation, in use, at and for several centuries before the time of making that Act, and therefore your Committee presume, that the Company of Scriveners might put the same in force in favour of such of their own freemen as had served a regular apprenticeship, against persons that had neither served an apprenticeship, nor were otherwise qualified to practise as scriveners by being free of the City of London, and of this company.

And this leads your Committee to consider, that such scriveners as have been regularly qualified for the proper business of such profession, by having served an apprenticeship, and taken the oath, and made the subscription required, by your by-laws and antient prescriptions, have, for several years last past, decreased in their number, as the business itself proper to scriveners has increased, and that such decrease has been occasioned by the continual encroachments of attornies and others, who, nevertheless, have at the same time been under none of those obligations necessary to qualify them for the due exercise of the science, art, or mistery of scriveners, above-mentioned.

How much more numerous, the practisers in the art of scriveners are become of late, in comparison of what they were formerly, especially if all persons whether notaries, attornies or others are to be considered as scriveners that use the art or mistery of a scrivener, as your Committee apprehend they ought; and how much more business of that kind, is transacted now a days, from the great increase of trade and much greater circulation of property than heretofore is obvious and well known to every one; your Committee, therefore, are inclined to think, that there are many reasons respecting the good of the publick in general, as well as the interest of this company, in particular, why so large and considerable a number of men as persons, using the art of a scriveners should be subject to the like regulations and qualifications with the free scriveners of London, belonging to this company, for that the proper business of a scrivener is generally of a secret nature, whereby, the dishonesty and incapacity of scriveners many remain, till past remedy concealed in the deeds they make, so as not to be readily known or discovered by the parties to or interested in the effect and operation of such deeds; for which reasons and in regard persons acting as scriveners are often solely intrusted in the drawing and settling of deeds of great consequence, particularly, in cases of purchases of real estates, mortgages, wills, and family settlements upon marriage, and otherwise, wherein, they are capable of great frauds and misbehaviour in favour of some or one of the parties in prejudice of others, they ought, more than persons of any other art, business, or profession whatsoever to be under the obligation of an oath the highest, if not the only restraint that human policy is capable of laying men under in transactions of so private a nature; and especially as the law has obliged attornies to take the before-mentioned oath for the due discharge of such their profession, altho' they are less capable of frauds in the management of causes, which are of an open and publick nature, and, any misbehaviour in them relating thereto, must soon come to the knowledge of their clients by the immediate consequence thereof, and are punishable for the same in a summary way by application to the courts where such causes are depending.

And if the scriveners' oath, in the manner prescribed by your by-laws was once effectually established, and required to be taken by all persons exercising the art within the limits of your charter, except serjeants and barristers-at-law, who as council are necessarily exempted by the tenor and implied sense of the oath itself, your Committee conceive, it might not only serve as a rule to such persons for their conduct in the due exercise of the science or art of a scrivener, but might likewise prove a more influencing caution and restraint against their misbehaviour, in the violation of it, than any other means that could be thought of, and if it were to be universally known, that every person practising as a scrivener was under the restrictions contained in the scriveners' oath, your Committee apprehend, there would not be near so many fraudulent deeds and conveyances to give occasion for parties injured to apply to the courts of equity for relief; for it being probable, that persons acting as scriveners are generally privy to the considerations, and other leading circumstances preparatory to, or accompanying, the execution of deeds between the principal parties by whom they are employed, therefore, in cases of collusion and deceipt, to the prejudice of any of the parties, as often as the same should happen to be discovered, it would render the persons so acting in the capacity of scriveners abundantly more obnoxious to censure and reproach, if not, punishment, in as much as they would be publickly known to have acted in direct violation of an oath, by which they had previously obliged themselves, in the most solemn manner, not to write, nor suffer to be written, by any of theirs, to their power and knowledge, any deed or writing to be sealed, wherein any deceipt or falsehood should be conceived, or in their conscience suspected to lye. And what more likely means could be invented to deter persons, which exercise the art of a scrivener from being accomplices, or privies, in the contrivance of fraudulent deeds, than this of the scriveners' oath? which, if duly attended to, and observed, by all that practise the art, would, tho' possibly not in all, yet in most instances, prevent the ill designs of the principal parties to deeds, from imposing on the confidence of others, in affairs where persons professing the art or mistery of a scrivener are usually employed.

Your Committee further considered, that it would be of very great use and service to all the inhabitants of these two great and populous Cities of London and Westminster, and the suburbs thereof, to be able upon all occasions of trial or controversy in any courts of judicature, to prove such of their deeds, evidence and

writings as are usually sealed, which is oftentimes attended with very great difficulty, and people frequently sustain great loss and damage, as well as expence, in matters of title, for want of knowing the places of abode of persons using the art of scriveners, who are usually subscribing witnesses to the deeds they make, or of being able to prove their handwriting, if dead.

Both which inconveniences might effectually be provided against, in case all persons that use the art or mistery of a scrivener, within the limits of the Company's charter were obliged to take the scriveners' oath, and make the usual subscription in the company's books, in like manner as the Free Scriveners of London have always done, and still do, upon such their admission into this company, since to those books all people whatsoever might readily resort for such information and evidence; and it is well known that they have actually been made use of in many instances for the proof of deeds, by a similitude of hands, where a free scrivener of this company, a subscribing witness has been dead, and, from the nature of the case, no better evidence could be obtained.

These observations, your Committee presume, sufficiently evince the good use and tendency of the company's by-laws, to the regulation of persons exercising its art within the limits of your charter; and that the publick utility is concerned, in your endeavours, to procure the establishment of your constitution and ordinances, in a manner the most effectual for the good purposes intended by them.

For these reasons, as also in justice to the free scriveners of this company, whose rights and privileges have been invaded by notaries, attornies and others, your Committee are desirous of inforcing, as far as possible, the ancient and customary rights and privileges of the Free Scriveners of the City of London, confirmed and established by your charter and by-laws: To the end, that no persons whatsoever, whether a freeman of this society, or of any other company of the City of London, or a stranger, or native, might use or exercise the art, science, or mistery of a scrivener, within the cities of London, and Westminster, the Borough of Southwark or elsewhere, within three miles of the City of London, (except serjeants and barristers at law), unless they should be examined, by the master, wardens, and assistants of this company, for the time being, or any six of them, of which the master and wardens, or any of them to be one, touching their sufficiency and ability to use and exercise the said art or mistery, upon the foot of the nineteenth by-law, and should make the oath and subscription aforesaid, agreeable to the twentieth and twenty-first by-laws. and, by a publick testimonial under the common seal of this company should be allowed and admitted to use and exercise the science, art, or mistery of scriveners, under a fine or penalty for their default; by which means, many persons, illiterate and unskilful, and such as have had no regular education or experience in the said art, and were of bad fame might be prevented from the undue exercise of it.

This, as your Committee conceive, would be exercising no greater power than what is put in force by several other free companies of this city, such as the surgeons, brewers, innholders, joyners, and many others, which oblige non-freemen, using their respective arts or trades, to become free of the city, and of their particular companies, to qualify them for the exercise of such arts.

Having proceeded thus far, in tracing out and collecting the information and materials above stated from the company's books, and otherwise, as they were able, and made what observations occurred to them thereon, your Committee came to a resolution that your clerk should form a case with proper queries, and lay the same before council, that your Committee might be enabled to give you further satisfaction, and inform you with greater certainty, (among other particulars) whether persons living out of the City of London, who use or exercise the craft, mistery, or occupation of a scrivener, and have not served an apprenticeship thereto for seven years, are liable to the penalty of forty shillings a month upon the statute of 5 Eliz. cap. 4. And also, whether persons not being free of the City of London, who use or exercise the trade, art, mistery, or occupation of a scrivener, within the city, are liable to the penalty of five pounds, upon the city's custom and by-law before-mentioned.

In consequence of which resolution, your clerk having prepared such case and laid the same before several eminent council learned in the law, it appears, that, they have thereupon concurred in the opinion, "That the business of a scrivener is a trade, craft, "mistery, or occupation, within the meaning of the "31st section of the said statute 5 Eliz. cap. 4. And "consequently, that any person who shall set up, occupy, use, or exercise the craft or mistery of a "scrivener, without having served seven years thereto, "according to that Act, will be liable to the penalty "therein mentioned."

And the council likewise agree in giving it as their opinion: "That by the custom of London, any person "not being free of the city, who shall use or exercise "the trade, art, mistery, or occupation of a scrivener "within the limits of the city, will be liable to an "action of debt, at the suit of the Chamberlain of "London, in the Mayor's Court, for the penalty of five "pounds, upon the city's by-law, in the manner stated "in the case of the City of London, reported by Lord "Coke."

And, here, your Committee think proper to declare, that, as they would be far from aiming to exclude all who are not already of their own immediate corporation or society, from exercising the proper business of a scrivener, so, they would not, otherwise, recommend it to you, to avail yourselves of those advantages, which your Committee are advised, you are entitled to by law, than, as the means of enlarging your own body, by bringing into your society all others using and frequenting the science, art, or mistery of a scrivener, within the limits of the company's charter: to the end, that they may all be under the like regulations with the regular scriveners of this company; and that it may be, as much incumbent upon such other persons using the art of scriveners, within the limits of your charter, to be admitted into the Scriveners' Company, as it is necessary for such of them who are attornies, or sollicitors, to be admitted or sworn as such, to qualify themselves for their acting in those capacities.

And as the expence of admission into the freedom of this company is inconsiderable, your Committee imagine, such admission would not be unacceptable to the generality of the attornies, and solicitors within the limits of the company's charter, in as much as, by this means, they might very soon become, in effect, an incorporated body of themselves, which, at present they are not; and thereby, might more effectually hinder schoolmasters, petty stationers, and others who have had neither education nor experience, from intruding upon them, as well as the regular scriveners, which are already members of this company, in respect of the proper business, art, or mistery of a scriveners.

Your Committee have now laid before you the progress they have made, in the prosecution of the ends, for which, they were appointed, and they can with truth assure you, that no pains have been wanting in them, to do the utmost in their power to promote the welfare and prosperity of the company: and tho' your Committee are sensible the methods they have taken have been attended with a considerable expence, yet, they flatter themselves, they shall be justified in the satisfaction it will be the means of giving, not only the present, but all future members of the company, by informing them, what have been the original constitution and customary rights of the company, and how far the same are valid and effectual in law.

And your Committee submit it to your consideration, whether any, and what other steps can be taken, than what have been already pursued, and are herein-after proposed, by your Committee, with a view, of advancing the state of the company, and adding to the number of its members: But your Committee cannot help expressing the concern it gives them, not only, as they are members of this company, but also, as they are citizens of London, to think, that so great a number of persons as practice the art or mistery of scriveners, in this great city, should be lost to both, by means of non-freemen, being suffered to encroach upon the proper trade or business of one of the free companies of this city, without being free of the same, or of any other free company whatsoever. And as this encroachment has occasioned the present great decrease in the number of free scriveners, so is it likely, in a very few years, to sap and destroy the very being of the company itself, unless some effectual remedy be provided against it, by the legislative power of the City of London, which, your Committee presume to think, is no less concerned in this company's preservation, than the particular members of the company themselves, as the scriveners have ever been one of the free companies or

misteries of the city; and till within these forty or fifty years last past, no less than fifty or sixty apprentices used annually, to be bound to freemen exercising the art of scriveners, and near the same number of scriveners used, one year with another, to take up their freedom of the city, and there used to be, generally, about twenty regular-bred scriveners free of other companies, who, in regard, they practised the art, did upon that account pay quarterage-money to the Scriveners' Company; whereas within these last thirty years there has not been more than about the like number of regular-bred scriveners bound or made free in all; and it is well known that, at present, there is not in the whole City of London, above fifteen or twenty such free scriveners, which, as your Committee have before observed, has been manifestly occasioned by foreigners being suffered to use the art of scriveners, within the city, in direct violation of the rights and priviledges of this company, and of the City of London; and particularly, of the known custom of London, herein-before set forth; which custom, if it be valid and effectual in respect of any trades, arts, or manual occupations exercised within the city, must be so in all, but more especially in the case of such of the trades and arts now in being, which from their nature and antiquity did originally denominate and constitute the free companies of this city, of which the business, trade, or art of scriveners must necessarily be taken to be one; and consequently, all persons whatsoever who take upon them to practise as scriveners, within the City of London, ought in pursuance of the said custom to take up their freedom of the city; and such persons being notaries, attornies, or sollicitors, neither is nor ought to be a sufficient qualification for their practising as scriveners within the city, unless they are likewise free of it, any more than it would be for their occupying or exercising the art, mistery, or science of surgeons, apothecaries, musicians, or innholders, or any other free art, trade, or mistery, in, and belonging to any other free company of the City of London.

As the number of people is esteemed the wealth and strength of the kingdom, so is the number of freemen the wealth and chief support of this its metropolis: And as this city can no otherwise subsist in its political state, but by its free companies, so in as much as they fall off and decline, for want of a due attention to their continuance and support, in right of the several arts and misteries, from the occupation or exercise of which the several companies derive their particular constitutions, it becomes no less the concern and interest of the city, than of the companies, to contribute as much as possible to the preservation of their rights and privileges, by preventing all incroachments from foreigners, in the exercise of any of the arts, proper to the free companies of the city.

These considerations having given your Committee occasion to make inquiry into the causes of the decline of their own, and some others of the free companies of the City of London, they are of the opinion that some of those other companies, such as the Bowyers, Fletchers and Lorriners, &c., owe their decline, as free arts exercised within the city, to quite different causes from each other as the arts themselves are different, for the Bowyers and Fletchers, the proper arts of whose companies were to make bows and arrows to be used in war, are, in a manner, ceased, in respect of such their particular arts, ever since the invention and use of gunpowder, and the Lorriners' Company, as your Committee have been informed, have lost all the freemen exercising the proper art of their company, by means of such persons choosing rather to become members of the Company of Sadlers, whose art, that, of lorriners or bitmakers, bears a near relation to, and has a natural connection with; so that tho' the city may in a small course of years be likely to lose the Company of Lorriners, for want of members of it exercising their particular art, upon which alone the necessary existence of any company must absolutely depend, yet the city in general can have no loss as to the number of freemen exercising that art, since such as are lorriners, by occupation, are free of the city, by some other companies; but there is no remedy or certain means for preserving and continuing the Fletchers and such like companies, whose arts, from their nature, are subject to cease and become useless, so as to lose their very being, which gives your Committee occasion to observe the great difference there is between the Company of Scriveners, and those other companies above-mentioned; for that the decline of the free scriveners is owing to neither of the two causes above taken notice of is clear and obvious, since it is well known that the proper art or business of the Scriveners' Company flourishes more, and is become much more in use at this time than ever, and that there is no other free company of the city which bears any the least relation to, or connection with it, in respect of the nature of the art itself, so as to induce any of its professors to take up their freedom of the city by any other company, to qualify them for the practice of such art as freemen of London; nor is there any reason to apprehend that the art of scriveners in its nature will or can ever cease or be lost in the use or exercise of it, because it must necessarily have continuance as long as the use of letters, and while there is any such thing as property remaining among the citizens of London under the protection and direction of the laws; this consideration will likewise serve to show that scrivenership is an art which must necessarily have had as early an existence as any of the free companies in the City of London, and indeed as early as the foundation of the city itself, since the use of letters and the art of writing must be allowed to be necessary to the establishment of all civil society; and as it may reasonably be imagined that the City of London, upon its original institution or foundation, comprehends within its limits or boundaries all the necessary and useful arts for the preservation of the whole body politic, and the use and accommodation of the several inhabitants within it, so it cannot be conceived but that the art of scriveners was as useful in ascertaining and securing the right of property among the first founders of the civil and political establishment of this great city, as it is universally known to be at this day, it being in a manner impracticable in the nature of things for the inhabitants of such a trading city as London to transact many particulars relating to commerce without entering into written contracts with each other as the necessary means of stipulating their several rights and interests for the avoiding all disputes and controversies; and for this purpose deeds or written instruments sealed by the contracting parties were found to be of the greatest use, as the most lasting, authentic, and unquestionable evidences of the transfer of any rights from one merchant or trader to another in such kinds of property, more especially as would admit of no actual delivery or partition; this, as your Committee conceive, was the original of charter parties, bills of sale, and such like deeds or sealed instruments concerning matters of trade, as well as of all kind of written conveyances relating to real estates, upon which account the persons who made it their peculiar art or mistery to deal in any such deeds or writings were called scriveners, who, as they increased together with trade and commerce, became necessarily formed into a regular society or company for their own and the public good in like manner as other arts or misteries of the city, and such scriveners were till of late years considered to be so far from having any connection with attornies that the art or mistery of the former was looked upon, and made use of as the means of preventing as much as possible all manner of occasion for applying to the latter.

Hence it was, as your Committee apprehend, that persons using the art of scriveners originally became one of the free companies of the City of London; and till within these forty or fifty years last past, as your Committee have before observed, all scriveners were obliged to the freemen of London, to qualify them for the use and exercise of their art within the city; and there were constantly not less than between two and three hundred free scriveners, but to the great loss and detriment of the city, as well as of this company, the free scriveners are now reduced to a very small and inconsiderable number by the continual encroachment of foreigners, who, under the pretence of being notaries public, attornies, or sollicitors, take upon them to occupy the art or mistery of scriveners within the city without being free, by which means the proper business, art, or trade of one of the free companies is got into the hands of foreigners at a time and under circumstances when the art itself is in the most flourishing condition, there being a much greater number of non-freemen who now practice the art of scriveners within the freedom than there used formerly to be of scriveners regularly bred, and infranchised into the freedom of the city, and who are so many members lost to the body of the city in general, as well as to the company in particular.

This loss to the city of London of its free scriveners has been occasioned merely, as your Committee apprehend, by neglecting to inforce the custom of London against non-freemen using the art of scriveners, in like manner as it is done almost every day against foreigners occupying the arts or trades proper to other free companies of the city; and your Committee are of the opinion that such neglect has been owing to the inability or want of sufficient power in the company of Scriveners to compel persons acting as scriveners within the city of London to take up their freedom of the city, by their own company, and, that if the Company of Scriveners was invested with the like power as the Companies of Innholders, Joyners, and some others of the free companies are possessed of by act of common council, so as to enable them to oblige persons who any ways use the art of scriveners, within the city, to become free of this, the only company proper to that art, as well as to take up their freedom of the city; this infringement upon the custom itself, in the instance of non-freemen exercising the art of scriveners, within the city, might in that case be effectually prevented, as the Company of Scriveners, would thereby be encouraged to inforce such power over all persons using the proper art of the company, which would be the certain means, not only of enlarging their own body, but likewise, of adding to the number of freemen of the city in general; whereas, should this company without such act of common council in their favour, attempt to inforce the custom of the city against the number of persons who now use the art of scriveners, without being free of the city, your Committee have great reason to apprehend, though the company should succeed in their endeavours to inforce the said general custom, yet that none of the persons subjected thereto would take up the freedom of the city by this company, but would rather seek to put themselves upon any other free company of the city, in resentment for the process against them for that purpose, in case the same should be begun and carried on, at the instance and by the means of this company, and consequently the ends proposed, both of increasing your members, and of bringing all persons exercising the art or mistery of scriveners, within the city, under the regulation, would be equally frustrated.

These are some of the reasons which have inclined your Committee to be of the opinion, considering the nature and constitution of this company and its particular art or mistery (by which it is distinguished from all other free companies of London), that nothing is likely to advance its welfare and prosperity (by gaining an increase of its members, at the same time that it must necessarily add to the number of freemen of the city in general, and greatly tend to the benefit and security of all the inhabitants of property within it) so much as an application by way of petition to the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, aldermen, and commons, in common council, setting forth the particular hardships and disadvantages this company lies under, and the ill consequence to the city, from your want of sufficient encouragement to inforce the great custom of London, against non-freemen exercising the trade, art, or mystery of the Free Scriveners, within this city and liberties, and demonstrating the great danger this company is in of being lost to itself and the city, by the continual encroachment of foreigners upon the proper art or mystery of this company, and to pray the Court of Common Council, (as the protectors and guardians of the rights and privileges as well of this great city in general as of every particular company and the several freemen thereof,) to take the circumstances of this company into their consideration, and grant them an Act, by which all the freemen of this city, and the liberties thereof, using the art, mistery, or science of scriveners, may be obliged from time to time to be free of this company; to the intent, that they may become subject to the good laws and ordinances of it, and be brought under your search, view, and regulation, whereby, all frauds, unskilfulness, defaults and other offences, in the art, mistery, or science of scriveners, may more effectually be prevented or discovered and punished and that for the future no person or persons using or exercising the art, mistery or science of scriveners within this city or the liberties thereof, may be made free of this city, by servitude, patrimony, or redemption in any other company than the Company of Scriveners: or, that the said Court of Common Council will grant you such other assistance and relief as they shall think fit.

And though your Committee are sensible it would be too great a presumption in them to take upon them to say what success such an application would be attended with, yet they will venture to submit it as their opinion, that whatever the consequences may prove of these your endeavours, not only to retrieve the declining state of your company (whose welfare and prosperity is become your immediate concern as its court of assistants), by preventing such notorious instances of the encroachment of foreigners, in prejudice of the known rights and privileges of the free citizens of London, in what most essentially concerns their interest, the exercise of the particular trade or occupation, to which every citizen is entitled, in right of his freedom of the city in general, and of his proper company in particular; but also to render your constitution and by-laws of general benefit to the whole city, by subjecting thereto all persons who shall exercise within it the proper art of this company: you will, in all events, however, merit the grateful acknowledgments of every present and future member of your company, so long as it shall continue to have any existence, (if not the approbation of your fellow citizens in general,) by your commendable zeal in the efforts you have made with a view to such good ends, as well to promote the lasting welfare and prosperity of your company, as to prevent its speedy dissolution, which last-mentioned circumstance, your Committee have too much reason to fear is unavoidable (as far as they are able to judge upon the whole) without the protection and assistance of the chief power of the city, in the manner before-mentioned. All which your Committee submit to your consideration.

APPENDIX B.

The Worshipful Company of Scriveners gave full information to the Commissioners appointed in 1834; their average income for the seven years ending August 1830 was 429*l.* a year.

SHIPWRIGHTS' COMPANY.

The Company delivered their returns under protest.

PART I.—FOUNDATION AND OBJECT.

RETURN A.—A statement of the date, ascertained or probable, of the foundation of the company, and of the circumstances, so far as they can be discovered from its documents of foundation or archives, in which the company had its origin.

RETURN B.—A list of the charters, charters of inspeximus, and other instruments of a similar nature, whether originals or copies, which have been at any time in the possession of the company, together with an abstract of the purport of each, regard being specially had to any evidence which it may contain as to the object of the foundation of the company.

RETURN C.—A list of any trust deeds "founding, regulating, or affec ing" the company, with the date of each, the names of the parties thereto, and an abstract of the purport of each.

ETURN D.—A list, with dates, of any "decrees of court," whether of the Courts of Common Law or of Chancery, or of any acts of the Court of Aldermen or of the Court of Common Council, "regulating or affecting" the company, with a statement of the effect of each decision.

RETURN E.—A list of any other documents, not included in the descriptions in the preceding returns, which "found, regulate, or affect" the company, with dates and an abstract of the effect of each.

RETURN F.—A concise history of the company from the time of its foundation to the present day, with special reference to the inquiry contained in the commission as to "the objects for which the company "was founded," and "how far those objects are now being carried into effect."

RETURN G.—Has the company a licence in mortmain? When was such licence granted (referring to the document by description)? What is its extent, and to what extent is it now unexhausted?

RETURN H.—Is there vested in the company, and how, whether by charter, statute, order of the Court of Aldermen, act of Common Council, or otherwise, any right of exercising superintendence over, or any duty or discretion to encourage in any way, any and what art, trade, or business? State the nature and local limits of such control. In what manner, and to what extent, is such control now exercised? If such control is not now exercised, state the circumstances under which its exercise has fallen into desuetude.

A, B, E, F.—The precise year of the foundation of the company is unknown, but it is mentioned in 1428 in the city records, from which it appears that it existed as a fraternity, having a trade guild or mystery and a religious guild in connexion with it, at the early part of the 15th century; with a presumption in favour of its having existed by prescription for some time before that period, since in the year 1661 the company claimed to have been in existence for more than 400 years. In a parchment book belonging to the company there are ordinances of the religious society, the earliest of which is dated in 1456. Additions were made thereto in 1483, beginning "In Dei "nomine, Amen. It is not unknown to all the brethren "and sisters of the fraternitie of Saint Symon and Jude "hath been holden in London by the crafte of shipwrights "of tyme out of minde," &c. After which follow various ordinances relating to the taking of apprentices, and other matters, and more especially enjoining its members "to "viewe and serche that the brethren of that fraternitie "doe use in their said trades good and seasonable timber, "and doe their worke workmanlike as appertaineth."

The shipwrights of England, according to Stow, in his "Survey of London," obtained a charter of incorporation from James I. in the year 1605, dated 23rd April, by the title of the "Master, Wardens, and Cominaltie of Ship-"wrights, London."

In 1613 commenced a dispute between the company and the foreign shipwrights who carried on their craft on the opposite side of the river, at Redrithe or Rotherhithe. The foreign shipwrights (so called from being outside the liberties of the city) had, in the previous year, obtained a charter of incorporation, acting upon which they sought to exact fines from and impose duties upon the free shipwrights, at that time working hard by at Ratcliffe, having previously been compelled to leave the crowded part of the City by reason of the noise occasioned by exercising their trade, and from fear of fire. The free shipwrights resented this treatment, and presented their case before the Court of Aldermen. Their memorial sets forth that ordinances for the government of the Guild or Fraternity of Shipwrights were instituted in the 35th year, Henry VI. The City upheld the free shipwrights, and in 1620 their ordinances were approved by the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen.

In 1631, from continued opposition, their funds were reduced so low that they were allowed to make 12 persons free of the City by redemption; and this number was from time to time increased. In 1638 another attempt was made to free themselves from their rivals by representing their case before the King in Council, which resulted in their being granted by the King exemption from the jurisdiction of the new corporation. This order is dated Whitehall, 17th March 1638. In 1670 attacks were again renewed on the free shipwrights by the new corporation, and, their cases having been laid before the High Court of Admiralty by Charles II., the Attorney-General, on 18th March 1684–5, decided in favour of the company, which decision was approved by the King.

In 1782 a livery was granted to the company by the Court of Aldermen, the number being limited to 100 and the fine to 15 guineas; in 1830 the number was increased to 200 and the fine to 20 guineas.

C.—There are no trust deeds founding, regulating, or affecting the company.

D.—Act of Common Council, 25th February 1808, enacted all persons using the trade of a shipwright within the City and the liberties thereof were to become free of the company.

G.—The company has no license in mortmain.

H.—There is evidence up to 1746 of the company having exercised its influence over the shipping trade.

The orders and ordinances of the Company of Shipwrights of London were approved by the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen in 1620, and the following is an abstract:—

"Sir William Cokayne, Knt., Lord Mayor.

"The Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen, having received a report from a Committee of Aldermen appointed to consider of certain ordinances preferred by the Free Shipwrights of London for the reducing the said company to the ancient form and government, were pleased to pass the following ordinances:—

"1st. That the men infranchised in the said company, for the time being, might once in two years, between Christmas and Candlemas-day, assemble and choose two able men, free of the said company, and using the trade of shipwrights, to be wardens for two years next ensuing, and the said wardens to be sworn in the Lord Mayor's Court.

"2nd. That within one month after such choice their old wardens give in their account to the new wardens, and to six or four persons of the said craft (such as the court shall appoint), and shall pay the balance to the new wardens, or, in default, to forfeit five pounds, one half to the Chamber of London, and the other half to the poor of the said company.

"3rd. All persons free of the said company shall make good and strong work, or, in default, pay such fine as the court of assistants shall think fit.

"4th. The wardens, in presence of two assistants, having their officer with them, to search into all yards and places of persons (being freemen of the City) to oversee their work; and persons making insufficient work to pay such fine as the Lord Mayor or Chamberlain shall reasonably impose; the one half to the use of the commonalty of the City, and the other half to the use of the poor of the company.

"5th. The wardens and commonalty to choose a clerk and beadle, with the appointment of such salary and wages as they shall think fit; and the wardens to levy and receive of the freemen of the company a competent sum of money, not exceeding one shilling per quarter for any one person.

"6th. Any freeman of the said company not appearing before the wardens when summoned by their clerk or beadle (not having reasonable excuse) forfeits to the poor's box eight pence.

"7th. Any freeman of the said company chiding and brawling with another to pay into the chamber and poor's box of the company thre shillings and four pence, in equal proportions.

"8th. Member not paying their several forfeitures to pay double; in default, the wardens to complain to the Lord Mayor or Chamberlain.

"9th. Freemen taking apprentices within one year afterwards to present them to the wardens, and to pay one shilling and six pence; and at the expiration of the term the said apprentices to be made free at their own expense.

"10th. Apprentices so bound not to be turned over to foreigners.

"11th. No freeman to keep above three apprentices at any one time (until he have served the office of warden), and then but four, upon pain of forfeiting twenty shillings.

"12th. Ordinances to be read on the four quarter days when the company is assembled.

"13th. Wardens neglecting to put these ordinances in force to be fined five marks; half to the chamber, the other half to the common box of the company."

To these ordinances the Lord Mayor and Aldermen (at the instance of the said shipwrights) caused the seal of the office of mayoralty to be appended the 16th day of May 1620.

At a quarterly court of the Assistants and Commonalty of the Free Shipwrights of London the said ordinances were taken into consideration upon the report of the wardens, who were appointed to inspect the same; which report, being twice read, was unanimously agreed to as follows: That the election of wardens shall be once in every two years, between Christmas and the second day of February following.

That the former wardens shall yield up their accounts within one month after the election unto the new wardens, and six or four other of the said craft.

That (upon their not finding any regular account kept of the quarterage received) the clerk be directed to keep a cash account of all money received, and to post the same into a ledger.

That the clerk do enter the names of all the freemen in a book stamped for that purpose.

That he do likewise enter the bindings of apprentices in another book for that use.

That the wardens meet the last Thursday in every month, to bind and make free apprentices, or to admit persons by redemption; and persons binding or making free at any other time to pay five shillings extra to the company's use; and the wardens, at their several meetings, not to put the company to any expense.

That the clerk be allowed three shillings per pound for collecting and keeping the accounts of the quarterage, and the money to be paid the wardens at their first meeting after every quarter day, and be by them locked up in the chest.

That the survey dinner for the assistants be the August after the election of the new wardens, and the other dinner for the assistants upon the day of election of new wardens; and that the expense of each dinner do not exceed ten pounds; and every person that come to dinner, and is not of the court of assistants, to pay two shillings and six pence.

That the accounts be audited as the ordinances direct, and the balance locked up in the chest; two of the keys to be kept by the present, and the other two keys by the wardens that went last out of the said office.

That every member translated from this to any other company do pay two pounds ten shillings to the company's use, and defray all other expenses attending the same.

[*The above are extracts from "A short account of the Shipwrights' Company," by Mr. Sharpe, of St. John's College, Oxford.*]

PART I.—RETURN I.—A list of the charities, eleemosynary, educational, or otherwise, which are under the management of the company, stating in each case the name of the founder, the date and nature of the benefaction, its original and its present value, and the purposes to which the funds have been applied for each of the last preceeding ten years.

None.

PART II.—A.

CONSTITUTION AND PRIVILEGES OF MEMBERSHIP.

RETURN A.—Governing Body.

1. State the present constitution of the governing body of the company, whether such constitution is according to the charter, and if not, in what respects such constitution varies therefrom, and when and how such alteration was made.
2. State the qualifications for membership of the governing body of the company, the time and periods of election, and the qualifications of the voters at elections to the governing body.
3. State the functions of the governing body, and of the different members of the same respectively, and whether the members of the governing body pay any and what fees or fines on admission thereto, and whether they are paid any and what salaries or amounts in respect of their services respectively.
4. State the nature of the business which comes before the governing body of the company, the method adopted in transacting it, the times at which the governing body meets for business purposes, the way in which the opinions of the members are taken, and whether the resolutions and decisions of the governing body are published, or are otherwise accessible to any or all, and which of, the members of the company.

SHIPWRIGHTS' COMPANY—*continued.*

5. State whether the members of the governing body are liable to suspension or removal on any and what grounds, and by what method such suspension or removal is effected.
6. Has the company any byelaws sanctioned by the courts of law or Chancery, or by the courts of aldermen or of common council, or otherwise? State the effect of such byelaws.

A. 1.—Present constitution: Master, 4 wardens, and 25 assistants, making 30 in all, which, according to the minutes of the company, 30th December 1777, was in future to be the number of the court.

The following are the present members of the court:—
Robert Foottit, master.
The Right Hon. Lord John Manners, G.C.B., M.P., warden.
T. Kyffin Freeman, warden.
Reginald Hanson, M.A., F.S.A., alderman and sheriff, warden.
James Perkins, C.C., warden.
Thomas Bevan, J.P., ex-sheriff.
Sir Thomas Brassey, K.C.B., M.P. (junior lord of Admiralty).
William Broomham.
George Burt, J.P., ex-sheriff.
Henry Carne.
Captain A. B. Cook, L.L.M.
James Crispe, F.R.G.S., deputy.
A. B. Dawson.
Henry Green, J.P., M.I.N.A.
Josiah Griffin, K.G.V.
A. D. Lewis, M.I.N.A.
C. M. Norwood, M.P.
W. S. Page.
J. D'A. Samuda.
J. E. Saunders, C.C., F.S.A., &c.
H. R. Stollard.
E. Talbot.
E. J. Talbot.
J. W. Talbot.
R. T. Tough.
W. W. Towse.
George Wood.
G. E. Wood, C.C.
W. S. Woolfe.
One vacancy.

A. 2.—Qualification for court arises by becoming a freeman and liveryman.

On vacancies arising the court proceeds to elect as follows:—

"Every vacancy is officially announced in writing to each member of the court. A list of 24 liverymen (the number to be increased or diminished from time to time as the court see fit) is taken according to seniority and laid on the table for inspection at the court next after the official announcement of every vacancy. At the succeeding court the same list is read twice, and on the second reading the master or presiding warden puts each name to the vote, and ultimately declares that liveryman elected who shall have the majority of votes. Every member of the court is at liberty to propose at the first of these two courts the addition to the list of any name or names from among the livery, in which case this addition is read and put to the vote at the second court as part of the list."

A. 3.—The governing body manage the affairs of the company, and pay on admission to the court 50*l.*, and receive no fees or salaries for their services. In addition each member pays when serving the offices of master and wardens 36*l.* 15*s.*

A. 4.—The general management and regulation of the affairs of the company. All debated matters are decided by show of hands. Minutes of proceedings are entered and subsequently submitted for confirmation.

There is practically no difficulty in any member of the company inspecting them.

A. 5.—No.

A. 6.—Vide Part I.

PART II.—B.

RETURN B.—Admission to Membership.

1. State the qualifications for membership of the company, the several grades of membership of the company, and whether women are admitted to membership.
2. State the several modes in which the freedom of the company may be obtained, the circumstances entitling an applicant to admission under each mode respectively, and the fees payable in respect of admission under each mode respectively.
3. State whether persons exercising any particular trade are required by statute or otherwise to become free of the company. Is there any process for compelling such persons to procure admission, or any process by which such persons are enabled themselves to procure admission, and are such processes enforced respectively, and to what extent? Do persons exercising any particular trade commonly become members of the company? If so, how many members of such trade are at present members of the company? State also (if the company bears the name of any existing trade) how many members of such trade are members of company.
4. Are freemen liable to disfranchisement, and if so, for what reasons, and what is the mode of disfranchisement?
5. Is the livery of the company limited or unlimited in number? What are the qualifications for election to the livery, who are the electors thereto, and how do the elections thereto take place, and what fees are payable on election? Are liverymen liable to removal from the livery, and for what reasons?

B. 1.—Patrimonial right, service to a freeman or freewoman of the company, and redemption or purchase by persons of full age and well-known respectability, members of or connected with the trade being preferred.

B.—2. For answer to the first part of this question see Return B. 1.

The fees payable are—

	£	s.	d.
Freedom by patrimony - -	2	12	6
Freedom by service - - -	2	12	6
Freedom by redemption - -	9	5	0

Mem.—The above include Government stamp duty. There are certain official fees in addition to above.

B. 3.—No; but a very large number of the trade have become members, possibly two-thirds of the total number of members.

B. 4.—No.

B. 5.—Limited to 200.

Freemen of the company are eligible to become liverymen, subject to the approval of the governing body, on payment of the fine directed by the court of aldermen.

Part II.—B. 6 and 7.

Return B. 6 and 7.

(1) State the number of apprentices bound at the company's hall or otherwise under the auspices of the company during each of the last 10 years. (2) State how many have been bound during each of the last 10 years to members following the trade (if any) the name of which is borne by the company. (3) In what cases and to what extent have the fees or premiums of such apprentice been paid by the company?

B. 6.—

1870	None.
1871	1
1872	2
1873	None.
1874	1
1875	2
1876	10
1877	7
1878	8
1879	2

Most of the above are bound to members following the trade of the company. The company has not paid any premiums in respect of the above.

B. 7.—Every freeman of the company is expected to become a freeman of London, and nearly every member does so.

Part II.—C.

Return C.—Number of members.

State (1) the present number of freemen, (2) the present number of the livery, (3) the present number of other members, (4) the number of admissions to the freedom by each mode respectively, and (5) the number of calls to the livery which have respectively taken place during each of the last preceding 10 years.

C.—(1) About 400.
(2) 200.
(3) One honorary member.

Part II.—D.

Constitution and Privileges of Membership.

Return D.—Profits and privileges.

1. State with fullness what are the advantages, pecuniary or otherwise, incident to the position of a member of the company in each grade of membership, as (1) a freeman, (2) a liveryman, (3) master, warden, or otherwise a member of the governing body.

2. State the sums paid on an average annually for the preceding 10 years by the company to the members according to the grades of membership mentioned above, and of what such sums consisted, whether (1) fees, and of what nature, (2) pensions, or (3) other payments, specifying the nature of the same respectively.

3. What circumstances are in practice held to constitute a claim to a pension or donation? State the number of present pensioners and donees respectively, and the amounts paid to them as such respectively. How many pensioners and donees are connected with the trade (if any) the name of which is borne by the company?

4. (1) What is the average standing of a member when he becomes a member of the governing body, and (2) what is the average time for which a member continues on the governing body?

5. Does the company carry on any and what trade or manufacture with which its title is directly or indirectly connected? If so, what is the capital and from what sources is it derived, and how are the profits (if any) divided or dealt with?

D. 1.—(1) Qualification to acquire livery.
(2 and 3) Social, charitable, municipal, and parliamentary.

D. 2.—(1) None.
(2) Pensions, &c.—

	£	s.	d.
1870	36	8	0
1871	38	10	0
1872	40	0	0
1873	41	13	0
1874	32	11	0
1875	35	0	0
1876	48	8	0
1877	50	11	6
1878	42	17	0
1879	58	17	0

(3) None.

D. 3.—Distressed circumstances form the principal claim for assistance.

6 pensioners at 6*l.*

Donees, viz.—

	£	s.	d.
1 at	10	0	0
1 „	2	2	0
1 „	2	0	0
8 „	1	0	0
1 „	0	10	0

D. 4.—The governing body having but recently been filled up to its present strength, it is impossible to give an accurate reply to the above.

D. 5.—None.

Part III.—Officers and Servants.

Return A.—A list of the officers of the company, with a statement of the duties of each, the amount of his salary and emoluments, and whether or not he is a member of the company.

Return B.—A list of the servants of the company, with a statement of the duties of each, and of the amounts of their wages and other emoluments.

Return C.—A statement as to the mode in which the officers and servants of the company are respectively appointed.

	£	s.	d.
A.—Wynne E. Baxter, clerk of the company (a liveryman of the company)	No salary		
Thos. Davies Sewell, secretary, salary	52	10	0
Other emoluments average (not a member of the company)	55	0	0
Thos. Lovell, acting beadle (not a member of the company)	12	10	0

Clerk's Duties (performed by Secretary).

To be ready at all times to admit freemen and liverymen, bind apprentices, &c., and to prepare the respective documents.

To fill up and direct summonses for all quarterly and other courts or meetings.

To attend all courts, to prepare agenda papers, to enter fair minutes of the proceedings, and to conduct all correspondence.

To prepare accounts for auditors, and pay all bills, subject to the treasurer's direction.

To post up list of freemen and liverymen in the respective books, to enter up freemen in stamp book, to debit and credit every member of the company with the amount of quarterage, due or paid.

To prepare annually a list of liverymen for revising barrister, and to attend him on the revision of the list.

To compile for the printer a complete list of freemen and liverymen of the company when required by direction of the master and wardens.

To give notice, by advertisement or otherwise, of common halls.

To assist the master and wardens in carrying out the arrangements for the dinners, prepare lists of toasts, &c.

To direct notices to liverymen (about 200), informing them of the annual entertainment, and the amount they owe for quarterage, &c., furnish tickets to applicants, and attend on the occasion at the door of the room to see that no one is admitted without an invitation card.

To do all such other things as shall be necessary for the efficient performance of the office of clerk.

B.—Thomas Lovell, acting beadle.

Beadle's Duties.

To deliver summonses for and to attend all courts, meetings, and dinners.

To take and fetch from the place of meeting the books, loving cups, &c.

To attend all common halls.

To take stamp book and indentures of apprenticeship to Somerset House whenever required.

To deliver notices of livery dinner, and attend the same.

C.—The clerk and secretary are appointed by the governing body.

The acting beadle nominated to and approved by the governing body.

Part IV.—Return B.

Return B. 1.—List of moneys belonging to the Shipwrights' Company, invested in Government or other stocks, shares, funds, or securities.

Amount of Stock, &c.	Description of Stock.	Source from whence arising—*e.g.*, Gift, with Name of Donor; Bequest, with Name of Testator; Sale of Lands, and which, &c.	In what Name standing—*e.g.*, Company, Chancery, Division of High Court of Justice, &c.	To what Account belonging—*e.g.*, any particular Fund or Trust Account.	Net Annual Receipt.	Remarks.
£ s. d.					£ s.	
2,134 4 4	New 3 per Cents.	These stocks have, it is believed, been purchased with the balance of the amounts contributed for fees and fines by members of the company.	These stocks are invested in the names of trustees.		64 0	
2,250 0 0	Great Western Railway Debenture 5 per cent. stock.				112 10	

B. 2.—A return of the balance of moneys in the hands of the company unappropriated in their accounts on the 31st December in each of the last preceding 10 years.

B. 3.—A return of the estimated value of the plate, pictures, furniture, and other property, at present on the premises of the company, or in their possession elsewhere.

	£	s.	d.
B. 2.—1870	138	4	8
1871	138	1	8
1872	155	17	1
1873	107	1	2
1874	184	11	5
1875	177	16	8
1876	115	6	1
1877	416	9	7
1878	152	0	2
1879	74	1	9

B. 3.—About 1,000*l.*

Part IV.—Return E.

Internal Sources of Income.

Return E.—Internal sources of income.

A list of the annual amounts received in each of the last 10 years in respect of (1) fees paid on admission to the freedom of the company, specifying the amounts paid in respect of each mode of admission thereto; (2) fines or fees paid on admission to the livery of the Company; (3) fines or fees paid by members on coming on the court of the company; (4) fines or fees paid on promotion to the offices of warden, &c.; (5) any other internal sources of income, specifying the same.

The company respectfully declines to make the above return.

SHIPWRIGHTS' COMPANY—*continued.*

PART IV.—RETURN F.

RETURN F. (1).—The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them what has been the amount of the increase or decrease, from year to year, of the company's income during the last 10 years, and whether there is reason to expect any increase or decrease during the next 10 years, together with a statement of the reasons for such expectation.

RETURN F. (2).—The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them whether there is reason to expect any permanent increase or decrease in value in any of the estates or properties of the company, and, if so, to what extent, together with a statement for the reasons of such expectation.

F. 1.—The company does not consider it necessary to answer the above.

F. 2.—No estates.

PART IV.—RETURN G.

RETURN G.—The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them—

1. What is the system of management of the company's estates and property?
2. In what way, and by whom, the several receipts and payments are taken and made, and under what control?
3. In what way the company's accounts are audited?
4. Whether the company's accounts are published, or are accessible to all or any, and which of the members of the company?

G. 1.—No estates.

G. 2.—The receipts and payments are taken and made by the treasurer, under the supervision of the governing body.

G. 3.—Annually, by members of the governing body appointed for the purpose.

G. 4.—The accounts are not published, but are accessible to any member of the company.

PART IV.—RETURN H.

RETURN H.—A detailed statement of the income from all sources of the Company during each of the preceding 10 years; a detailed statement of the company's expenditure during each of such 10 years; and a detailed statement of the assets and liabilities of the company at the end of each of the last 10 years.

This company declines to give in detail the manner in which its income has been disbursed during each of the last 10 years, or to give any statement of its assets or liabilities during the same period; but the gross expenditure, including investments, for each year, has been as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
1870	129	9	9
1871	121	3	6
1872	110	15	6
1873	114	14	6
1874	115	3	6
1875	357	2	2
1876	1,499	18	10
1877	2,011	7	10
1878	1,954	18	8
1879	833	1	9

PART IV.—RETURN M.

GENERAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

RETURN M.—A statement as to whether the company does anything to subsidize or encourage education, whether general or technical, and a return of the means (if any) so employed, and of the amount expended on such objects during each of the last preceding ten years.

Vide report herewith of competitive exhibition, 1877, the promotion of which cost the company upwards of 500*l.*, the total expenditure being over 1,100*l.*

The following is the Report:—

SHIPWRIGHTS' COMPANY'S COMPETITIVE EXHIBITION 1877.

Report of the Exhibition Sub-Committee.

To the Committee of the Whole Court of the Worshipful Company of Shipwrights.

We, your sub-committee appointed on the 17th day of February 1877, to carry out the details connected with the competitive exhibition, have the honour to report the measures adopted to promote and sustain the advancement of the art which it is the peculiar province of the Worshipful Company of Shipwrights to foster and encourage, and we are happy to state that it has been universally acknowledged that their recent endeavours have proved highly successful.

Although we have already had the honour of submitting a preliminary report to the court held on the 21st day of April last, setting forth the steps taken in connection with the exhibition, we have concluded that, in making this our final report, it would be more satisfactory to you to be furnished with the details of the exhibition from the commencement, thereby rendering its history complete, rather than that we should lay before you merely a continuation of our first report.

At the Court of Assistants held on Tuesday, the 21st day of November 1876, it was resolved unanimously to appoint a committee of the whole court to consider some scheme for the encouragement and advancement of the shipwrights' art; and at the first meeting of the committee, on the 14th day of February 1877, several schemes were submitted by different members of the court, and it was finally decided that prizes should be offered for the best models of ships of various classes, and that the system of classification submitted by Mr. A. D. Lewis should be adopted as the basis upon which to work.

This decision was slightly modified by the committee, and some additions were rendered necessary in consequence of the kindness of various members of the company, who in a most generous way assisted in the promotion of the scheme by offering special prizes for classes of vessels not included in the original programme.

Thus, prizes for models of yachts were presented by Capt. A. B. Cook and Messrs. Perkins and Saunders, and a prize for river tugs by Mr. G. E. Wood.

When the object of the exhibition became known, the Worshipful Company of Fishmongers also very liberally

voted a sum of 50*l.* to be given in prizes for models of craft connected with their trade, and the chairman and directors of the London Steamboat Company offered 10*l.* for the model of a river passenger paddle steamer answering certain conditions, to which Mr. W. Wrench Towse, a member of the Shipwrights' Company and superintendent of the London Steamboat Company, added a sum of 5*l.*

We must not forget to mention that the following Livery Companies of London, viz., Mercers, Grocers, Drapers, Merchant Taylors, Skinners, Vintners, Clothworkers, and Pewterers, also assisted in the scheme by voting sums of money towards the expenses, and that the matter, too, was taken up by several private members of the Shipwrights' Company. A subscription list, likewise, was set on foot by Mr. Samuel Baxter, who collected the sum of 56*l.*, himself and his firm (Messrs. Harfield & Co.) subscribing very liberally towards it.

It having been determined that the competing models should be exhibited, the question arose as to where the exhibition could be held. The difficulty was happily and promptly solved by the Worshipful Company of Fishmongers, who in the most cordial manner granted the use of their magnificent hall for the purpose. On further consideration it was thought better to acquire the aid of some professional gentleman to undertake the management and arrangement of the whole exhibition, and with this view, a deputation, consisting of Mr. A. D. Lewis and Capt. T. Davies Sewell, the clerk of the company, was requested to call upon Mr. A. Sedgwick Woolley, the secretary of the Institution of Naval Architects, and inquire of that gentleman whether he would kindly accept the office of honorary secretary of the exhibition. Mr. Woolley expressed his willingness to accede to this request, and furthermore stated his desire to leave the matter of remuneration in the hands of the court.

A sub-committee of the following gentlemen was then appointed to carry out all further details in conjunction with the honorary secretary, viz., Messrs. W. Broomham (master), Page and Marshall (wardens), E. Talbot (treasurer), J. D'A. Samuda, M.P., H. Green, Capt. A. B. Cook, and Mr. A. D. Lewis.

The appointment of the judges was one of the first duties of the committee, who, after much anxious and careful deliberation, decided to solicit the following gentlemen to perform the duties of this onerous office in the respective classes.

Steam Ships Classes.

Nathaniel Barnaby, Esq., C.B., Director of Naval Construction of the Royal Navy, and Vice President I.N.A.

W. Froude, Esq., F.R.S., Vice President of the Institution of Naval Architects.

Bernard Waymouth, Esq., Member Council I.N.A., and Secretary to Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping.

Chas. H. Wigram, Esq., Member Council I.N.A.

G. Kelson, Esq., of Messrs. Samuda Bros.

Sailing Ships Classes.

William Broomham, Esq., A.I.N.A., Master of the Worshipful Company of Shipwrights.

Henry Green, Esq., J.P., Member Council I.N.A.

A. D. Lewis, Esq., Member Council I.N.A.

Clifford Wigram, Esq., M.I.N.A.

T. Corry, Esq., A.I.N.A.

Yachts.

Lord Alfred Paget, Vice Commodore Royal Thames Yacht Club.

Bernard Waymouth, Esq., Member Council I.N.A., and Secretary of Lloyd's Register.

Dixon Kemp, Esq., A.I.N.A.

Andrew Thompson, Esq.

Tugs, Barges, and Smacks.

William Broomham, Esq., A.I.N.A., Master of the Worshipful Company of Shipwrights.

Samuel Williams, Esq., A.I.N.A., Conservator of the River Thames.

W. S. Page, Esq., A.I.N.A., Upper Warden of the Worshipful Company of Shipwrights.

Wm. M. Marshall, Esq., Junior Warden of the Worshipful Company of Shipwrights.

E. Talbot, Esq., A.I.N.A., Treasurer of the Worshipful Company of Shipwrights.

Robert Hewett, Esq.

George Hamilton Fletcher, Esq., of the "White Star Line."

Mr. J. D'A. Samuda, M.P., was also requested and consented to act as chairman of the judging committees.

The programme of the exhibition was advertised in all the leading journals in London and the seaport towns of the United Kingdom.

Copies of the letter marked B were sent to the Lord Provost of Glasgow, Lord Mayor of Dublin, Mayors of Liverpool, Portsmouth, Sunderland, Plymouth, Swansea, Bristol, Hull, Scarborough, Newcastle, Shields, Hartlepool, Whitby, Yarmouth, Harwich, Deal, Hastings, Cowes, Poole, Weymouth, Southampton, Torquay, Cardiff, Pembroke, Barrow-in-Furness, and Belfast, and the Provosts of Edinburgh, Aberdeen, and Greenock, from many of whom most courteous replies and offers of assistance were received.

Copies of the letter marked C were sent to over 200 heads of firms, and the exhibition was largely advertised by means of placards posted throughout the seaport towns of the country, and they were also affixed at the Mansion House, Royal Exchange, and Lloyds', and by permission of the London Steamboat Company upon their steamers and landing stages, and by the Trinity House on their wharves. The directors of the London, St. Katharine, Millwall, East and West India Docks, Royal Mail and General Steam Companies, and the Conservators of the River Thames, were good enough to have them posted in convenient places.

In consequence of the publicity thus given to the proposed exhibition, the honorary secretary received applications from upwards of 150 gentlemen for further particulars, and ultimately the number of models exhibited were as follows:—

Steam ships	Class 1.—Ocean steamers	28
	Class 2.—Cargo steamers	10
	Class 3.—Channel passenger vessels.	11
	Class 4.—River passenger paddle steamers.	3
Sailing ships		30
Yachts	Class 1.—Schooners	21
	Class 2.—Cutters	12
Fishing smacks		10
Tugs		3
River tugs		4
Barges		9
		141

The number of steam ships of all classes amounted to 59, and sailing ships to 82, making a total of 141 models entered for competition.

Besides this there was a large miscellaneous class of 112 models, comprising many models of ships not entered for competition, life-saving apparatus, boat-lowering gear, &c., the grand total exhibited amounting to no less than 253.

In order that these should be properly exhibited, application was made to Lord John Manners, who kindly consented to write to the authorities at South Kensington for the loan of some of the pedestals used at the Scientific Exhibition of 1876. This request was most courteously granted, and the accession of these pedestals helped in no slight degree to display the form and symmetry of the various models. As possession could not be had of the hall prior to about 10 days before the opening day, which was fixed for Monday the 28th of May, it was necessary to limit the days for the reception of models to the 18th, 19th, 22nd, and 23rd May.

Whit Monday being a Bank holiday, and occurring during this time, occasioned a great amount of inconvenience, as many cases of models arrived from the different railway stations on that day, and could with difficulty be received at the hall on account of the absence of workmen, who had taken advantage of the public holiday.

The delay was increased by some of the railway stations being flooded with cases from various parts quicker than they could deliver them. A plan of the hall, however, having been carefully prepared by the honorary secretary, and the pedestals placed in accordance therewith, each model had its locality assigned as soon as it was unpacked; and it was found possible, by dint of judicious arrangement, to keep the different classes fairly well together and distinct from each other.

It had, however, been necessary to draw out this plan simply from the dimensions of the models forwarded by the exhibitors themselves, and since in many cases the actual size of the models was found to be larger by some inches than what had been advised, a large amount of

re-arrangement had to be made, which increased to no small extent the labour of compiling the catalogue, and rendered its revision continually necessary up to the Saturday before the opening.

The question as to who should officiate at the ceremony of opening the exhibition was one which was most anxiously considered by your sub-committee. H.R.H. the Prince of Wales was first applied to by Lord John Manners. H.R.H. replied that he could not undertake the duty, as he was not officially connected with the company.

Further obstacles occurred from the fact of its being the Whitsuntide Vacation. Neither Sir Charles Adderley nor Lord Hampton, to whom application was made as being so intimately connected with the shipping interest—the former as President of the Board of Trade, and the latter as President of the Institution of Naval Architects—could preside on the occasion.

The difficulty was finally solved by the kindness of the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, who, with his usual urbanity, at the request of Mr. J. D'A. Samuda, most courteously consented to undertake the duty.

The distribution of prizes took place on Friday, the 22nd day of June 1877, by Lady John Manners.

Her Ladyship then distributed the medals, freedom certificates, and money prizes, to the successful competitors, and was graciously pleased herself to accept a medal in commemoration of the occasion; and after speeches by Sir Charles Adderley, M.P., Lord John Manners, M.P., Mr. E. J. Reed, M.P., Mr. C. M. Norwood, M.P., the Prime Warden of the Fishmongers' Company, Mr. Under-Sheriff Baxter, Mr. Wigram, Mr. J. Herbert Tritton, and others, the proceedings terminated.

The names of the successful competitors were as follows:—

LIST OF SUCCESSFUL COMPETITORS.

SECTION A.

Steam Ships.

Class 1.—Ocean-going Steamers.

First Prize - No. 23. George Colby Mackrow.
Second Prize - No. 4. John Mutch.
Third Prize - No. 1. J. & G. Thomson.

Class 2.—Cargo-carrying Steamers.

First Prize - No. 3. Henry Claughton.
Second Prize - No. 7. Messrs. Short.

Class 3.—Channel Passenger Steamers.

No Prize awarded.

Class 4.—River Passenger Steamers.

No Prize awarded.

SECTION B.

Sailing Ships.

First Prize - No. 12. J. McMillan, Jun.
Second Prize - No. 28. C. H. Jordan.

Highly Commended.

Messrs. J. & G. Thomson, Henry Claughton, and T. R. Oswald.

SECTION C.

Yachts.

Class 1.—Schooners.

First Prize - No. 6. M. E. Ratsey.
Second Prize - No. 5. F. Curtis.

Highly Commended.

No. 9. J. Ash. No. 19. John Harvey.

Class 2.—Cutters.

Prize - - No. 4. M. E. Ratsey.

Highly Commended.

No. 7. F. Curtis.

SECTION D.

Fishing Smacks.

Prize - - No. 5. T. Vernon Trew.

Highly Commended.

No. 2. E. Hutton. No. 8. J. H. Reed.

SECTION E.

Tugs.

Prize - - No. 3. George Colby Mackrow.

SECTION F.

River Tugs.

No Prize awarded.

SECTION G.

Barges.

First Prize - No. 2. R. M. Surridge.
Second Prize - No. 4. John Taylor.

THE WORSHIPFUL COMPANY OF SHIPWRIGHTS, LONDON.

Prizes for Models of Ships of various Classes in Money and Value about 500l.

STEAM SHIP CLASSES.

Class 1.—Steamers of the largest class, suitable for passage through the Suez Canal, for carrying on our Indian and China Trades.
Steamers, adapted both for goods and passengers, for service between England and Australia within say 42 days, without coaling en route.
Steamers of the largest type, for the passenger-carrying trade between Great Britain and the United States.

First Prize - Gold medal, freedom of the company, and 100*l.*
Second Prize - Silver medal, freedom of the company, and 26*l.* 5*s.*
Third Prize - Freedom of the company, and honourable mention.

Class 2.—Screw steamers, for cargo only, of about 1,500 tons gross.

First Prize - Gold medal, freedom of the company, and 26*l.* 5*s.*
Second Prize - Silver medal, and freedom of the company.

Class 3.—Fast passenger paddle or screw steamers, for Channel service in the United Kingdom, most suitable for carrying mails and passengers. In this class the comfort and accommodation for passengers to be specially taken into consideration, having regard to the harbour accommodation which might be given at Dover and Folkestone, Boulogne and Calais.

First Prize - Gold medal, freedom of the company, and 26*l.* 5*s.*
Second Prize - Silver medal, and freedom of the company.

Class 4.—River passenger paddle steamers, not exceeding 125 feet in length. To draw, when loaded, not more than 3 feet. Passenger accommodation in accordance with Board of Trade regulations for about 400. Speed 15 knots, with compound engines. Good cabin accommodation, and best appliances for the comfort of passengers.

First Prize - Silver medal, and 10*l.* offered by the Chairman and Directors of the London Steamboat Company together with 5*l.* added by William Wrench Towse, Esq., a member of the Shipwrights' Company, and Superintendent of the London Steamboat Company.

SAILING SHIPS.

Sailing ships, above 1,200 tons register.
Sailing ships, about 700 tons register.

First Prize - Gold medal, freedom of the company, and 26*l.* 5*s.*
Second Prize - Silver medal.

YACHTS.

Schooners of 100 tons and upwards.

First Prize - Silver medal, and 21*l.* offered by Capt. A. B. Cook, a member of the Court of Assistants of the Shipwrights' Company.
Second Prize - Watch, value 10*l.* 10*s.*, offered by Sir John Bennett.

SHIPWRIGHTS' COMPANY—*continued.*

Cutters of 20 tons and upwards.

Prize - - Silver medal, and 10*l.* 10*s.* offered by Jas. Ebenezer Saunders, Esq., M. B. W. and Jas. Perkins, Esq., members of the Court of Assistants of the Shipwrights' Company.

FISHING SMACKS.

Fishing smacks from 50 to 60 tons burthen.

Prize - - Silver medal, and 26*l.* 5*s.* offered by the Worshipful Company of Fishmongers.

TUGS.

Sea-going tugs, either paddle or screw.

Prize - - Silver medal, freedom of the company, and 15*l.* 15*s.* by the Fishmongers' Company.

RIVER TUGS.

Special Prize of 21*l.*, given by George Edward Wood, Esq., member of Shipwrights' Company, for Thames river tug with power for towing 300 tons three miles an hour against a current of four miles an hour. Dimensions and draught of water to be limited to 80 ft. length, 18 ft. 6 in. beam, and 2 ft. 9 in. draught.

BARGES.

Sailing barges of 80 tons and upwards.

First Prize - Silver medal, freedom of the company, and 10*l.* 10*s.* by the Fishmongers' Company.

Second Prize - Honourable mention.

The models and drawings will be exhibited, by kind permission of the Prime Warden, Wardens, and Court of Assistants of the Worshipful Company of Fishmongers, at Fishmongers' Hall, on 28th May next and following fortnight.

T. DAVIES SEWELL,
Clerk of the Worshipful
Company of Shipwrights,
Guildhall, London, E.C.

P.S.—Intending competitors, exhibitors, &c., requiring further information, may communicate with the honorary secretary of the Exhibition committee, A. Sedgwick Woolley, Esq., 20, John Street, Adelphi, London, W.C.

B.

LETTER TO MAYORS OF TOWNS.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Master and Wardens of the Shipwrights' Company of London to forward you the enclosed notice of the Exhibition which they propose to hold of ship models, and the prizes which are offered for the best models exhibited.

The master and wardens hope, by thus collecting together the best models of vessels of the different classes mentioned, to improve the existing type of ships. They would, therefore, esteem it a favour if you would kindly bring the matter before your council, and, by giving publicity to it in your town, assist in promoting the objects they have in view.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
A. SEDGWICK WOOLLEY,
Hon. Sec.

To the Worshipful
The Mayor of

C.

LETTER TO HEADS OF FIRMS.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Master and Wardens of the Shipwrights' Company of London to forward you the enclosed circular notices and placards concerning the exhibition of ships' models they propose holding in May next, and to request you to be so good as to allow the latter to be posted in your works, and to circulate the former among such of your draughtsmen, foremen, &c., as would be likely to wish to compete.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
A. SEDGWICK WOOLLEY,
Hon. Sec.

REPORTS OF JUDGING COMMITTEES.

Fishmongers' Hall, London, E.C.
7th June, 1877.

To the Exhibition committee of the Shipwrights' Company's competitive Exhibition.

GENTLEMEN,

WE beg to report that we have awarded the prizes in the steamship classes as follows:—

Section A. Class 1.

First Prize.

To design No. 23, with the observation that, while the design fulfils the conditions laid down, the propriety of such conditions for commercial success is doubted.

Second Prize.

To design No. 4, but limited to 6,200 tons displacement.

Third Prize.

To design No. 1. Good design so far as shown, but particulars meagre.

Section A. Class 2.

First Prize.

To design No. 3.

Second Prize.

To design No. 7.

Section A. Class 3.

We are of opinion that, while there are many good designs, there are none where a scheme for the ship and suitable harbour accommodation for it is so laid down as to entitle the proposer to a prize.

Some of the vessels might be worked successfully, notwithstanding their large dimensions, in connexion with a suitable harbour scheme, but this is not established by the proposers.

Section A. Class 4.

Mr. G. Scott, of Glasgow, and Mr. G. C. Mackrow, of Blackwall, send designs having very good features in them, but no prize is recommended.

We are, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servants,
NATHL. BARNABY.
C. HAMPDEN WIGRAM.
GEORGE KELSON.
B. WAYMOUTH.
W. FROUDE.

Fishmongers' Hall, London, E.C.
6th June, 1877.

To the Exhibition committee of the Shipwrights' Company.

GENTLEMEN,

WE beg to report that we have awarded prizes to the exhibitors of the models of sailing ships as follows:—

First Prize.

No. 12. J. McMillan, jun.

Second Prize.

No. 28. C. H. Jordan.

We further recommend to the committee that the designs for sailing ships of the following exhibitors should be highly commended, viz.:

Messrs J. & G. Thomson; Henry Claughton; and T. R. Oswald.

We find the designs in this class to be generally of great merit, and the question as to which designers should have the prizes has given the judges considerable difficulty, more especially as there is little variation in the character of the lines shown.

We are, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servants,
W. BROOMHAM.
CLIFFORD WIGRAM.
HENRY GREEN.
ALFRED D. LEWIS.

104, Palace Gardens Terrace,
Kensington, W., May 29th, 1877.

To the Exhibition committee of the Shipwrights' Company.

Gentlemen,

We beg to report that we have awarded prizes to the exhibitors of yacht models as follows:—

Section C. Class 1.

First Prize. No. 6. Model of a schooner yacht of 200 tons, exhibited by Mr. M. E. Ratsey.
Second Prize. No. 5. Model of a schooner yacht of 150 tons, exhibited by Mr. Fred. Curtis.

Class 2.

First Prize. No. 4. Model of a cutter yacht of 93 tons, exhibited by Mr. M. E. Ratsey.

We further recommend to the committee that the following models should be highly commended:—

Class 1.

No. 9. Model of a schooner yacht of 308 tons, exhibited by Mr. James Ash.
No. 19. Model of the schooner yacht "Miranda," exhibited by Mr. John Harvey.

Class 2.

No. 7. Model of a cutter yacht of 40 tons, exhibited by Mr. Fred. Curtis.

We are, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servants,
Alfred Paget,
B. Waymouth,
Dixon Kemp,
And. Thomson,
Judges of Yacht Models.

Fishmongers' Hall, London, E.C.,
7th June, 1877.

To the Exhibition committee of the Shipwrights' Company's Competitive Exhibition.

Gentlemen,

We beg to report that we have awarded the prizes in the sections referred to as follows, viz.:—

Section D. Fishing Smacks.

The excellence of so many of the designs submitted made it extremely difficult to decide in favour of one specially. We, however, have finally agreed to award the prize to No. 5, T. Vernon Trew; but we would also recommend that No. 2, E. Hutton, be highly commended.

Section E. Tugs.

We have had no hesitation in awarding the prize to No. 3, G. C. Mackrow.

Section F. River Tugs.

After carefully examining the models and drawings submitted, we are of opinion that none of them fulfil the conditions for which the prize was offered.

Section G. Barges.

We have awarded the First Prize to No. 2, R. M. Surridge; and the second prize to No. 4, John Taylor.

We, are, &c., &c.,
W. Broomham.
W. S. Page.
W. M. Marshall.
Edwd. Talbot.
Saml. Williams.

In addition to the above effort the company are organizing a second competitive exhibition, which on this occasion will be international in its character; details of which are as follows:—

Worshipful Company of Shipwrights, London. Incorporated 1612.

Classification of International Competitive Exhibition, 1882, of Models of Ships of all Kinds.

Steam Ship Classes.

Section A.—Vessels of War. Scale recommended ¼-inch to a foot.

Class 1.—First-class sea-going Ironclads to carry heavy guns and to act as rams.
Prizes - 3 medals, viz., gold, silver, and bronze.

Class 2.—Ironclads for Coast or Harbour Defence.
Prizes - 3 medals, viz., gold, silver, and bronze.

Class 3.—Steel or Iron Corvettes of great speed.
Prizes - 3 medals, viz., gold, silver, and bronze.

Class 4.—Torpedo Boats (scale ½-inch to a foot) adapted for a speed of 25 miles an hour.
Torpedo boats adapted for a speed of 18 miles an hour.
Prizes - 3 medals, viz., gold, silver, and bronze.

Class 5.—Various other Types of War Vessels (for Exhibition only).

Mercantile Steamers.

Section B. Scale recommended ¼-inch to a foot.

Class 1.—The best Mail Steamer for the American trade between America and Great Britain, France, or Hamburgh.
Prizes - 3 medals, viz., gold, silver, and bronze.

Class 2.—Steamers best adapted for a direct Mail Service between England and Australia, say in 32 days.
Prizes - 3 medals, viz., gold, silver, and bronze.

Class 3.—Steamers of the largest class for trading between Europe and the East, viâ Suez Canal.
Prizes - 3 medals, viz., gold, silver, and bronze.

Class 4.—For the best Atlantic Cattle and Grain Steamer.
Prizes - 3 medals, viz., gold, silver, and bronze.

Section C. Scale recommended ¼-inch to a foot.

Class 1.—Steamer for Short Sea Passage of 30 miles, to best combine speed, comfort for passengers, and safety on a draught of water of—say 9 feet.
Prizes - 3 medals, viz., gold, silver, and bronze.

Class 2.—River Passenger Steamer for the Thames.
Prizes - 3 medals, viz., gold, silver, and bronze.

Class 3.—River Passenger Steamer for the Mersey.
Prizes - 3 medals, viz,, gold, silver, and bronze.

Class 4.—River Passenger Steamer for the Clyde.
Prizes - 3 medals, viz., gold, silver, and bronze.

American River Boats.

Section C. C.

United States River Passenger or Goods Steamers.
(Conditions unlimited) 3 medals, viz., gold, silver, and bronze.

Sailing Ships.

Section D. Scale recommended ¼-inch to a foot.

Class 1.—Sailing Ships not exceeding 2000 tons register.
Prizes - 3 medals, viz., gold, silver, and bronze.

Class 2.—Sailing Ships not exceeding 1,100 tons register.
Prizes - 2 medals, viz., silver, and bronze.

Yachts.

Section E. Scale recommended ⅜-inch to a foot.

Class 1.—Schooner Yachts of 60 tons and upwards.
Prizes - 3 medals, viz., gold, silver, and bronze.

Class 2.—Cutter Yachts or Yawls, 10 tons and upwards.
Prizes - 2 medals, viz., silver and bronze.

Class 3.—Screw Steam Yachts of from 60 feet in length and upwards.
Prizes - 3 medals, viz., gold, silver, and bronze.

Fishing Smacks.

Section F. Scale recommended ½-inch to a foot.

Class 1.—Fishing Smacks of from 50 to 60 tons burden.
Prizes - 2 medals, viz., silver and bronze; and 26*l.* 5*s.* offered by the Fishmongers' Company.

Class 2.—Steam Trawlers.
Prizes - 2 medals, viz., silver and bronze; and 26*l.* 5*s.* offered by the Fishmongers' Company.

Tugs.

Section G. Scale recommended ¼-inch to a foot.

Class 1.—Sea-going Tugs, either Paddle or Screw.
Prizes - 3 medals, viz., gold, silver, and bronze.

Class 2.—Screw River Tugs (Scale ½-inch to a foot) not more than 80 feet in length.
Prizes - 2 medals, viz., silver and bronze.

Class 3.—Light-draught River Tugs (Scale ½-inch to a foot) either Twin Screw or Paddle, not exceeding 4 feet draft.
Prizes - 2 medals, viz., silver and bronze.

Barges.

Section H. Scale recommended ½-inch to a foot.

Class 1.—Sailing barges of 100 tons burden and upwards.
Prizes - 3 medals, viz., gold, silver, and bronze.

Class 2.—Swim-ended Barges, of 60 tons burden and upwards.
Prizes - 2 medals, viz., silver and bronze.

Boats.

Section J. Scale recommended 1 inch to a foot.

Class 1.—Life Boats.
Prizes - 2 medals, viz., silver and bronze.

Class 2.—Ships' ordinary Boats.
Prizes - 2 medals, viz., silver and bronze.

Class 3.—Pleasure Boats.
Prizes - 2 medals, viz., silver and bronze.

Steam Launches.

Section K. Scale recommended ½-inch to a foot.

Steam Launches not exceeding 50 feet in length.
Prizes - 2 medals, viz., silver and bronze.

Section L.

Models not intended for Competition.

Ventilation of Ships.

A sum of 50*l.* offered by Mr. Ex-Sheriff Burt will be also awarded for the best system proposed for the improved ventilation of passenger vessels. Conditions of competition will be hereafter announced.

Alfred D. Lewis,
Hon. Secretary,
Shipwrights' Exhibition Committee.

Fishmongers' Hall,
May, 1881.

It is probable that the awards may in certain classes be supplemented by money prizes, given by members of the Company and others.

Regulations as to Competition.

The competition will be open to either naval architects, ship builders, or ship owners (on behalf of the builders or designers), English or foreign.

No exhibitor may compete in more than two classes.

No model of a vessel to be entered for competition built more than five years ago.

Competitors to fill up and send in tabular forms (which will be supplied by the company) giving particulars and calculations of their designs, and to furnish such further information (if any) as the judges may require. The tabular forms to be sent with the models.

Exhibitors should as far as possible adhere to the scales for the models recommended for the various classes, as given in the programme of classification, as any considerable deviation may endanger the acceptance of the model.

The acceptance or rejection of models sent will rest with a committee of selection, and the awards of the judges in the various classes will be final. The judges will reserve to themselves full liberty to withhold any prize where the merit of the exhibits do not in their judgment warrant such recognition of excellence.

Each model should have a label attached specifying the section and class for which it is entered—thus, Section B., Class 2; and the same information must be plainly marked on the outside of each box or package.

Models should be delivered, carriage paid, to Fishmongers' Hall, London, on 20th, 21st, or 22nd April, 1882, addressed Alfred D. Lewis, Esq., Hon. Secretary, Shipwrights' Exhibition Committee, Fishmongers' Hall, London; and be removed from the hall within three days from 13th May, the date for closing the Exhibition. Every care will be taken of exhibits, but which, however, will be at sender's risk.

Intending competitors or exhibitors should return the "application form" not later than the 15th March, 1882, to the above-named Hon. Secretary, Fishmongers' Hall, London, giving the dimensions of their proposed exhibits for which they desire space.

APPENDIX A.

The company gave full information to the Municipal Commissioners appointed in 1834. Their property then consisted of 2,400*l.* in the funds.

SPECTACLEMAKERS' COMPANY.

The Company delivered their returns under protest.

PART I.—Foundation and Object.

A to H.

Return A.—A statement of the date, ascertained or probable, of the foundation of the company, and of the circumstances, so far as they can be discovered from its documents of foundation or achives, in which the company had its origin.

Return B.—A list of the charters, charters of inspeximus, and other instruments of a similar nature, whether originals or copies, which have been at any time in the possession of the company, together with an abstract of the purport of each, regard being specially had to any evidence which it may contain as to the object of the foundation of the company.

Return C.—A list of any trust deeds "founding, regulating, or affecting" the company, with the date of each, the names of the parties thereto, and an abstract of the purport of each.

Return D.—A list with dates of any "decrees of court," whether of the Courts of Common Law or of Chancery, or of any acts of the Court of Aldermen or of the Court of Common Council, "regulating or affecting" the company, with a statement of the effect of each decision.

Return E.—A list of any other documents, not included in the descriptions in the preceding returns, which "found, regulate, or affect" the company, with dates and an abstract of the effect of each.

Return F.—A concise history of the company, from the time of its foundation to the present day, with special reference to the inquiry contained in the Commission as to "the objects for which the company was founded," and "how far those objects are now being carried into effect."

Return G.—Has the company a licence in mortmain? When was such licence granted, (referring to the document by description)? What is its extent, and to what extent is it now unexhausted?

Return H.—Is there vested in the company, and how, whether by charter statute, order of the Court of Aldermen, act of Common Council, or otherwise, any right of exercising superintendence over, or any duty or discretion to encourage in any way, any and what art, trade or business? State the nature and local limits of such control. In what manner and to what extent is such control now exercised? If such control is not now exercised, state the circumstances under which its exercise has fallen into desuetude.

A.—The company is not traceable previous to the granting of its charter in 1629.

B.—The only charter of the company was granted by King Charles the First in 1629 for the better order, rule, and government of those using the art of spectaclemaking.

C.—None.

D.—Act of Common Council dated 1st July 1658, enacting that "all persons using the trade of a spectacle-"maker within this city or liberties thereof are requested "to become free of this company."

E.—None.

F.—The company was founded in 1629, but has no minute books before 1666 (Fire of London). Up to the end of the 18th century they exercised control over the trade. A livery was granted to them by the Court of Aldermen in 1809.

G.—The company has power under its charters to purchase, have, receive, and enjoy manors, messuages, lands, &c.

H.—There is power to exercise superintendence over the trade in the City and liberties or within 3 miles thereof. Such control is not now exercised in consequence of its being considered a restriction.

Part I.—I.

Return I.—A list of the charities, eleemosynary, educational, or otherwise, which are under the management of the company, stating in each case the name of the founder, the date and nature of the benefaction, its original and its present value as regards both capital and income, and the purposes to which the funds have been applied for each of the last preceding 10 years.

Legacy of 100*l.* given by the will of John Tarwell, dated 1711, to produce 5*l.* per annum to the uses following, viz.:—3*l.* 10*s.* for a dinner to the Company of Spectaclemakers, and 1*l.* 10*s.* to be given to six poor members of the company, now invested in the sum of 166*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, New 3 per cent. Annuities, standing in the name of the corporation of the Spectaclemakers' Company.

N.B.—The whole income of 5*l.* per annum is given to the poor, and the accounts are so returned annually to the Charity Commissioners.

Gift of Sir William Tite in the year 1863 of 1,000*l.* 4 per cent. Debenture Stock of the London and South Western Railway Company, the dividends to be applied in pensions to four widows of liverymen of the company. They have been so applied since the receipt of the gift.

N.B.—The accounts are returned annually to the Charity Commissioners.

SPECTACLEMAKERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

PART II.—CONSTITUTION AND PRIVILEGES OF MEMBERSHIP.

RETURN A.—Governing Body.

1. State the present constitution of the governing body of the company, whether such constitution is according to the charter, and if not, in what respects such constitution varies therefrom, and when and how such alteration was made.
2. State the qualifications for membership of the governing body of the company, the time and periods of election, and the qualifications of the voters at elections to the governing body.
3. State the functions of the governing body, and of the different members of the same respectively, and whether the members of the governing body pay any, and what, fees or fines on admission thereto, and whether they are paid any, and what, salaries or amounts in respect of their services respectively.
4. State the nature of the business which comes before the governing body of the company, the method adopted in transacting it, the times at which the governing body meets for business purposes, the way in which the opinions of the members are taken, and whether the resolutions and decisions of the governing body are published, or are otherwise accessible to any or all, and which of, the members of the company.
5. State whether the members of the governing body are liable to suspension or removal on any, and what, grounds, and by what method such suspension or removal is effected.
6. Has the company any bye-laws sanctioned by the Courts of Law or Chancery, or by the Courts of Aldermen or of Common Council, or otherwise. State the effect of such byelaws.

1. The Governing Body is in strict accordance with the Charter, which says there shall be a master, two wardens, and eight assistants. The governing body now is, viz :—

Master :—
The Rt. Hon. William McArthur, Lord Mayor, M.P.
Two wardens :
Chas. Hill, Esq., J.P.
R. S. Wilkinson, Esq., J.P.
Eight assistants :—
Alderman Sir Benj. S. Phillips.
Alderman Sir Thomas Dakin.
Mr. Alderman Stone.
Alderman Sir A. Lusk, Bt., M.P.
Mr. Alderman Fowler, M.P.
The Rt. Hon. G. J. Goschen, M.P.
C. N. Newdegate, Esq., M.P.
Vacancy for one assistant.

The following variation was made by resolution of the court on 26th March 1868, viz :—

"That when there shall be no member of the court who "has not served the office of warden, then that the court "on the day of election may out of the livery elect a fit "and proper person to serve the office of renter warden for "the year ensuing."

2. The qualifications for becoming a member of the governing body are :—

1st. Freedom of the company.
2nd. Admission on the livery of the company.

Whenever a vacancy on the court shall have occurred, the clerk shall formally notify the same at the next court, and at that or at a subsequent court the election shall be appointed to take place as and when may be thought fit, either at a quarterly or special court, and special notice of the appointment of the court for the election shall be given in the summonses for such court to each member of the court, and no election shall take place except at a court so especially appointed and upon a special notice.

It is necessary to be a member of the court of assistants to vote at elections of the governing body.

3. The governing body manage the affairs of the company.

The master and wardens are chosen annually, and some matters of detail are left to them to carry out. In the absence of the master, the upper warden or a past master presides at all meetings of the company. The assistants' duties are to attend all courts and consider the various affairs of the company brought before them. Fines for non-attendance were abolished some few years since.

The fees, &c., are as under :—

	£
Payable on election as Assistant -	50
Do. do. Renter Warden -	6
Do. do. Upper Warden -	6
Do. do. Master - -	12
	74
Contribution to poor's box - -	4
	£78

Each member receives a fee of 1*l.* 1*s.* for punctual attendance at the court meetings.

4. The nature of the business which comes before the governing body of the company is such as relates to the general management and regulation of the corporation. There are five fixed courts annually at which all business which arises is considered, in addition to which special courts are held if necessary. All questions are decided by show of hands, but not in every case published. The minute books of proceedings are only open to members of the court of assistants.

5. The court may remove an assistant for "misbehaviour or any other reasonable cause" by resolution of a quorum consisting of the major part of the master, wardens, and assistants.

6. The byelaws were approved in accordance with Statute 19, Henry VII., by the Lord Chancellor and the Lord Chief Justices of the King's Bench and Common Pleas, to give effect in detail to the provisions of the Charter.

PART II.—B.

RETURN B.—Admission to membership.

1. State the qualifications for membership of the company, the several grades of membership of the company, and whether women are admitted to membership.
2. State the several modes in which the freedom of the company may be obtained, the circumstances entitling an applicant to admission under each mode respectively, and the fees payable in respect of admission under each mode respectively.
3. State whether persons exercising any particular trade are required by statute or otherwise to become free of the company. Is there any process by which members of such trade can become members of the company, and is there any process for compelling such persons to procure admission, and are such processes enforced, and to what extent? Is the freedom of the City of London in any and what way a condition precedent or subsequent to membership? Are there any members who are not free of the City of London? Do persons exercising any particular trade commonly become members of the company? If so, how many members of such trade are at present members of the company? What is the number of the members of the trade (if any), the name of which is borne by the company, who are members of the company.

SPECTACLEMAKERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

4. Are freemen liable to disfranchisement, and if so, for what reasons, and what is the mode of disfranchisement?

5. Is the livery of the company limited or unlimited in number? What are the qualifications for election to the livery, who are the electors thereto, and how do the elections thereto take place, and what fees are payable on election? Are liverymen liable to removal from the livery, and for what reasons?

1. The qualifications for admission are patrimonial right, seven years' service to freeman or freewoman of the company, and redemption or purchase by persons of full age and well known respectability. The grades of membership are:—

Freeman or freewoman.
Liveryman.
Assistant.
Warden.
Master.

2. For answer to first part of above question see Return B. 1.

	£	s.	d.
Freedom by patrimony -	1	13	0
Service - -	1	13	0
Redemption -	3	13	0

There are certain official fees in addition to above.

3. There is no obligation of any kind for any person in the trade to become a member, but several join voluntarily.

4. No.

5. The number of the livery is limited to 400. Freemen of the company are eligible with the consent of the court, The fees payable are 21*l.* There appears to be no power of compulsory removal.

B. 6.—(1.) State the number of apprentices bound at the company's hall, or otherwise under the auspices of the company, during each of the last ten years. (2.) State how many have been bound during each of the last ten years to members following the trade (if any) the name of which is borne by the company. (3.) In what cases and to what extent have the fees or premiums of such apprentice been paid by the company?

(.)—1870 - 5
1871 - 2
1872 - 4
1873 - 4
1874 - 9
1875 - 2
1876 - 4
1877 - 1
1878 - 5
1879 - 1

(2.) Scarcely any apprentices are bound to members following the trade of the company.

(3.) The company has not paid any premiums in respect of the above.

B. 7.—Is the freedom of the City of London in any way a condition, precedent or subsequent, of membership of the company? Are there any, and how many members of the company who are not free of the City of London?

7. Every freeman of the company is expected and almost universally becomes a freeman of London. Scarcely any have omitted to do so. Nothing on this head, however, is specified in the charter or byelaws.

N.B.—Liverymen cannot vote for City M.P.'s unless freemen of London.

PART II.—C.

RETURN C.—Number of members.

State (1) the present number of freemen; (2) the present number of the livery; (3) the present number of other members; (4) the number of admissions to the freedom by each mode respectively; and (5) the number of calls to the livery which have respectively taken place during each of the last preceding ten years.

(1.) About 1,300.
(2.) About 400.
(3.) Honorary member, one.

(4.) Admissions to Freedom.

Date.	Patrimony.	Servitude.	Redemption.	Livery.
1870 - -	—	2	13	13
1871 - -	1	—	13	11
1872 - -	5	1	14	20
1873 - -	3	4	19	23
1874 - -	2	6	26	25
1875 - -	1	3	14	17
1876 - -	7	3	10	17
1877 - -	2	—	5	11
1878 - -	3	1	13	18
1879 - -	7	2	10	18

(5.) - - - 1870 - - 13
1871 - - 11
1872 - - 21
1873 - - 25
1874 - - 22
1875 - - 17
1876 - - 17
1877 - - 11
1878 - - 18
1879 - - 18

PART II.—D.

RETURN D.—Profits and privileges.

1. State with fullness what are the advantages, pecuniary or otherwise, incident to the position of a member of the company in each grade of membership, as (1) a freeman; (2) a liveryman; (3) master, warden, or otherwise a member of the governing body.

2. State the sums paid on an average annually for the preceding ten years by the company to the members, according to the grades of membership mentioned above, and of what such sums consisted, whether (1) fees, and of what nature; (2) pensions; or (3) other payments, specifying the nature of the same respectively.

SPECTACLEMAKERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

3. What circumstances are in practice held to constitute a claim to a pension or donation? State the number of present pensioners and donees respectively, and the amounts paid to them as such respectively. How many pensioners and donees are connected with the trade (if any) the name of which is borne by the company?
4. (1) What is the average standing of a member when he becomes a member of the governing body, and (2) what is the average time for which a member continues on the governing body?
5. Does the company carry on any and what trade or manufacture with which its title is directly or indirectly connected? If so, what is the capital, and from what sources is it derived, and how are the profits (if any) divided or dealt with?

1.—(1.) Qualification to acquire livery.

(2.) Social, charitable, municipal, and parliamentary advantages.

(3.) Master, wardens, and governing body. Fees on attending courts.

2. Attendance fees to members of the court of assistants; 10 years' average, 1870–79, 41*l.*

Donations to freemen and liverymen, exclusive of Tarwell's gift, 22*l.*

N.B.—Pensions and donations beyond the above are paid by the company to widows, and also from Tite's gift, averaging during the same period 168*l.* per annum.

3. Distressed circumstances form the principal claim for assistance:

		£	£	£
One pensioner at		50	50	
Four	„	10 each	40	
One	„	8	8	
One	„	6	6	
Twelve	„	4 each	48	
				£ 152

Sixteen donees, viz.:—

	£	£	£
One at	20	20	
Three at	10	30	
One at	5	5	
Eleven at amounts under 4*l.*		14	
			£ 69
			221

4. The present members of the court have on an average been over 18 years on the company before being admitted on the court.

The average time that the present members have held their position on the court is six years.

5. None.

PART III.—OFFICERS AND SERVANTS.

RETURN A.—A list of the officers of the company, with a statement of the duties of each, the amount of his salary and emoluments, and whether or not he is a member of the company.

RETURN B.—A list of the servants of the company, with a statement of the duties of each, and of the amounts of their wages and other emoluments.

RETURN C.—A statement as to the mode in which the officers and servants of the company are respectively appointed.

A.—Thomas Davies Sewell, clerk of the company. Salary 100*l.* Other emoluments, average 10 years, 60*l.*

Thomas Lovell, acting beadle. Emoluments, 40*l.*

N.B.—Neither clerk nor acting beadle are members of the company

B.—Thomas Davies Sewell, clerk.

Clerk's duties.—To be ready at all times to admit freemen and liverymen, bind apprentices, &c., and to prepare the respective documents.

To fill up and direct summonses for all quarterly and other courts or meetings.

To fill up and direct summonses for freemen to become liverymen, and also to require liverymen to take upon themselves the office of steward.

To attend all quarterly and other courts, to prepare agenda papers, to enter fair minutes of the proceedings, and to conduct all correspondence.

To prepare accounts for auditors, and pay all bills.

To post up list of freemen and liverymen in the respective books, to enter up freemen in stamp book, to debit and credit every member of the company with the amount of quarterage due or paid.

To prepare annually a list of liverymen for revising barrister, and to attend him on the revision of the list.

To compile for the printer a complete list of freemen and liverymen of the company, when required by direction of the master and wardens.

To give notice by advertisement of common halls.

To assist the master and wardens in carrying out the arrangements for the dinners, prepare lists of toasts, &c.

To direct notices to liverymen (about 400) informing them of the annual entertainment, and the amount they owe for quarterage, &c., furnish tickets to applicants, and attend on the occasion at the door of the room to see that no one is admitted without an invitation card.

To do all such other things as shall be necessary for the efficient performance of the office of clerk.

Thomas Lovell, acting beadle.

Beadle's duties.—To deliver summonses for and attend all quarterly and other courts, meetings, and dinners.

To take to and fetch from the place of meeting the books, loving cups, &c.

To attend all common halls.

To take stamp book and indentures of apprenticeship to Somerset House, whenever required.

To deliver summonses for freemen to become liverymen, and liverymen to take upon themselves the office of steward.

To deliver notices of livery dinner, and attend the same.

To make a personal application to all the freemen and liverymen of the company within visiting distance for the amount of quarterage due from them.

C.—The clerk is elected by the court, and the acting beadle appointed (with the approval of the court) by the clerk.

PART IV.—RETURN A. LANDED PROPERTY. (England, Wales, and Ireland.)

RETURN A. 4.—List of Houses let at Rackrent, belonging to the Spectaclemakers' Company.

Place where situated.	Name of Street and Number of House.	Description of House.	Name of Tenant and whether a Member.	Commencement of Lease, if any.	Term of Lease.	Rent.	Fixed Deductions, if any, and by whom paid.	How and when acquired.
Lincoln's Inn Fields.	No. 19, Lincoln's Inn Fields.	Stone and brick built house.	Let in Chambers as under, viz.:—			£		
			Valpy and Co.	Christmas 1870	30 years	300	All rates and taxes are paid by the Company (Vide also Part IV., Return G., No. 1).	Purchased by the Company in 1877.
			J. Plaskett -	Midsummer 1873.	21 „	100		
			H. Shoubridge	Michaelmas 1875.	21 „	131		
			W. H. Pannell	Ditto -	7 „	25		
			None of the Tenants belong to the Company.					

PART IV.—B.

RETURN B. 1.—List of Moneys belonging to the Spectaclemakers' Company, invested in Government or other Stocks, Shares, Funds, or Securities.

Amount of Stock, &c.	Description of Stock.	Source from whence arising, *e.g.*, gift with name of donor, bequest with name of testator, sale of lands, and which, &c.	In what name standing, *e.g.*, Company, Chancery Division of High Court of Justice, &c.	To what Account belonging, *e.g.*, any particular fund or trust account.	Net Annual Receipt.	Remarks.
£ s. d.						
2,000 0 0	3½ per cent. Corporation of London Bonds.	All this stock has been purchased with the corporate moneys of the company.	Stands in the name of the master and wardens for the time being.	- - - -	About 107*l.*, but varies according to the rate of Income tax.	
900 0 0	3 per cent. Consols.					
200 0 0	5 per cent. Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.					
1,000 0 0	4 per cent. S.W.R. Debenture Stock.	Tite's Fund, and carried to that account, full particulars of which are annually rendered to Charity Commissioners.	—	—	—	
166 13 4	New 3 per cents.	Tarwell's Legacy account, full particulars of which are annually rendered to the Charity Commissioners.	—	—	—	

RETURN B. 2.—A return of the balance of moneys in the hands of the company unappropriated in their accounts on the 31st December in each of the last preceding ten years.

RETURN B 3.—A return of the estimated value of the plate, pictures, furniture, and other property, at present on the premises of the company, or in their possession elsewhere.

B. 2.—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1870 - -	160	2	9	1875 - -	164	5	7
1871 - -	104	1	2	1876 - -	31	3	11
1872 - -	97	6	5	1877 - -	44	19	7
1873 - -	160	0	5	1878 - -	220	19	10
1874 - -	142	15	2	1879 - -	169	18	5

N.B.—The above balances were absorbed in the current expenditure.

B. 3.—The court desire to inform the Commissioners that, beyond some banners and one small silver cup, they have no property of this description to return.

PART IV.—E.

RETURN E.—Internal sources of income.

A list of the annual amounts received in each of the last 10 years in respect of (1) fees paid on admission to the freedom of the company, specifying the amounts paid in respect of each mode of admission thereto; (2) fines or fees paid on admission to the livery of the company; (3) fines or fees paid by members on coming on the court of the company; (4) fines or fees paid on promotion to the offices of warden, &c.; (5) any other internal sources of income, specifying the same.

Sources.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Patrimony	—	1 13 0	8 5 0	4 19 0	3 6 0	1 13 0	11 11 0	3 6 0	4 19 0	11 11 0
Service	3 6 0	—	1 13 0	6 12 0	9 18 0	4 19 0	4 19 0	—	1 13 0	3 6 0
Redemption	47 9 0	47 9 0	51 2 0	69 7 0	94 18 0	51 2 0	36 10 0	18 5 0	47 9 0	36 10 0
Livery fines	260 0 0	220 0 0	400 0 0	480 0 0	500 0 0	340 0 0	340 0 0	220 0 0	360 0 0	360 0 0
Assistants' do.	—	25 0 0	—	50 0 0	50 0 0	—	50 0 0	—	—	—
Master and wardens' do.	26 0 0	26 0 0	—	20 0 0	26 0 0	26 0 0	—	18 0 0	20 0 0	6 0 0
Apprentice bindings	7 1 0	2 7 0	3 10 6	4 14 0	10 11 6	2 7 0	4 14 0	2 7 0	4 14 0	1 3 6
Dividends	359 17 6	359 16 11	364 14 10	411 0 1	453 4 7	491 3 11	526 8 1	401 13 3	91 7 1	130 1 3
Quarterage	142 15 0	123 1 0	151 1 0	155 3 0	133 9 0	143 11 0	138 19 0	123 3 0	127 5 0	126 3 0
Poor box	13 0 0	16 0 0	20 10 0	21 0 0	24 0 0	27 0 0	17 0 0	23 15 0	23 0 0	14 0 0
Translation	—	—	—	—	10 0 0	—	—	—	21 11 0	—
Rents	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	587 0 0	581 15 0
	859 8 6	821 6 11	1,000 16 4	1,202 15 1	1,315 7 1	1,087 15 11	1,130 1 1	810 9 3	1,288 18 1	1,270 9 9

PART IV.—F.

RETURN F.—(1.) The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them what has been the amount of the increase or decrease, from year to year, of the company's income during the last 10 years, and whether there is reason to expect any increase or decrease during the next 10 years, together with a statement of the reasons for such expectation.

RETURN F.—(2.) The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them whether there is reason to expect any permanent increase or decrease in value in any of the estates or properties of the company, and if so, to what extent, together with a statement of the reasons for such expectation.

(1.) Average increase of income during the past ten years has been 219*l.*

The company is unable to form any accurate opinion as to its future income.

(2.) The freehold property of the company has been so recently acquired, that no opinion can be given.

PART IV.—G.

RETURN G.—The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them—

1. What is the system of management of the company's estates and property?
2. In what way, and by whom, the several receipts and payments are taken and made, and under what control?
3. In what way the company's accounts are audited?
4. Whether the company's accounts are published, or are accessible to all or any, and which, of the members of the company?

1. Rents received quarterly; and housekeeper, rates and taxes, and some repairs paid by the company.

2. The receipts and payments are taken and made by the clerk under the supervision of a finance committee of the court, who meet for that purpose. Rents are accounted for by the renter warden.

3. Quarterly by a finance committee, consisting of the master, wardens, and three other members of the court.

4. The company's accounts are not published, but are accessible to the inspection of any liveryman of the company.

PART IV.—H.

RETURN H.—A detailed statement of the income from all sources of the company during each of the preceding 10 years, a detailed statement of the company's expenditure during each of such 10 years, and a detailed statement of the assets and liabilities of the company at the end of each of the last 10 years.

This company declines to set out in detail the manner in which its own income has been expended during each of the last 10 years, or to give any detailed statement of its assets and liabilities at the end of each such 10 years, but the gross expenditure for that period is as follows:—

	£ s. d.
1870	859 8 6
1871	821 6 11
1872	1,000 16 4
1873	1,202 15 1
1874	1,315 7 1
1875	1,087 15 11
1876	1,130 1 1
1877	810 9 3
1878	1,288 18 1
1879	1,270 9 9

The outstanding liabilities are for the current expenditure.

The assets have been before stated. *See* Return B., Personal property, B. 1, and Return A., Landed property, A. 4.

Part IV.—M.

Return M.—General and Technical Education.

A statement as to whether the company does anything to subsidize or encourage education, whether general or technical, and a return of the means (if any) so employed, and of the amount expended on such objects during each of the last preceding ten years.

10*l.* 10*s.* was voted to the Society of Fine Arts for prizes in connection with the trade in the year 1873, besides which at a subsequent date three eminent members of the trade, belonging to the company, were requested to submit a scheme to the court for the purpose of encouraging emulation in the craft, but no joint scheme has yet been suggested.

PART V.—Reform.

Part V.—Reform.

The Commissioners, being bound to report to Her Majesty "what measures (if any) are, in their judgment, "expedient and necessary for improving or altering the constitution of the companies, or the ap- "propriation or administration of the property or revenues thereof," respectfully invite the attention of the officers of the companies to this part of the Commission.

The Commissioners will be very glad to receive and consider any suggestions respecting this part of the Commission with which the officers of the companies may do the Commissioners the honour of favouring them.

The property of the company is small, and has been accumulated from voluntary payments made almost entirely by the freemen and liverymen on their admission, and without any extraneous aid or gifts whatsoever. The income of the company is still largely dependent upon payments for the same purposes, in consequence of which the company have no suggestion to offer as to the disposal of their own funds.

APPENDIX A.

The Company gave full information to the Municipal Commissioners of 1834. The income of the Company then amounted on an average to 364*l.* a year.

STATIONERS' COMPANY.

The Returns of the Company were delivered under protest.

PART I.—FOUNDATION AND OBJECT.

A—H.

RETURN A.—A statement of the date, ascertained or probable, of the foundation of the company, and of the circumstances, so far as they can be discovered from its documents of foundation or archives, in which the company had its origin.

RETURN B.—A list of the charters, charters of inspeximus, and other instruments of a similar nature, whether originals, or copies, which have been at any time in the possession of the company, together with an abstract of the purport of each, regard being specially had to any evidence which it may contain as to the object of the foundation of the company.

RETURN C.—A list of any trust deeds "founding, regulating, or affecting" the company, with the date of each, the names of the parties thereto, and an abstract of the purport of each.

RETURN D.—A list, with dates, of any "decrees of court," whether of the Courts of Common Law or of Chancery, or of any acts of the Courts of Aldermen or of Common Council, "regulating or affecting" the company, with a statement of the effect of each decision.

RETURN E.—A list of any other documents, not included in the descriptions in the preceding returns, which "found, regulate, or affect" the company, with dates and an abstract of the effect of each.

RETURN F.—A concise history of the company from the time of its foundation to the present day, with special reference to the inquiry contained in the commission as to "the objects for which the company was "founded," and "how far those objects are now being carried into effect."

RETURN G.—Has the company a licence in mortmain? When was such licence granted (referring to the document by description)? What is its extent, and to what extent is it now unexhausted?

RETURN H.—Is there vested in the company, and how, whether by charter, statute, order of the Court of Aldermen, act of Common Council, or otherwise, any right of exercising superintendence over or any duty or discretion to encourage in any way any and what art, trade, or business? State the nature and local limits of such control. In what manner and to what extent is such control now exercised? If such control is not now exercised, state the circumstances under which its exercise has fallen into desuetude.

A.—The company was incorporated 1556. It is believed that a brotherhood or society existed upwards of a century previously, called the Brotherhood or Society of Textwriters.

B.—The original charter was destroyed in the Fire of London. It purported to establish a corporation to control the printing and publication of books. The company have a copy of the charter. The company have the original charter granted by William and Mary, confirming and regranting the privileges granted by the charter of 1556.

C.—None known.

D.—Various decrees of the Star Chamber were made affecting the company's ancient privileges, but they do not in any way regulate or affect the company.

E.—The company is regulated or affected by the byelaws set forth in the accompanying black letter volume,* and the various recorded proceedings of the courts of assistants from 1556 to the present time.

F.—The company has continued ever since its incorporation, and still is, a trade guild consisting exclusively of members of the trade of a stationer or bookmaker, and their children, and descendants born free. The greater number of printers' apprentices in the City of London are bound at Stationers' Hall, and the company's pensioners and the recipients of the charities under their control are principally journeymen printers, compositors, and pressmen.

The company was originally established for the purpose of fostering and encouraging the trade of a publisher and stationer, and from the time of its original foundation to this date a limited number of liverymen of the company have carried on at Stationers' Hall the trade of a publisher for their own benefit, and a division of profits has been annually made amongst the partners. Other portion of the profits has been distributed annually amongst poor freemen of the company, applied towards the necessary expenses of the company, and invested in the purchase of the hall and premises adjoining. The capital for this trade was originally subscribed by the members of the company in certain proportions or shares, and these shares have been regularly transmitted from time to time since 1605, as in the case of shares of trade companies.

* The company omitted to forward this volume.

STATIONERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

The copyright registry was first established by the company at the commencement of the 16th century or even earlier. It would appear from the ancient records that a register of copies had existed previous to the incorporation. In 1565 rules were made by the company regulating the transmission of copies upon the decease of the owner, and requiring them to be entered in the books of the company. In 1584 the Privy Council (through the Lord Mayor) ordered that all copies should be entered in the company's register, and copyrights were from time to time transferred by entries in these registers. Various orders were from time to time issued by the Lords of the Privy Council and High Commissioners, regulating printing. In 1660 a committee of the House of Commons of which Mr. Prynne was chairman was appointed to prepare a Bill regulating printing, and in 1662 the Bill prepared by the committee was passed, and was known as the Licensing Act. It required all printed works to be registered at Stationers' Hall. This Act expired in 1681, and in 1710 the first Copyright Act was passed, which has been superseded by the Act of 1842. The Act of 1710 required copies to be entered at Stationers' Hall before publication, and the Act of 1842 makes entry at Stationers' Hall a condition precedent to the title to sue for protection against infringements. For upwards of three centuries the company have without intermission continued to record at their hall the literary productions of the United Kingdom, and the usefulness of this register (originally established by the company for the convenience of their own members) was early recognized by the legislature, and, as the company still maintain their exclusive character of a trade guild, they desire, and are fully competent to retain, this privilege.

G.—Yes, in the charter. The extent is 20*l.*, and it is deemed to be exhausted.

H.—The company elect the registrar of copyrights under the provisions of the Copyright Act.

PART I.—RETURN I.—CHARITIES.

RETURN I.—A list of the charities, eleemosynary, educational, or otherwise, which are under the man ment of the company, stating in each case the name of the founder, the date and nature of the Benefac its original and its present value as regards both capital and income, and the purposes to which the f have been applied for each of the last preceding 10 years.

Founder's Name.	Date of Foundation.	Objects of Benefaction.	Endowment.		Present Income.	Application of Income.	Remarks.
			Personalty.				
			Stock.	Other Personalty.			
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Baldwin, Elizabeth.	19th Aug., 1809.	Five poor liverymen or freemen of the company to receive annually a great coat.	250 0 0 Consols.	—	7 10 0 less tax.	Purchase of five great coats for poor men.	—
Bishop, George	1610	To pay 6*l.* a year to Christ's Hospital, 6*l.* yearly to the company, to be applied in loans to poor members of the company, and 10*l.* yearly to preachers at Paul's Cross. The loans having become obsolete, the 6*l.* is applied in accordance with a scheme approved by the Court of Chancery in the year 1858 for the benefit of the Stationers' School. The 6*l.* is paid to Christ's Hospital, and the 10*l.* to the Chamberlain of London for the preachers at St. Paul's Cathedral.	—	Two leasehold tenements called Newton, with lands at Milbornstoke, Salop.	—	6*l.* annually to Christ's Hospital, 10*l.* to Chamber of London for preachers at St. Paul's, and 6*l.* annually under the scheme for the Stationers' School.	—
Blackwell, Beale.	16th Dec. 1817.	To distribute annual income to 20 deserving journeymen letterpress printers.	3,333 6 8 Consols.	—	100 0 0 less tax.	Annuity of 5*l.* each to 20 poor men.	—
Bowyer, William.	18th Nov. 1877.	To divide dividends for ever between printers, compositors, or pressmen 63 years old annually. To divide dividends in like manner amongst six other old printers. To pay interest to a journeyman compositor chosen by the company.	2,000*l.* reduced annuities, 3,000*l.* 4 per cent. annuities, now reduced, 1,000*l.* reduced annuities.	—	180 0 0 less tax.	Three annuitants at 20*l.* each, six at 15*l.* each, and one at 30*l.*	—
Cater, Theophilus.	9th June 1718.	To pay donor an annuity of 50*l.* for life. After his death 40*l.* to be disposed of thus:—Minister of St. Martin's, Ludgate, 1*l.* 10*s.* for sermon; reader, 5*s.*; clerk and sexton, 5*s.*; 14 poor freemen of the company, 14*l.*; 10 poor men of St. Martin's, 10*l.*; 10 poor men of Christ Church, 10*l*; the remainder towards a dinner for the master, wardens, and assistants.	—	1,000 0 0 Cash.	Nil	A sum of 40*l.* is applied by the company as follows:—1*l.* each to 34 poor men; to minister, reader, organist, clerk and sexton, 2*l.* 12*s.* 0*d.*, and dinner, 3*l.* 8*s.* 0*d.*	—

STATIONERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

Founder's Name.	Date of Foundation.	Objects of Benefaction.	Endowment. Personalty. Stock.	Endowment. Personalty. Other Personalty.	Present Income.	Application of Income.	Remarks.
Clarke, John	8th May 1838.	To pay two-thirds of the income in a yearly pension to the widow of a liveryman or freeman 60 years of age. The other one-third to be applied to the general purposes of the company.	£ s. d. 100 0 0 Consols, less legacy duty.	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 3 0 0 less tax.	Poor widow of freeman of the company, 2*l.* Retained by the company, 1*l.*	The sum of 10*l.* Reduced Consols was added to the fund of this charity by the company making the sum of 100*l.* Consols.
Compton, James	3rd Sept. 1862.	To divide interest half-yearly equally between two deserving and respectable compositors 60 years old, born in England, Ireland, or Scotland.	800 0 0 Consols.	—	24 0 0 less tax.	Two annuities of 12*l.* each to compositors.	— — —
Davis, Jonas, and Barlow, Mr. and Mrs.	1850	To divide income into annuities of 18*l.* each per annum for such compositors, freemen of London, 60 years old, as master and court should select.	2,696 2 1 and 1,000*l.* in Consols.	—	110 17 6 less tax.	Six annuities of 18*l.* each to poor compositors.	——
Dilly, Charles	Nov. 1803	To pay dividends equally to two widows of liverymen of the company.	700 0 0 Consols.	—	21 0 0 less tax.	Two annuities of 10*l.* each to poor widows.	——
Guy, Thomas	1717	To add 50*l.* a year by quarterly payments to poor members and widows in augmentation of quarterly charity.	—	1,000 0 0 Cash.	Nil	50*l.* is applied by the company in quarterly pensions to the poor of the company.	——
Hansard, Luke	11th July 1818.	To pay two annuities therein named, and after deaths of annuitants to pay two annuities of 10*l.* each to letter press printers free of the company, 65 years old, and to pay 20*l.* yearly to four freemen printers above 60 years old, 5*l.* a year each.	1,000*l.* 4 per cent. annuities, and 142*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.* 3½ per cent. annuities, now 1,142*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.* new 3 per cents.	—	34 5 8 less tax.	Two annuities of 9*l.* each, and four annuities of 4*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.* each.	Deficiencies made up by the company.
The same	Sept. 1818	To give every youth bound at the hall a prayer book. To give three annuities of 8*l.* 6*s.* 0*d.* each to stationers whom court shall choose, and apply residue as court shall think proper.	1,500*l.* Consols.	—	45 0 0 less tax.	Three annuities of 6*l.* 6*s.* 0*d.* each to pensioners and for prayer books and general purposes.	——
Hamblin, Catherine.	Oct. 1848	To divide interest between two widows of liverymen or freemen of the company 50 years old.	—	200 0 0 Cash, invested in 200*l.* Consols.	6 0 0 less tax.	Two annuities of 3*l.* each to poor widows.	——
Johnson, Richard.	Feb. 1795	To pay the parson of Hendon 1*l.* 1*s.* 0*d.* for a sermon annually, to keep tomb in repair, and to divide income after deaths of annuitants therein named among five poor widows above 60 whose husbands were liverymen and stationers &c.	—	The residue of testator's estate invested in 1,850*l.* new 3*l.* per cents., and 52*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.* new 3 per cents.	55 10 0 less tax. 1 11 6 less tax.	Five annuities of 10*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.* each to widows of liverymen, master, and wardens, expenses to Hendon, and minister and parish clerk.	——
Lamb, William	1567	To pay 6*s.* 8*d.* for a sermon at St. Faith's, to give weekly to 12 poor men or women, six to be free of the company, 1*d.* in money and 1*d.* in bread, and apply the remainder of annuity, 1*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*, towards one of the company's dinners. By Will dated March 10, 1579, Mr. Lamb gave to six poorest men and women of parish of St. Faith a good frieze gown.		Annuity of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* charged on the church of St. James Cripplegate.	6 13 4 less tax.	12 poor men or women 5*l.* 4*s.*, and balance retained by the company.	Received of the Clothworkers' Company.
Meredith, Christopher.	1655	To make small loans to freemen of the company. This object having become obsolete, the income of the charity is applied, as mentioned in the 7th column, in accordance with the scheme approved by the Court of Chancery in the year 1868.		Rent charge of 20*l.* per annum, less 1*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* land tax on two houses on north side of St. Paul's churchyard.	18 3 4 less tax.	Annuity to Christ's Hospital 4*l.*, moiety of income carried to school charity and balance retained by the company.	
Nichols, John	June 1817	To pay after death of annuitants therein named one annuity of 10*l.* and two of 5*l.* each to compositors or pressmen 45 years old and 21 years free of the company.	500*l.* 4 per cent., now new 3 per cent.		15 0 0 less tax.	Three annuities of 9*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* each.	
Nichols, John Bowyer.	2nd Mar. 1855.	To increase the above-mentioned annuities of 5*l.* each to 10*l.* each, and supply deficiency from change of stock.	500*l.* new 3 per cents.		15 0 0 less tax.	Do.	

STATIONERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

Founder's Name.	Date of Foundation.	Objects of Benefaction.	Endowment. Personalty. Stock.	Endowment. Personalty. Other Personalty.	Present Income.	Application of Income.	Remarks.
			£. s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Norton, John -	21st May 1612.	To pay out of income of the 150*l.* 10*s.* for a sermon annually, and weekly to 12 poor persons, six free of the company and six parishioners of St. Faith's, 2*d.* each and 1*d.* loaf; the residue of income to be laid out in cakes, wine, and ale for the company. To apply income of 1,000*l.* gift in loans for benefit of poor members of the company. The income of this charity is now applied under the scheme approved by the Court of Chancery above-mentioned.		150*l.* cash to be laid out in the purchase of land; 1,000*l.* cash to be laid out in like manner.			The funds of this charity were, with other moneys, laid out in the purchase of the company's Wood Street estate. Under the scheme $\frac{1}{3}$ of the rents is applicable for the benefit of the company; $\frac{2}{3}$ are applied according to the directions as to income of 150*l.* bequest, and $\frac{22}{23}$ are applied under the scheme to the support of the Stationers' School.
Norton, William.	27th Aug. 1593.	To apply 6*l.* in loans, 13*s.* 4*d.* to be divided between master, wardens, clerk, and beadle. The income is applied under the said scheme.		6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* annually from governors of Christ's Hospital.		Applied for the benefit of the school.	
Strahan, Andrew.	Jan. 1815.	To pay 8*l.* per annum to each of six pensioners recipients of William Strahan's charity (see below).	1,225*l.* 4*l.* per cent., now new 3*l.* per cents.		36 15 0 less tax.	One annuity of 8*l.* and five of 6*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.* each to journeymen printers.	The income of this charity was reduced by the conversion of the stock.
The same -	Mar. 1818.	To pay dividends half-yearly in portions of 10*l.* to four distressed printers 65 years old.	1,000*l.* 4*l.* per cents., now new 3*l.* per cents.		30 0 0 less tax.	Four annuities of 8*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* each to distressed old printers.	The same remark applies to this charity.
Strahan, William.	2nd July 1784.	To pay a moiety of income to five poor journeymen printers, natives of England, free of the company, and remaining moiety to five poor journeymen printers, natives of Scotland.		1,000*l.* cash now invested in 1,457*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.* new 2*l.* 10*s.* per cent. annuities.	36 8 6 less tax.	10 annuities of 3*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.* each to journeymen printers, five natives of England and five of Scotland.	
Whittingham, Charles.	15th Jan. 1840.	To distribute interest annually equally between six poor widows of compositors or pressmen 50 years of age.	2,000*l.* Consols.		60 0 0 less tax.	Six annuities of 10*l.* each to poor widows.	
Wilkins, Beata	24th Nov. 1773.	To distribute interest annually amongst six poor men and six poor widows not pensioners of the company.		40*l.* share in the stock of the Stationers' Company, valued by testatrix at 320*l.*, now invested in 376*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.* new 3 per cents.	11 5 10 less tax.	Two annuities of 30*s.* each, and 10 of 1*l.* each, to poor men and women.	The income of this charity has been reduced by conversion of 5*l.* per cent. Navy annuities into new 3*l.* per cent. annuities. The deficiency is made up by the company.
Wright, Thomas.	9th April 1798.	To pay 50*l.* 8*s.*, part of dividends, amongst 24 poor freemen of the company not receiving any other pension, at 2*l.* 2*s.* each; to the clerk of the company 3*l.* 3*s.*, and 2*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.* towards providing a dinner for the master, wardens, and assistants.	2,000*l.* 4*l.* per cents., now new 3 per cents.		60 0 0 less tax.	Pensions to 24 poor men at 42*s.* each; to clerk of the company, 3*l.* 3*s.*; the balance retained towards the expenses of the dinner.	The income of this charity has been reduced by the conversion of stock.

PART II.—Constitution and Privileges of Membership.

Return A.—Governing Body.

1. State the present constitution of the governing body of the company, whether such constitution is according to the charter, and if not, in what respects such constitution varies therefrom, and when and how such alteration was made.
2. State the qualifications for membership of the governing body of the company, the time and periods of election, and the qualifications of the voters at elections to the governing body.
3. State the functions of the governing body, and of the different members of the same respectively, and whether the members of the governing body pay any and what fees or fines on admission thereto, and whether they are paid any and what salaries or amounts in respect of their services respectively.
4. State the nature of the business which comes before the governing body of the company, the method adopted in transacting it, the times at which the governing body meets for business purposes, the way in which the opinions of the members are taken, and whether the resolutions and decisions of the governing body are published, or are otherwise accessible to all or any, and which, of the members of the company.
5. State whether the members of the governing body are liable to suspension or removal on any and what grounds, and by what method such suspension or removal is effected.
6. Has the company any byelaws sanctioned by the Courts of Law or Chancery, or by the Courts of Aldermen or of Common Council, or otherwise? State the effect of such byelaws.

1. Master, wardens, and court of assistants, according to charter.

2. Liverymen elected by the court at their pleasure.

3. To govern the company. The assistants pay on admission 80*l.* each. A fee of 2*l.* 2*s.* is paid to each member attending the court. Most of the business is transacted in committee, for attendance at which no fees are paid.

4. The court meets on the first Tuesday in the months of February, March, April, May, June, July, August, October, November, and December, and on the second Tuesday in January, also on the 1st and 26th March. Opinions are taken by show of hands or ballot. Resolutions are not published, and are not accessible to liverymen or freemen.

The business consists of binding apprentices, admitting freemen and liverymen, administering the charities, including the Stationers' School, and the company's affairs, and considering questions relating to copyright.

5. In case of bankruptcy members are not summoned.

6. Yes. See Part I.—E.

Part II.—B.

Return B.—Admission to membership.

1. State the qualifications for membership of the company, the several grades of membership of the company, and whether women are admitted to membership.
2. State the several modes in which the freedom of the company may be obtained, the circumstances entitling an applicant to admission under each mode respectively, and the fees payable in respect of admission under each mode respectively.
3. State whether persons exercising any particular trade are required by statute or otherwise to become free of the company. Is there any process for compelling such persons to procure admission, or any process by which such persons are enabled themselves to procure admission, and are such processes enforced respectively, and to what extent? Do persons exercising any particular trade commonly become members of the company? If so, how many members of such trade are at present members of the company? State also (if the company bears the name of any existing trade) how many members of such trade are members of the company?
4. Are freemen liable to disfranchisement, and if so, for what reasons, and what is the mode of disfranchisement?
5. Is the livery of the company limited or unlimited in number? What are the qualifications for election to the livery, who are the electors thereto, and how do the elections thereto take place, and what fees are payable on election? Are liverymen liable to removal from the livery, and for what reasons?
6. State the number of apprentices bound at the company's hall or otherwise under the auspices of the company during each of the last 10 years, and state how many of such apprentices have been bound to members following the trade, if any, the name of which is borne by the company? Has the company in any, and what cases, paid the fees or premiums of such apprentices, and what has been the amount if any so expended in each of the last 10 years?
7. Is the freedom of the city of London in any way a condition, precedent or subsequent, of membership of the company? Are there any and how many members of the company who are not free of the city of London?

1. Applicants for the freedom must either have been born free or else must be in the company's trade.

Women are not now admitted.

2. By service as apprentice to a member of the company.

By patrimony, being born free. Fee 5*l.*

By redemption, if in the company's trade, but not otherwise. Fee 30*l.*

3. Not now. Freedom of the city is not a condition precedent. It is believed some freemen of the company are not free of the city. The greater number of the principal printers and booksellers are members of the company. There are now upwards of 266 members of the trade members of the company.

4. Disfranchisement has not occurred this century.

5. The livery is unlimited; elections thereto are by the court; all freemen are eligible; the fee is 70*l.*

No recorded instance of removal from the livery is extant.

6. See Part II.—D.

7. (Se No. 3 above.)

PART II.—C.

RETURN C.—Number of members.

State (1) the present number of freemen, (2) the present number of the livery, (3) the present number of other members, (4) the number of admissions to the freedom by each mode respectively, and (5) the number of calls to the livery which have respectively taken place during each of the last preceding 10 years.

(1). Freemen, 445 on the books.

(2). Livery, 312.

(3). Honorary liveryman, the Right Honourable W. H. Smith, M.P., bookseller. Freemen are admitted to the livery on application, and upon payment of the fines and fees.

(5 & 6). Freemen admitted.

	By Service.	Patrimony.	Purchase.
1871	14	5	1
1872	16	3	5
1873	12	6	4
1874	13	5	3
1875	10	6	6
1876	18	6	7
1877	10	6	1
1878	10	5	2
1879	15	13	3
1880	14	5	4

PART II.—D.

RETURN D.—(1) State the number of apprentices bound at the company's hall, or otherwise under the auspices of the company, during each of the last 10 years. (2) State how many have been bound during each of the last 10 years to members following the trade (if any) the name of which is borne by the company. (3) In what cases and to what extent have the fees or premiums of such apprentice been paid by the company?

APPRENTICES.

1880	105	1874	74
1879	120	1873	104
1878	137	1872	101
1877	105	1871	81
1876	92		
1875	97		

All bound to members following the company's trade. No fees or premiums paid by the company.

PART II.—E.

RETURN E.—Profits and privileges.

1. State with fullness what are the advantages, pecuniary or otherwise, incident to the position of a member of the company in each grade of membership, as (1) a freeman, (2) a liveryman, (3) master, warden, or otherwise a member of the governing body.
2. State the sums paid on an average annually for the preceding 10 years by the company to the members according to the grades of membership mentioned above, and of what such sums consisted, whether (1) fees, and of what nature, (2) pensions, or (3) other payments, specifying the nature of the same respectively.
3. What circumstances are in practice held to constitute a claim to a pension or donation? State the number of present pensioners and donees respectively, and the amounts paid to them as such respectively. How many pensioners and donees are connected with the trade (if any) the name of which is borne by the company?
4. (1) What is the average standing of a member when he becomes a member of the governing body, and (2) what is the average time for which a member continues on the governing body?
5. Does the company carry on any and what trade or manufacture with which its title is directly or indirectly connected? If so, what is the capital, and from what sources is it derived, and how are the profits (if any) divided or dealt with?

1. (1) Freemen can bind apprentices, acquire livery by payment, are eligible for various charities in case of poverty, and can obtain their sons' education at the Stationers' school upon payment of the foundation fee of 24*s.* per annum.

(2) Liveryman can also after serving as renter warden, or being excused, become a member of the trading partnership; has a vote for the city if resident within the prescribed distance.

(3) Governing body members are entitled to hold increased shares in the trading partnership.

2. For pensions, see charity returns. 400*l.* per annum is distributed amongst poor freemen by the partners in the trading stock out of their property

No other sums are paid to freemen or liverymen.

The members of the governing body only receive the court fees according to their attendance.

3. Extreme poverty.

The number of pensioners is 168. All are or have been at some time connected with the trade either themselves or in the case of widows by their husbands.

4. Forty years. For the rest of his life.

5. No. A select body of liverymen, however, carry on the original trade of a publisher, which has been continued without intermission since the foundation of the company. The capital has always been provided by the members in certain proportions or shares, and the profits are divided amongst them as in the case of an ordinary trading partnership.

STATIONERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

PART III.—OFFICERS AND SERVANTS.

RETURN A.—A list of the officers of the company, with a statement of the duties of each, the amount of his salary and other emoluments, and whether or not he is a member of the company.

RETURN B.—A list of the servants of the company, with a statement of the duties of each, and of the amounts of their wages and other emoluments.

RETURN C.—A statement as to the mode in which the officers and servants of the company are respectively appointed.

Return A.—Clerk, Charles Robert Rivington, freeman by patrimony, liveryman.

His duties are very multifarious, and include issuing all summonses, attending all meetings, and recording the proceedings thereat, and generally conducting, under the direction of the master and wardens, the business of the company; salary 250*l.* per annum. The clerk has certain other duties to perform connected with the trading partnership, for which he is paid out of the trade profits.

Return B.—Servants. Beadle, Benjamin Manley, freeman.

His duties are to attend without the door of the council-room, as other beadles, his predecessors, have done, and not come into the council-chamber or court-room of this company while the court is sitting, except he be called by the bell, or otherwise as the company shall have occasion to use him.

Special care is to be taken by him for keeping the court private, and that no persons be suffered to come in until the bell be rung by the master or wardens, and then the court to be acquainted with the persons attending, and their business.

If a liveryman during the holding of his place of beadle, he is to go in the rank last of all; and if it happens that he leaves his place at any time he is to be ranked according to his antiquity as a liveryman.

He shall not presume to be covered in the presence of the master and wardens of the company, or any of them, without their particular order and direction.

He shall not presume to sit at table to dine with the master, wardens, assistants, committee of assistants, or stockkeepers of the company, when they meet as such.

He shall not presume to sit at table with the livery of the company when the master, wardens, assistants, and livery of the company shall dine with the Lord Mayor or either of the sheriffs of London, nor at any other public meeting.

He shall duly and constantly attend on the master and wardens of the company at their dwelling-houses three times in every week at least, and oftener, as they shall command him, or occasion require.

He is to go about and collect the arrears of quarterage of such of the members as have not paid it to the renter wardens.

And that no person except the livery be admitted to dine at the hall at the August and November dinners.

He is expected to attend upon the treasurer, in the warehouse, at all times as occasion may require, when not actually employed from home, with the treasurer's permission and appointment in the service of the corporation, and to behave himself therein at all times according to such directions as he shall receive from the treasurer.

The warehouse shall not be shut up on pretence of dinner, not only during the time of publication of the almanacks, but at all other times, that by an arrangement between the beadle and the porter one of them shall always be there from eight in the morning till six in the evening, or later, until the business of the day is done.

The office not to be shut on Saturday till three o'clock.

That as hitherto the beadle hath done many things by custom not prescribed by particular orders, so he is to submit to any further duty as a variation of circumstances may make an enlargement of his duty necesary.

Instructions relating to the office and duty of Porter.

He is to attend the master, wardens, &c. upon all court days, and upon all public processions, and to wear the company's silver badge upon those days. Also to attend the master, wardens, &c. upon all other occasions when they shall think fit to require it, and to carry and bring back the company's books to and from the hall to the clerk's house, and for which he shall take and receive the accustomed fees, &c.

He is to attend the stockkeepers at all meetings, to attend them also when books are to be looked out, and to bring the same from the warehouses, where they are kept, into the treasurer's warehouse.

He is to carry or cause to be carried the paper to the several printers, and to bring from them the impressions of all the company's almanacks and books; to gather, pile, and tie up the same; to give the account of impressions to the treasurer or stockkeepers who keep the warehouse accounts.

He is to open and shut the treasurer's warehouse morning and evening, to sweep out the same, and keep the fore-court and back garden clean.

He is to give attendance within the treasurer's call at all times during the office hours, and at all other times when wanted by the treasurer, and when he is not otherwise engaged in the company's business, to be judged of by the treasurer, and to be in all respects under the treasurer's directions.

Duties of Hall-Keeper.

The duties of the hall-keeper should be—

To keep the great hall, court, and stock rooms, with the lobbies and staircases belonging to them, and the furniture and stoves therein, perfectly clean.

To scour the hall, lobbies, and staircases, as soon as may be after every livery dinner, and to sweep and clean them at least once a week, and especially after every court day.

To clean the plate whenever it is used by the company.

To take care of the gowns belonging to the court of assistants.

To attend at all meetings of the court of assistants and stock board, and of the livery at the hall.

The salary of the hall-keeper is to be 50*l.* a year, and gratuities at Christmas supposed to amount to 10*l.* a year more.

The salary of the beadle is to be 120*l.* a year, besides gratuities at Christmas, and profits of printing livery list, supposed to average together 30*l.* a year.

All fees will be collected for and retained by the company.

Return C.—The officers and servants are appointed by the master, wardens, and court of assistants, at a special court held on the 26th March.

PART IV.—A.

RETURN A. 1.—List of Estates let on beneficial leases, belonging to the Stationers' Company in England and Wales, and of Lands let in Ireland under Leases for Lives renewable for ever, and Fee Farm Grants.

County.	Parish, or if in Ireland, Barony.	Description of Buildings, if any.	Name of Lessee and whether a Member.	Date of last Valuation.	Annual Value then reported.	Amount of reserved Rent.
					£ s. d.	£ s. d.
London	St. Michael's, Wood Street.	Warehouse	S. Morley, M.P., not a member.	When lease was granted.	150 0 0	150 0 0

STATIONERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

RETURN A. 8.—List of Leaseholds held by the Stationers' Company in England and Wales.

County.	Parish or Barony.	Description of Estate in Lease, and of Buildings, if any.	Name of Lessor.	Estimated Value at Rack Rent.	Term of Years of Lease.	Rent.	Poor Rate Valuation.		Net Annual Receipt.	Renewal Fine.	How and when Interest in Land acquired.
							Gross estimated Rental.	Rateable Value.			
London	—	Garden and warehouses.	Mayor, Corporation, and Citizens of London.	£ 100	£ 80	£ 100	Not rated separately.		£ 95	None	Lease agreed to be, but not yet, granted by the lessors.
"	St. Martin, Ludgate.	Vacant ground	Merchant Taylors' Company.	50	—	—	—	—	None	None	" "

RETURN A. 13.—List of Rentcharges, Quitrents, Fee Farm Rents, Pensions, and other fixed Payments, belonging to the Stationers' Company.

Estate or Buildings on which charged.		
County.	Parish or Place.	Name of Owner.
London - -	Wood Street Estate - - -	Stationers' Company.

And *see* Charity Returns.

PART IV.—B.

RETURN B. 1.—List of Moneys belonging to the Stationers' Company, invested in Government or other Stocks, Shares, Funds, or Securities.

Amount of Stock, &c.	Description of Stock.	Source from whence arising, *e.g.*, gift with name of donor, bequest, with name of testator, sale of lands, and which, &c.	In what Name standing, *e.g.*, Company, Chancery Division, High Court of Justice, &c.	Net Annual Receipt.
£ s. d.				£ s. d.
277 18 1	New 3*l.* per cent. -	Purchased with proceed of South Sea Annuities.	Company - -	8 6 8
100 0 0	Consols - -	- - - - - -	" - -	3 0 0
50 0 0	" - -	- - - - - -	" - -	1 10 0
53 7 7	" - -	Purchased with 50*l.* received from Mr. Hansard at call.	" - -	1 12 0
2,283 10 8	" - -	Bequest of T. Brown - - -	" - -	68 10 2
3,128 2 3	Metropolitan Stock -	Bequest of Thos. Holme - - -	" - -	175 14 8
3,655 18 4	Consols - -	Proceeds of sale of Darkhouse - -	Re Sewers' Account, Chancery.	107 7 10

For Charity Accounts *see* Charity Returns.

B 2.—A return of the balance of moneys in the hands of the company unappropriated in their accounts on the 31st December in each of the last preceding 10 years.

B 3.—A return of the estimated value of the plate, pictures, furniture, and other property, at present on the premises of the company, or in their possession elsewhere.

B 2.—It is impossible to give this return, as the company's accounts are not made up to the 31st December in each year. The accounts are annually made up to the Friday before the Saturday after St. Peter's Day in each year. The cash balance varies from 100*l.* to 400*l.*

B 3.—No valuation has been made this century. The company's ancient plate and property was all destroyed in 1666. The plate now belonging to the company is not worth more than 250*l.*, and the other property may be stated at not more than 1,500*l.*

PART IV.—C.

RETURN C (1).—A list of any properties of which the company is trustee, with the names of the *cestui que trust* in each instance, the nature of the trust, the nature and description of the property, and a statement of the sums received by the company in respect of the same, and of the manner in which such sums have been expended or disposed of during each of the last 10 years.

RETURN C (2).—A list of any properties of which the company is *cestui que trust*, with the names of the trustees in each instance, the nature of the trust, the nature and description of the property, and a statement of the sums received by the company in respect of the same during each of the last 10 years.

The only property in the company's name not belonging to the company (beyond the charity property) is that belonging to the partners in the trading stock.

STATIONERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

PART IV.—E.

RETURN E.—Internal sources of income.

A list of the annual amounts received in each of the last ten years in respect of (1) fees paid on admission to the freedom of the company, specifying the amounts paid in respect of each mode of admission thereto; (2) fines or fees paid on admission to the livery of the company; (3) fines or fees paid by members on coming on the court of the company; (4) fines or fees paid on promotion to the offices of warden, &c.; (5) any other internal sources of income, specifying the same.

FREEDOM.				LIVERY.				COURT.				RENTER WARDENS.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1880	—			1880	—			1880	—			1880	—		
1879	173	0	0	1879	900	0	0	1879	—			1879	125	15	0
1878	102	10	0	1878	360	0	0	1878	180	0	0	1878	175	18	0
1877	81	0	0	1877	180	0	0	1877	180	0	0	1877	330	0	0
1876	113	11	0	1876	550	0	0	1876	—			1876	195	3	6
1875	89	2	0	1875	400	0	0	1875	80	0	0	1875	125	2	6
1874	62	11	0	1874	300	0	0	1874	20	0	0	1874	275	2	6
1873	72	12	0	1873	500	0	0	1873	—			1873	320	0	0
1872	84	9	0	1872	400	0	0	1872	100	0	0	1872	392	0	0
1871	41	14	0	1871	250	0	0	1871	—			1871	144	0	0

PART IV.—F.

RETURN F.—(1.) The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them what has been the amount of the increase or decrease, from year to year, of the company's income during the last 10 years, and whether there is reason to expect any increase or decrease during the next 10 years, together with a statement of the reasons for such expectation.

RETURN F.—(2.) The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them whether there is reason to expect any permanent increase or decrease in value in any of the estates or properties of the company, and if so, to what extent, together with a statement for the reasons for such expectation.

F 1.—The variation within the last 10 years depends upon the number of persons admitted to the company, and as the income mainly consists of the payments made to the company by freemen and liverymen on their admission, any future variation is quite problematic.

PART IV.—G.

RETURN G.—The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them—

1. What is the system of management of the company's estates and property?
2. In what way, and by whom, the several receipts and payments are taken and made, and under what control?
3. In what way the company's accounts are audited?
4. Whether the company's accounts are published, or are accessible to all or any, and which of the members of the company.

The estates are managed by the master, wardens, and court.
Receipts and payments are taken and made by the clerk through the company's bankers.
Accounts are audited by a committee.
They are not published, they are accessible to the members of the court.

PART IV.—H.

RETURN H.—A detailed statement of the income from all sources of the company during each of the preceding 10 years, a detailed statement of the company's expenditure during each of such 10 years, and a detailed statement of the assets and liabilities of the company at the end of each of such 10 years.

The company's income for the year 1879 consisted of:—

1. Fines and fees.
2. Rents of warehouses in the Stationers' garden.
3. Dividends on Government Funds and Metropolitan stock.
4. Rent of 3, Clement's Court.

The expenditure consisted of:—

	£	s.	d.
Rent and taxes	453	9	6
Salaries	315	0	0
Repairs	58	10	0
Bibles and prayer books for apprentices	15	8	4
Donations and subscriptions to charities	72	10	0
Printing	40	4	4
Entertainments	248	5	6
Miscellaneous charges	353	9	1

and sundry other small payments.

The receipts and payments for the preceding nine years are similar.

STATIONERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

PART IV.—M.

General and Technical Education.

RETURN M.—A statement as to whether the company does anything to subsidize or encourage education, whether general or technical, and a return of the means (if any) so employed, and of the amount expended on such objects during each of the last preceding 10 years.

The company educate upwards of 180 boys at their school in Bolt Court, Fleet Street.

APPENDIX A.

The company gave full information to the Municipal Commissioners appointed in 1834. From the report it appears that their income and expenditure for 1833, which are given in minute detail, were respectively 2,542*l.*, and 1,951*l.*

APPENDIX B.

City of London Livery Companies' Commission,
2, Victoria, Street, S.W.,
15th February 1882.

SIR,

THE Commissioners desire me to thank, on their behalf, the Court of the Worshipful Company of Stationers for the information which they have supplied to the Commissioners, but at the same time to state that that information is not in their judgment quite sufficient. I am, therefore, to draw attention to some points in the returns of the Stationers' Company, with regard to which the Commissioners must respectfully ask for further information. The points are mentioned in the schedule hereto, and the Commissioners will be much obliged to the court if they will let them have the additional particulars as soon as possible.

I am, &c.
H. D. WARR,
Secretary.

The Clerk of the Worshipful Company of Stationers.

SCHEDULE.

The Commissioners respectfully ask for further information with regard to the following point.

Part IV.—Circular 14, August 1880.

The return does not contain a detailed statement of the corporate income and corporate expenditure of the Company during the 10 years mentioned.

City of London Livery Companies' Commission,
2, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.,
18th July 1882.

SIR,

MAY I venture to remind you that the Worshipful Company of Stationers has not yet favoured the Commissioners with an answer to their circular of the 15th February?

I am directed to add that, apart from the point alluded to in that circular, viz., the absence of the particulars of the Company's income and expenditure, the Commissioners have had some difficulty in understanding the Company's returns. They therefore respectfully ask the Court to furnish them with answers to the following questions:—

1. What was the trust income of the Stationers' Company for 1879, and in what proportions respectively did such trust income arise from (1) rents and rentcharges, (2) dividends, (3) charges on the Company's general income?
2. Of what does the Wood Street trust estate consist, and what is the rental?
3. What is the application of such trust income, *i.e.*, how much is applicable to the Company's school, how much to the relief of poor members, how much to other objects?
4. The premises, 3, Clement's Court, mentioned in the return of income for 1879, are not mentioned by name in the returns with respect to real property. What is the rent of these premises, and how does the Company claim to have acquired them?
5. In respect of what premises is the "rent" mentioned in the return of expenditure for 1879 paid, and what does it amount to?
6. Is any trust expenditure comprised in the return of expenditure for 1879, and, if so, what amount?
7. What is the rateable value of the Company's school?
8. At the end of the year 1879 was the Company to any, and what, extent in debt in respect of moneys lent to the Company?

The Commissioners will be much obliged both to the Court and to yourself for answers to the above questions.

I am, &c.
H. D. WARR,
Secretary.

C. R. Rivington, Esq.,
Clerk to the Stationers' Company.

No. 1, Fenchurch Buildings, E.C.,
20th July 1882.

SIR,

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th instant. The return of receipts and expenditure applied for in February shall be accompanied with the further particulars you now ask for.

Yours, &c.
C. R. RIVINGTON,
Clerk.

H. D. Warr, Esq.,
&c. &c.

Stationers' Hall, E.C.,
23rd November 1882.

SIR,

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th instant, and regret to find that the Company's returns have been printed without previous communication, as I had informed you the Company would give the further particulars that the Commissioners required. The black-letter book, which appears to have been accidentally omitted from the parcel of returns, is sent herewith. I beg to enclose detailed statements of the Company's receipts and payments for the past 10 years. The dividends on charity funds are kept separate from the Company's dividends. I enclose a statement of the Company's income and expenditure, which may be of some use. With reference to the questions in your letter of the 18th July, I beg to state:—

1. The trust income for 1879 appears thus:—Dividends, 839*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*; rentcharges, 31*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*; rents, 462*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.*; charges on the Company's general income, viz., Cater, 36*l.* 17*s.*; Guy's Hospital, 125*l.*; St. Peter ad Vincula, 5*l.*; St. Martin Vintry, 2*l.* 12*s.*; and Guy's Charity, 72*l.*; together, 241*l.* 9*s.*
2. The Wood Street Estate consists of the freehold house, 11 and 12, Wood Street, let to S. Thompson at 480*l.* per annum, and 13, Wood Street, let to Messrs. Morley at 107*l.* per annum.
3. The Wood Street Estate income is divisible thus, 20/24ths to the school, 3/24ths for the purpose of Norton's Charity, and the remaining 1/24th for the Company.

The dividend trust income is divisible amongst poor members and poor of the trade, whether or not members. None of the trust income is given to other objects.

4. The premises, 3, Clement's Court, are the premises returned in List A. as let to S. Morley, M.P. They are built on the site of the first hall of the Company, but how acquired cannot be now stated with accuracy. The tradition is that they were purchased by the Company out of their corporate funds.
5. The rent is for some warehouses and part of the Court Room at the west end of Stationers' Garden, and is paid to the Corporation of London, the freeholders. The rent is 100*l.* per annum. 5*s.* per annum is also paid to the Corporation in respect of a small piece of land which cannot now be traced.
6. Payments in respect of charities and gifts will be found under separate headings, and distinct from other expenditure. The whole charity income received is expended each year, except in the case of Davis and Baden's Gift, in which there is a small accumulation.
7. The school building is not rated, and the rateable value of a portion of the premises would probably mislead. The school building, master's house, and playground were a short while since valued as worth 10,000*l.*
8. The Company was not in debt in respect of moneys lent at the date you mention.

If there is any further information the Commissioners require, I am directed by the Court to supply it, and should the Commissioners desire me to wait upon them for the purpose of giving any verbal information in explanation of the enclosures I shall be prepared to do so.

I am, &c.

CHAS. ROBERT RIVINGTON,
Clerk.

H. D. Warr, Esq.,
Secretary, City of London
Livery Companies' Commission,
2, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

STATIONERS' COMPANY.

The income of the Stationers' Company, exclusive of charitable funds, is derived from six sources, namely:—

1. Dividends on Government annuities and a sum of Metropolitan Board of Works Consols.
2. Rents from freehold and leasehold property.
3. Gifts paid to the Company under the wills of deceased benefactors.
4. Quarterage paid by liverymen and freemen of the Company.
5. Fines and fees paid by members of the Company.
6. A voluntary contribution from the partners in the English stock towards the expenses of the Company.

Government Funds.—The Company possess the following sums:—100*l.* Consols and 50*l.* Consols and 277*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.* New 3*l.* per Cent., the origin of which cannot now be traced; 53*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.* Consols; the investment of a sum of 50*l.* cash, deposited with the Company by a liveryman at call without interest; 2,283*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* Consols, residue of a bequest to the Company by Thomas Brown; and 3,655*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* Consols in Chancery, being the proceeds of sale of a house which formerly stood in Dark House Lane, and was purchased by the Corporation of London under their compulsory powers for the improvement of Billingsgate Market. The house was bequeathed to the Company by Jane Keball in 1575, and was charged with the payment of 5*l.* per annum to the parish of St. Mary at Hill.

Metropolitan Board of Works Consols.—The sum of 5,128*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.* stock, which was purchased with the bequest of Thomas Holme to the Company.

Freehold and Leaseholds.—The Company possess a freehold house in Clement's Court, built on the site of the first hall of the Company, and which house is let to Samuel Morley, Esq., M.P., upon lease at the annual rent of 150*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

The Company hold of the Corporation of the City of London, upon an agreement for a lease, a piece of ground at the west end of Stationer's Hall, at a rental of 100*l.* per annum. Part of this ground is occupied by warehouses, which are let to yearly tenants at rents amounting to 95*l.* per annum.

The Company also possess a fee farm rent of 10*s.* per annum issuing out of houses in Wood Street, Cheapside.

Quarterage.—The liverymen and freemen of the Company pay to the renter wardens the ancient dues of a groat a quarter and upwards, but for some years past gentlemen joining the Company have been allowed to redeem the quarterage by one payment, and the present fine payable on taking up the freedom includes the consideration for the redemption of the quarterage.

Gifts.—The Company receive annually of Christ's Hospital Norton's Gift of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, of which 6*l.* is paid to the school and 13*s.* 4*d.* retained by the Company.

Also 1/24th of the net rental of the Wood Street Estate, the whole of which is retained by the Company.

Also 20/24ths of the net rental of the Wood Street Estate, out of which Bishop's Gifts of 6*l.* to the school, 6*l.* to Christ's Hospital, and 10*l.* for the preachers at Paul's Cross are annually paid, the balance being retained by the Company.

Also of the Clothworkers' Company, Lamb's Gift of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, of which 5*l.* 4*s.* is paid to the poor of the Company and the balance retained by the Company.

Also a rentcharge of 20*l.* less land tax issuing out of two houses in St. Paul's Churchyard under the will of Christopher Meredith, a portion of which is paid to the Stationer's School, 6*l.* to Kempsey Parish, and the residue is retained by the Company.

Fines.—These are the sums paid by masters binding apprentices, by persons joining the Company, and upon admission to the livery, and by liverymen connected with various offices in the Company.

Stock Contribution.—The partners in the English stock annually contribute to the expenses of the Company 500*l.*

The Expenditure of the Company may be classified under the following heads:—

1. Salaries paid to the clerk, beadle, out-door clerk, and hall keeper.
2. *Taxes and Redeemed Land Tax and Ground Rent.*—The hall is the property of the partners in the English stock. It was purchased by the partners out of their own moneys, and has ever since been used for their publishing business.

   The Corporation has the use of the Court Room and lobby, and of the hall on the occasion of livery dinners in consideration of paying out of their own funds the rates and taxes on the building. The hall is kept in repair by the partners in the English stock. The ground rent payable to the Corporation of London amounts to 100*l.* per annum.
3. *Donations and Subscriptions.*—The Company subscribe to some trade charities, and amounts are occasionally voted by the court to other charitable purposes. The partners in the English stock distribute a portion of their profits amongst the poor.
4. *Gifts.*—The Company distribute yearly on the 1st December out of their own funds 34*l.* amongst 34 poor men, and other small sums making up 36*l.* 17*s.*, in accordance with an obligation entered into with Theophilus Cater. They also pay 125*l.* per annum to Guy's Hospital, 5*l.* per annum to St. Peter ad Vincula, and 2*l.* 12*s.* to St. Martin, Vintry Parish, and 72*l.* per annum Guy's Charity to poor freemen of the Company.
5. *Entertainments.*—The livery of the Company dine in the hall twice a year, and there are four court dinners.
6. *Printing.*—Upwards of 100 apprentices are annually bound at Stationers' Hall to printers, bookbinders, and others carrying on some branch of the Company's trade, and to each a bible and prayer book is given.
7. *Court Fees.*—A small fee is paid to each member of the court attending. No fees are paid for attendance at any committee, although all details are investigated in committee.
8. *Miscellaneous Expenses.*—These comprise small sums varying every year, and ordinary establishment expenses.

The charities of the Company are administered without any expense to the charity funds.

RECEIPTS.

TOTALS.	1870–71.	1871–72.	1872–73.	1873–74.	1874–75.	1875–76.	1876–77.	1877–78.	1878–79.	1879–80.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Dividends	131 14 2	101 6 10	102 4 4	259 3 6	369 0 6	369 0 6	367 9 2	367 8 10	364 7 3	364 7 4
Gifts	31 1 9	13 3 4	30 18 9	49 1 2	31 5 11	31 6 11	13 5 0	49 5 8	13 3 11	31 9 7
Rents, &c.	906 10 9	771 11 11	844 11 6	846 17 3	767 18 0	767 16 8	758 3 4	771 7 8	496 9 10	792 11 10
Fines	543 8 10	1,111 0 8	1,029 11 2	780 4 2	845 9 2	1,006 16 4	968 12 0	1,086 14 8	1,415 3 8	1,372 14 0
Of English Stock	—	—	—	—	39 19 11	641 5 4	500 0 0	500 0 0	918 0 0	918 0 0
Miscellaneous	969 0 11	12 13 11	*10,629 9 5	128 4 6	90 19 3	50 5 0	80 2 10	142 18 0	16 13 6	161 3 7
Dividends on Charities	842 11 11	837 5 11	842 12 2	845 4 10	847 18 2	847 18 2	845 5 2	845 5 2	839 8 4	839 18 6
Balance from previous account	533 2 11	239 16 6	281 8 0	636 6 11	182 19 1	244 8 10	438 10 0	260 13 0	243 2 7	548 7 6
On School Account	235 3 0	217 5 11	219 3 0	238 3 2	245 10 10	242 4 4	246 5 2	246 5 2	244 3 8	266 4 3
£	4,192 14 3	3,304 5 1	13,979 18 2	3,783 5 6	3,421 0 10	4,201 2 1	4,217 12 8	4,269 18 2	4,551 2 9	5,294 16 7

PAYMENTS.

TOTALS.	1870–71.	1871–72.	1872–73.	1873–74.	1874–75.	1875–76.	1876–77.	1877–78.	1878–79.	1879–80.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Taxes, &c.	349 3 0	264 2 0	398 14 0	290 12 0	352 6 6	366 3 4	309 13 9	427 10 7	334 10 2	359 2 10
Salaries	325 10 0	315 0 0	315 0 0	237 10 0	310 0 0	310 0 0	330 0 0	355 0 0	315 0 0	335 0 0
Miscellaneous	1,553 8 1	705 8 6	*10,894 16 0	1,346 19 6	916 3 6	1,348 18 1	1,592 16 4	1,645 12 11	1,431 17 3	1,594 12 3
Gifts	113 8 2	99 11 11	136 14 6	146 15 11	84 6 11	125 15 7	98 1 4	107 17 1	548 6 4	532 7 10
Charities	889 10 9	906 6 5	895 1 7	881 3 6	899 14 0	881 6 6	887 15 0	859 10 2	837 19 10	868 6 6
On School Account	721 17 9	732 11 0	703 5 2	697 5 6	614 1 1	730 8 7	738 13 3	631 4 10	535 1 8	636 6 11
£	3,952 17 9	3,022 17 0	13,343 11 3	3,600 6 5	3,176 12 0	3,762 12 1	3,956 19 8	4,026 15 7	4,002 15 3	4,325 16 4
Balance	239 16 6	281 8 0	636 6 11	182 19 1	244 8 10	438 10 0	260 13 0	243 2 7	548 7 6	969 0 3

* Deposit account London Joint Stock Bank 4,000*l.*, purchase of stock 5,000.

DIVIDENDS.

STOCK.	1870–71.		1871–72.	1872–73.		1873–74.	1874–75.	1875–76.	1876–77.	1877–78.	1878–79.	1879–80.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Three per cent. Consols:												
100*l.* - - -	2 19 0		2 18 6	2 19 0		2 19 4	2 19 6	2 19 6	2 19 2	2 19 2	2 18 10	2 18 10
50*l.* - - -	1 9 6		1 9 3	1 9 6		1 9 8	1 9 10	1 9 10	1 9 8	1 9 8	1 9 6	1 9 6
53*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.* -	1 11 6		1 11 3	1 11 6		1 11 8	1 11 8	1 11 8	1 11 8	1 11 8	1 11 4	1 11 4
3,983*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.* -	117 10 2	2,983 11 7	87 5 4	88 0 3	2,283 10 8	67 13 2	67 18 10	67 18 10	67 13 0	67 13 0	67 1 8	67 1 8
New Three per cent.:												
277*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.* -	8 4 0		8 2 6	8 3 11		8 4 8	8 5 4	8 5 4	8 4 6	8 4 6	8 3 4	8 3 4
Metropolitan Consols: -												
5,128*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.* -	—		—	—		177 5 0	178 0 0	178 0 0	177 5 0	177 4 8	175 14 9	175 14 10
Consols in Chancery:												
3,655*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* - -	—		—	—		—	108 15 4	108 15 4	108 6 2	108 6 2	107 7 10	107 7 10
	131 14 2		101 6 10	102 4 2		259 3 6	369 0 6	369 0 6	367 9 2	367 8 10	364 7 3	364 7 4

RENTS, &c., RECEIVED.

——	1870–71.	1871–72.	1872–73.	1873–74.	1874–75.	1875–76.	1876–77.	1877–78.	1878–79.	1879–80.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Nos. 11 and 12, Wood Street, of Thompson and Carter.	406 10 0	404 16 8	407 15 0	409 8 4	410 13 4	410 5 0	409 0 0	408 3 4	100 10 10	357 15 8
Of Mr. Thompson -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	122 10 0	
No. 13, Wood Street, of Messrs. Morley (Mr. Jno. Morley).	105 2 2	104 6 6	105 4 4	105 13 2	106 2 2	106 2 2	105 13 4	105 13 4	104 15 6	104 15 6
Dark House, of Mr. Stevenson	150 1 3	53 16 5	162 12 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. 3, Clement's Court, of Mr. Saml. Morley.	154 14 4	153 12 4	73 18 9	236 8 9	156 2 6	156 2 6	148 10 0	162 10 0	73 12 6	234 17 6
Warehouse (No. 4), of Mr. Houlston.	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Warehouse (No. 6), of Butterworth & Co.	25 0 0	12 10 0	25 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Of Joshua W. Butterworth	—	—	—	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0
Warehouse (No. 7), of Shaw & Co.	25 0 0	12 10 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0
Warehouses, of Griffith & Co.	25 0 0	15 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Permission to lay water pipe of Parish (St. Martin Ludgate).	0 1 0	—	0 1 0	0 2 0	—	0 2 0	—	0 1 0	0 1 0	—
Post Office Telegraph Wire -	0 2 0	—	—	0 5 0	—	0 5 0	—	—	—	0 3 2
	906 10 9	771 11 11	844 11 6	846 17 3	767 18 0	767 16 8	758 3 4	771 7 8	496 9 10	792 11 10

GIFTS RECEIVED.

—	1870–71.	1871–72.	1872–73.	1873–74.	1874–75.	1875–76.	1876–77.	1877–78.	1878–79.	1879–80.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Mr. Norton's Gift— Of Christ's Hospital	6 13 4	6 13 4	6 13 4	6 13 4	6 13 4	6 13 4	6 13 4	6 13 4	6 13 4	6 13 4
Mr. Lamb's Gift— Of Clothworkers' Company	6 11 1	6 10 0	6 11 1	6 11 8	6 12 3	6 12 3	6 11 8	6 11 8	6 10 7	6 10 7
Christopher Meredith's Gift— Of Miss Piercy	17 17 4	—	17 14 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Of Messrs. Chubb	—	—	—	35 16 2	18 0 4	18 1 4	—	36 0 8	—	18 5 8
	31 1 9	13 3 4	30 18 9	49 1 2	31 5 11	31 6 11	13 5 0	49 5 8	13 3 11	31 9 7

FINES.

—		1870–71.		1871–72.		1872–73.		1873–74.		1874–75.		1875–76.		1876–77.		1877–78.		1878–79.		1879–80.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Apprentices	81 at 10*s.* 6*d.*	42 10 6	101	53 0 6	104	54 12 0	74	38 17 0	97	50 18 6	92	48 6 0	105 at 30*s.*	157 10 0	137	205 10 0	120	180 0 0	105	157 10 0
Turnovers	—	—	4 at 5*s.*	1 0 0	1	0 5 0	2	0 10 0	1	0 5 0	—	—	5 at 20*s.*	5 0 0	26	26 0 0	1	1 0 0	3	3 0 0
Freemen	19 at 36*s.*	34 4 0	19	34 4 0	18	32 8 0	18	32 8 0	16	28 16 0	24	43 4 0	16 at 70*s.*	56 0 0	15	52 10 0	28	98 0 0	19	66 10 0
Do.	1 at 7*l.* 10*s.*	7 10 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 at 25*l.*	25 0 0	2	50 0 0	3	75 0 0	4	100 0 0
Do.	—	—	5 at 10*l.* 1*s.*	50 5 0	4	40 4 0	3	30 3 0	6	60 6 0	7	70 7 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Livery	5 at 50*l.*	250 0 0	8	400 0 0	10	500 0 0	6	300 0 0	8	400 0 0	11	550 0 0	3 at 60*l.*	180 0 0	6	360 0 0	15	900 0 0	8 at 60*l.* 1 at 70*l.*	550 0 0
Assistants	—	—	5 at 20*l.*	100 0 0	—	—	1	20 0 0	4	80 0 0	—	—	3 at 60*l.*	180 0 0	3	180 0 0	—	—	2 at 80*l.*	160 0 0
Renter Wardens	6 at 24*l.*	144 0 0	8	192 0 0	5	120 0 0	5	120 0 0	5	120 0 0	7*	188 0 0	6 at 25*l.*†	130 0 0	9 at 25*l.* 3*s.* 1 at 25*l.*	175 18 0	5	125 15 0	8	201 4 0
Fees formerly received by Clerk, Beadle, Hallkeeper, and Porter	—	48 17 0	—	65 13 6	—	55 5 0 8 4 6	— —	5 2 6 44 7 0	— —	5 2 6 60 16 6	— —	7 3 6 61 4 6	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Under Warden																				
Upper Warden																				
Master	—	—	—	200 0 0	—	200 0 0	—	150 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	200 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	100 0 0
Quarterage	—	16 7 4	—	14 17 8	—	18 12 8	—	38 16 8	—	39 4 8	—	38 11 4	—	35 2 0	—	36 16 8	—	35 8 8	—	34 10 0
	—	543 8 10	—	1,111 0 8	—	1,029 11 2	—	780 4 2	—	845 9 2	—	1,006 16 4	—	968 12 0	—	1,086 14 8	—	1,415 3 8	—	1,372 14 0

* Should be 168*l.*, *see* Post.

† Should be 150*l.*, *see* ante.

——	1870–71.	1871–72.	1872–73.	1873–74.	1874–75.	1875–76.	1876–77.	1877–78.	1878–79.	1879–80.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Proceeds Sale of Consols, 1,000*l.*	925 15 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ „ 700*l.*	—	—	644 17 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Returned Income Tax	45 5 11	10 11 5	8 0 0	—	40 1 9	—	19 16 4	—	—	66 14 6
Sale of "Thomas Brown" Medals	—	2 2 6	0 8 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
For Wine, of Renter Wardens and others	—	—	5 2 0	14 7 6	8 14 0	8 5 0	18 6 6	—	16 13 6	20 10 3 58 2 10
Discount of Taber and Arnold and others	—	—	—	2 19 2	0 3 6	—	—	—	—	—
Legacy of "Mr. Thos. Holme"	—	—	4,545 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bequest of same	—	—	1,402 14 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
London Joint Stock Bank (Deposit and Interest)	—	—	4,023 6 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Part Expenses of Inauguration Banquet	—	—	—	59 14 3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Of Renter Wardens	—	—	—	—	42 0 0	42 0 0	42 0 0	42 0 0	—	—
Interest on Darkhouse Purchase Money	—	—	—	51 3 7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Part Expenses of Special Banquet	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100 0 0	—	—
Sale of old Wine Glasses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 18 0	—	—
„ Chairs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 0 0
Interest on Wood Street Estate Purchase Money	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 10 0
For Cigars	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 6 0
	969 0 11	12 13 11	10,629 9 5	128 4 6	90 19 3	50 5 0	80 2 10	142 18 0	16 13 6	161 3 7

Dividends on Sundry Charities.

Charity and Stock.	1870–71.	1871–72.	1872–73.	1873–74.	1874–75.	1875–76.	1876–77.	1877–78.	1878–79.	1879–80.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
William Bowyer's 6,000*l.* Reduced Three per Cents	180 0 0	180 0 0	180 0 0	180 0 0	180 0 0	180 0 0	180 0 0	180 0 0	180 0 0	180 0 0
Thomas Wright's 2,000*l.* New Three per Cents	59 0 0	58 10 0	59 0 0	59 5 0	59 10 0	59 10 0	59 5 0	59 5 0	58 15 0	58 15 0
Richard Johnson's 1,850*l.* „ „	54 11 6	54 2 3	54 11 6	54 16 2	55 0 10	55 0 10	54 16 2	54 16 2	54 6 10	54 6 10
„ „ 52*l.* 10*s.* „ „	1 11 0	1 10 9	1 11 0	1 11 2	1 11 2	1 11 2	1 11 2	1 11 2	1 10 9	1 10 10
Andrew Strahan's (No. 1) 1,225*l.* New Three per Cents	36 2 10	35 16 8	36 2 10	36 5 10	36 9 0	36 9 0	36 5 10	36 5 10	35 19 10	35 19 10
„ „ (No. 2) 1,000*l.* „ „	29 10 0	29 5 0	29 10 0	29 12 6	29 15 0	29 15 0	29 12 6	29 12 6	29 7 6	29 7 6
John Nichols, 500*l.* New Three per Cents	14 15 0	14 12 6	14 15 0	14 16 4	14 17 6	14 17 6	14 16 4	14 16 4	14 13 8	14 13 8
John Bowyer Nichols 500*l.* „	14 15 0	14 12 6	14 15 0	14 16 2	14 17 6	14 17 6	14 16 4	14 16 4	14 13 8	14 13 8
Luke Hansard's (No. 1) 1,142*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.* New Three per Cents.	33 14 4	33 8 7	33 14 4	33 17 2	34 0 0	34 0 0	33 17 2	33 17 2	33 11 6	33 11 6
Beata Wilkins' 376*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.* New Three per Cents	11 2 0	11 0 3	11 2 1	11 3 0	11 4 0	11 4 0	11 3 0	11 3 0	11 1 2	11 1 2
Charles Dilly's 700*l.* Three per Cent. Consols	20 13 0	20 9 6	20 13 0	20 14 8	20 16 6	20 16 6	20 14 10	20 14 10	20 11 2	20 11 2
Luke Hansard's (No. 2) 1,500*l.* Three per Cent. Consols	44 5 0	43 17 6	44 5 0	44 8 8	44 12 6	44 12 6	44 8 8	44 8 8	44 1 1	44 1 2
Elizabeth Baldwin's 250*l.* Three per Cent. Consols	7 7 6	7 6 3	7 7 6	7 8 2	7 8 10	7 8 10	7 8 2	7 8 2	7 7 0	7 7 0
Beale Blackwell's 3,333*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* „ „	98 6 8	97 10 0	98 6 8	98 15 0	99 3 4	99 3 4	98 15 0	98 15 0	97 18 4	97 18 4
John Clarke's 100*l.* Three per Cent. Consols	2 19 0	2 18 6	2 19 0	2 19 2	2 19 6	2 19 6	2 19 2	2 19 2	2 18 8	2 18 8
Chas. Whittingham's 2,000*l.* „	59 0 0	58 10 0	59 0 0	59 5 0	59 10 0	59 10 0	59 5 0	59 5 0	58 15 0	58 15 0
Catherine Hamblin's 200*l.* „	5 18 0	5 17 0	5 18 0	5 18 6	5 19 0	5 19 0	5 18 6	5 18 6	5 17 6	5 17 6
Jonas Davis and Rev. Jno. Barlow and Cecilia A. Barlow's 3,676*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.* Three per Cent. Consols.	109 0 7	108 2 2	109 0 9	109 9 10	109 19 0	109 19 0	109 9 10	109 9 10	108 11 2	108 11 2
James Compton's 800*l.* Three per Cent. Consols	23 12 0	23 8 0	23 12 0	23 14 0	23 16 0	23 16 0	23 14 0	23 14 0	23 10 0	23 10 0
William Strahan's 1,457*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.* New 2½ per Cents	36 8 6	36 8 6	36 8 6	36 8 6	36 8 6	36 8 6	36 8 6	36 8 6	36 8 6	36 8 6
	842 11 11	837 5 11	842 12 2	845 4 10	847 18 2	847 18 2	845 5 2	845 5 2	839 18 4	839 18 6

Received of English Stock.

——	1870–71.	1871–72.	1872–73.	1873–74.	1874–75.	1875–76.	1876–77.	1877–78.	1878–79.	1879–80.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
For wine - - -	—	—	—	—	39 19 11	—	—	—	—	—
„ necessary expenses -	—	—	—	—	—	500 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0
„ expenses for livery dinner, 1874.	—	—	—	—	—	141 5 4	—	—	—	—
„ pensions of the poor -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	416 0 0	416 0 0
„ moiety of Clarke's Charity	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 0 0	2 0 0
	—	—	—	—	39 19 11	641 5 4	500 0 0	500 0 0	918 0 0	918 0 0

Balances.

——	1870–71.	1871–72.	1872–73.	1873–74.	1874–75.	1875–76.	1876–77.	1877–78.	1878–79.	1879–80.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Of the late Under Warden -	533 2 11	239 16 6	281 8 0	636 6 11	182 19 1	244 8 10	438 10 0	260 13 0	243 2 7	548 7 6

Salaries.

——	1870–71.	1871–72.	1872–73.	1873–74.	1874–75.	1875–76.	1876–77.	1877–78.	1878–79.	1879–80.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Clerk - - - - - -	250 0 0	250 0 0	250 0 0	187 10 0	250 0 0	250 0 0	250 0 0	250 0 0	250 0 0	250 0 0
Out-door Clerk -	—	—	—	—	—	—	15 0 0	25 0 0	15 0 0	20 0 0
Beadle - - - -	75 10 0	65 0 0	65 0 0	50 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	65 0 0	80 0 0	50 0 0	65 0 0
	325 10 0	315 0 0	315 0 0	237 10 0	310 0 0	310 0 0	330 0 0	355 0 0	315 0 0	335 0 0

CHARITIES PAID.

	1870–71.	1871–72.	1872–73.	1873–74.	1874–75.	1875–76.	1876–77.	1877–78.	1878–79.	1879–80.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Beale Blackwell's	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
Chas. Dilly's	21 0 0	21 0 0	21 0 0	21 0 0	21 0 0	21 0 0	21 0 0	21 0 0	21 0 0	21 0 0
Beata Wilkins's	13 0 0	13 0 0	13 0 0	13 0 0	13 0 0	13 0 0	13 0 0	13 0 0	13 0 0	12 10 0
Richard Johnson's	52 10 0	52 10 0	52 10 0	52 10 0	52 10 0	52 10 0	52 10 0	52 10 0	52 10 0	52 10 0
Thos. Wright's	101 9 10	97 2 4	103 15 1	97 19 0	108 7 6	73 16 0	72 2 6	53 11 0	53 11 0	53 11 0
Willm. Bowyer's	180 0 0	180 0 0	180 0 0	180 0 0	180 0 0	180 0 0	180 0 0	180 0 0	180 0 0	180 0 0
Willm. Strahan's	36 8 4	36 8 4	36 8 4	36 8 4	36 8 4	36 8 4	36 8 4	36 8 4	36 8 4	36 8 4
Andrew Strahan's (No. 1.)	40 4 2	40 4 2	40 4 2	40 4 2	40 4 2	40 4 2	40 4 2	40 4 2	40 4 2	40 4 2
" " (No. 2.)	32 10 0	32 10 0	32 10 0	32 10 0	32 10 0	32 10 0	32 10 0	32 10 0	32 10 0	32 10 0
Jno. Nichols and Jno. Bowyer Nichols.	29 10 0	29 0 0	29 0 0	29 0 0	29 0 0	29 0 0	29 0 0	29 0 0	29 0 0	29 0 0
Elizh. Baldwin's	7 10 0	7 10 0	7 10 0	7 10 0	7 10 0	7 10 0	7 10 0	7 10 0	7 10 0	7 10 0
Luke Hansard's Annuitants	54 18 0	54 18 0	54 18 0	54 18 0	54 18 0	54 18 0	54 18 0	54 18 0	54 18 0	54 18 0
" Bibles and Prayers.	20 10 5	42 3 7	24 6 0	16 4 0	24 6 0	40 10 0	48 12 0	38 18 8	15 18 4	46 5 0
Chas. Whittingham's	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0
John Clarke's	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
Catherine Hamblin's	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0
Davis and Barlow's	108 0 0	108 0 0	108 0 0	108 0 0	108 0 0	108 0 0	108 0 0	108 0 0	108 0 0	108 0 0
James Compton's	24 0 0	24 0 0	24 0 0	24 0 0	24 0 0	24 0 0	24 0 0	24 0 0	24 0 0	24 0 0
	889 10 9	906 6 5	895 1 7	881 3 6	889 14 0	881 6 6	887 15 0	859 10 2	837 19 10	868 6 6

GIFTS PAID.

	1870–71.	1871–72.	1872–73.	1873–74.	1874–75.	1875–76.	1876–77.	1877–78.	1878–79.	1879–80.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Mr. Bellinger's Gift	2 11 2	2 10 9	2 11 2	2 11 4	2 11 7	2 11 7	2 11 4	2 11 4	2 10 11	2 10 11
Mr. Keevall's Gift	4 18 4	4 17 6	—	9 17 6	4 19 2	—	9 17 11	4 18 9	—	9 15 10
Mr. Jno. Norton's Gift	7 13 5	7 12 3	7 13 5	7 14 0	7 14 8	7 14 8	7 14 0	7 14 0	7 13 1	7 12 9
Mr. Lamb's Gift	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0
Mr. Meredith's Gift	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	22 0 0	4 0 0	22 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	22 0 0	4 0 0
Cater's Day	36 17 0	36 17 0	36 17 0	36 17 0	36 17 0	36 17 0	36 17 0	36 17 0	36 17 0	36 17 0
Venison or Sweeting's Feast	2 1 6	2 6 6	2 1 6	2 6 6	2 5 6	2 6 6	2 6 6	2 6 6	2 1 6	2 6 6
Ash Wednesday, Norton's Gift	21 1 0	4 12 0	36 2 0	18 13 0	4 15 0	31 16 6	2 1 6	16 19 0	16 12 10	18 4 0
Preachers at St. Paul's, Bishop's Gift.	9 16 3	9 16 5	9 15 5	19 15 3	—	9 18 4	9 18 4	—	19 15 0	9 15 10
Hendon Expenses, Johnson's Gift.	13 5 6	15 15 6	10 0 0	15 17 4	10 0 0	1 7 0	11 10 9	21 6 6	13 12 0	14 1 0
Poor of the Company (Christmas).	—	—	16 10 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mr. Bishop's Gift	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0
Poor Freemen and Widows	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	416 0 0	416 0 0
	113 8 2	99 11 11	136 14 6	146 15 11	84 6 11	125 15 7	98 1 4	107 17 1	548 6 4	532 7 10

——	1870–71.	1871–72.	1872–73.	1873–74.	1874–75.	1875–76.	1876–77.	1877–78.	1878–79.	1879–80.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Rents: Chamber of London	137 13 4	78 5 0	78 18 4	130 5 0	73 3 4	99 8 4	99 0 0	99 0 0	98 3 4	100 5 0
Do. Do. 1 year's Cave at Mon.	1 1 0	1 1 0	1 1 0	1 1 0	1 1 0	1 1 0	1 1 0	1 1 0	1 1 0	1 1 0
Donations and Subscriptions	139 5 0	146 5 0	51 5 0	33 15 0	96 15 0	70 5 0	129 15 0	150 16 0	72 10 0	91 3 0
Audits	88 10 2	65 10 5	110 2 3	46 13 3	77 19 0	20 13 6	32 8 0	19 12 6	21 14 6	—
Lord Mayor's Day	20 5 8	26 0 0	117 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Entertainments, &c.	62 2 0 48 0 4	22 8 0 50 6 4	238 7 0 52 14 10	98 17 4 46 15 6	224 1 10 46 9 6	131 9 2 412 19 10 50 1 6	620 19 6 55 6 6	613 8 11 146 18 4	59 14 0 525 13 6	87 11 6 599 19 1
Court Fees	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39 18 0
Wine	—	77 2 1	297 12 5	5 18 5 270 9 7 138 12 8	213 1 4	300 4 5	179 18 11	376 13 7	222 12 0	6 0 0
Repairs	9 15 2	4 4 9	176 10 6	319 7 0	75 12 11	81 17 10	152 4 2	69 8 10	58 10 0	215 2 1
Printing	11 4 1	28 10 0	168 19 0	36 0 6	48 8 8	49 17 0	46 16 3	45 3 9	40 4 4	44 9 6
Sundries	135 11 4	77 9 1 2 17 6	102 0 3	219 4 3	59 10 11	130 10 6	269 2 8 6 4 4	123 10 0	331 14 7	459 3 1
English Stock Advance repaid	900 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dilapidations, 34, Ludgate Hill	—	60 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
"Thos. Brown" Die and Medals.	—	65 6 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Darkhouse Lane Expenses	—	—	162 15 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
"Thos. Holmes'" Bequest Expenses.	—	—	276 12 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deposit Account, London Joint Stock Bank.	—	—	4,000 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Purchase 5,128*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.* New 3½ Per Cents.	—	—	5,000 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lectures	—	—	61 18 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Error in Total	—	—	—	—	—	0 10 0	—	—	—	—
	1,553 8 1	705 5 8	10,894 16 0	1,346 19 6	916 3 0	1,348 18 1	1,592 16 4	1,645 12 11	1,431 17 3	1,594 12 3

Payments and Receipts on School Account. (Not included in other Statements).

——	1870–71.	1871–72.	1872–73.	1873–74.	1874–75.	1875–76.	1876–77.	1877–78.	1878–79.	1879–80.
Payments:	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Gosling's	721 17 9	594 1 0	419 3 2	283 1 0	257 12 1	35 17 1	291 3 6	168 2 3	—	172 9 7
To Sundries	—	138 10 0	284 2 0	414 4 6	356 9 0	694 11 6	447 9 9	463 2 7	535 1 8	463 17 4
	721 17 9	732 11 0	703 5 2	697 5 6	614 1 1	730 8 7	738 13 3	631 4 10	535 1 8	636 6 11
Receipts:										
Dividend on 7,428*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.* 3 per cent. Consols.	217 9 9	215 12 10 1 13 1	219 3 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. 7,861*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*	—	—	—	232 18 2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. 8,077*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.*	—	—	—	—	240 5 10	240 5 10	—	—	—	—
Do. 8,312*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.*	—	—	—	—	—	1 18 6	246 5 2	246 5 2	244 3 8	244 3 8
Johnson and Hogg—Rent	17 13 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
For Musical Prizes	—	—	—	5 5 0	5 5 0	—	—	—	—	—
Dividend on Scinde Stock	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22 0 7
	235 3 0	217 5 11	219 3 0	238 3 2	245 10 10	242 4 4	246 5 2	246 5 2	244 3 8	266 4 3

Taxes, &c.

——	1870–71.	1871–72.	1872–73.	1873–74.	1874–75.	1875–76.	1876–77.	1877–78.	1878–79.	1879–80.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Poor rate	111 13 11	94 9 10	105 12 2	88 18 8	94 9 10	88 18 8	44 9 4	103 12 5	72 5 2	83 7 6
Tithe rate	18 13 4	16 13 6	16 13 6	16 13 6	16 13 6	16 13 6	8 6 9	25 0 3	16 13 6	20 16 11
Church rate	16 6 9	16 13 6	16 13 6	16 13 6	13 17 11	11 2 4	5 11 2	16 13 6	11 2 4	11 2 4
Consolidated rate	74 13 4	66 14 0	72 5 2	66 14 0	72 5 2	83 7 6	88 18 8	133 8 0	44 9 4	88 18 8
Sewers rate	16 0 0	16 13 6	16 13 6	11 2 4	—	—	2 15 7	2 15 7 5 11 2	2 15 7	5 12 2
Metropolitan Board of Works rate.	—	—	—	22 4 8	33 7 0	—	36 2 7	41 13 9	16 13 6	33 7 0
Police rate	26 13 4	27 6 10	27 15 10	33 7 0	33 7 0	27 15 10	33 7 0	33 7 0	27 15 10	27 15 10
Militia rate	5 6 8	—	5 11 2	5 11 2	5 11 2	—	—	—	—	—
Ward rate	—	—	2 15 7	—	—	—	5 11 2	5 11 2	2 15 7	—
Water rate	8 4 0	8 4 0	8 13 6	9 5 0	8 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0
Gas	19 6 2	17 6 10	21 9 1	20 2 2	22 9 5	21 14 6	20 6 0	20 17 9	23 8 4	23 16 11
Land Tax paid to English Stock	52 5 6	—	104 11 0	—	52 5 6	104 11 0	52 5 6	—	104 11 0	52 5 6
	349 3 0	264 2 0	398 14 0	290 12 0	352 6 6	366 3 4	309 13 9	427 10 7	334 10 2	359 2 10

TALLOW CHANDLERS' COMPANY.

These Returns were rendered under protest.

PART I.—Foundation and Object.

A. to H.

Return A.—A statement of the date, ascertained or probable, of the foundation of the Company, and of the circumstances, so far as they can be discovered from its documents of foundation or archives, in which the Company had its origin.

Return B.—A list of the charters, charters of inspeximus, and other instruments of a similar nature, whether originals or copies, which have been at any time in the possession of the Company, together with an abstract of the purport of each, regard being specially had to any evidence which it may contain as to the object of the foundation of the Company.

Return C.—A list of any trust deeds "founding, regulating, or affecting" the Company, with the date of each, the names of the parties thereto, and an abstract of the purport of each.

Return D.—A list, with dates, of any "decrees of court," whether of the Courts of Common Law or of Chancery, or of any acts of the Court of Aldermen or of the Court of Common Council, "regulating or affecting" the Company, with a statement of the effect of each decision.

Return E.—A list of any other documents, not included in the descriptions in the preceding returns, which "found, regulate, or affect" the Company, with dates, and an abstract of the effect of each.

Return F.—A concise history of the Company, from the time of its foundation to the present day, with special reference to the inquiry contained in the commission as to "the objects for which the Company was founded," and "how far those objects are now being carried into effect."

Return G.—Has the Company a licence in mortmain? When was such licence granted (referring to the document by description)? What is its extent, and to what extent is it now unexhausted?

Return H.—Is there vested in the Company, and how, whether by charter, statute, order of the Court of Aldermen, act of Common Council, or otherwise, any right of exercising superintendence over, or any duty or discretion to encourage in any way, any and what art, trade, or business? State the nature and local limits of such control. In what manner and to what extent is such control now exercised?—If such control is not now exercised, state the circumstances under which its exercise have fallen into desuetude.

A.—The first charter of incorporation of this Company bears date the 8th of March 1462, 2nd of Edward IV., wherein the then members of the Company are described as "our beloved and faithful subjects, the Free-" men of the Mystery or Art of Tallough Chandlers of "our City of London."

It is evident, however, that a company, guild, or other association of tallow chandlers existed in London before the date of the above charter, seeing that in the year 1426, or 36 years prior thereto, letters patent were granted by Henry VI. to the Mayor of the City of London, and the Master and Wardens of the Mystery or Craft of Tallow Chandlers of the same city for the time being, empowering them to search for and destroy all bad and adulterated oils.

Also in the year 1456, or six years prior to the said charter, a grant of arms and crest was made by John Smert, Garter King-at-Arms, to John Priour, John Thurlow, William Blakman, and Richard Grenecroft, sworn wardens or keepers (gardiens), and several other notable men of the trade and of the Company of Tallow Chandlers (Chandeliers de Suif) of the City of London, on behalf of and in the name of their whole confraternity, which is therein stated to be one of the members of the City of London, having sworn wardens or keepers and other officers authorised to make, constitute, and put in force among themselves rules and good ordinances for the conduct of their own trade entirely separate from that of others.

It does not appear, however, from the documents of foundation or archives of the Company, so far as we are aware, under what circumstances the Company had its origin, but doubtless it had its rise in the natural tendency of members of the same craft or trade to meet together from time to time to discuss matters connected with such trade, and to make regulations for its governance, and as difficulties and disputes no doubt arose respecting these matters, it was found necessary to get greater powers which could only be properly done by means of a charter.

B.—List of the Company's Charters, Charters of Inspeximus, and other Instruments of a similar nature.

15th October 1426. The before-mentioned letters patent of King Henry VI., granted by him to the Mayor of the City of London and the Master and Wardens of the Mistery or Craft of Tallow Chandlers of the same City for the time being, empowering them to search for and destroy all bad and adulterated oils.

8th March 1462. 2nd Edward IV. Being the Charter of Incorporation, of which the following is a translation, the original charter being in Latin.

2nd Edward IV., 8th March 1462. Edward, by the Grace of God King of England and France and Lord of Ireland. To all to whom these presents shall come greeting: know ye, that of our special favour, we, for ourself, our heirs and successors, have granted and given license to our beloved and faithful subjects, the Freemen of the Mystery or Art of Talough Chaundelers of our City of London, that they and all their successors, freemen of the said mystery, being citizens of the said City, and in the aforesaid City and the suburbs thereof, dwelling and to dwell from henceforth, may be in fact, deed, and name, one body and one commonalty for ever. And that the said commonalty, that is to say, the freemen of the said mystery, yearly may elect and make from themselves according to their custom amongst them before used or approved according to the advice and ordinance of the same commonalty from thenceforth therein to be made one master and four keepers or wardens for the management of their affairs, and to superintend, rule, and govern the mystery and commonalty aforesaid, and all persons both employed in the buying of stuff and the manufacture thereof, of the mystery and commonalty in the City and suburbs aforesaid for ever, and the defects of the same duly to correct, and cause to be corrected, and that the said master and wardens and commonalty aforesaid may have perpetual succession, and a common seal for the business of the mystery and commonalty aforesaid for ever, and that the same master and wardens and commonalty, and their successors for ever, may be persons able and competent in law to purchase, hold, and possess, for themselves and their successors, for ever in fee and perpetuity lands, tenements, rents, and possessions of what nature soever, as well within our said City and suburbs as elsewhere, and of what persons soever. And that the said master, wardens, and commonalty, and their successors, by the name of the master, wardens, and commonalty of the Mystery of Tallow Chandlers of the City of London, may plead and be impleaded before whatso-

ever judges, and in whatsoever courts and in whatsoever actions. And further, that the said master and wardens of the said mystery, and their successors, may have full power and authority for ever to search and endeavour to make and exercise due scrutiny in, over, and concerning all weights, measures, and stuff, by what persons and traders soever of the same mystery in the City and suburbs aforesaid, possessed, used, and employed, to the intent that just and faithful weights, measures, and stuff in the same mystery, and by what persons soever of the same there employed and used, and all and singular other goods and merchandises by what persons or traders of that mistery sold, and to be sold and exposed or to be exposed for sale, may be fitting, good, and legal, without deceit and fraud whatsoever, and the defects and deceits which in this particular they shall find to cause to be duly corrected, and all persons offending in this respect, according to their demerits and offences, duly to punish, or cause to be punished, before the mayor of our said City of London for the time being. And further, of our most abundant grace, we have granted that the same master, wardens, and commonalty, and their successors, lands, tenements, and rents, as well in possession as in reversion, within the City of London and the suburbs thereof, and of us in free burgage tenure of the value of 10 marks per annum or less, may purchase, have, and hold to them, and their successors, for ever, towards the assistance and support of the affairs, and the poor of the commonalty of the mystery aforesaid, to pray for our good estate so long as we shall live, and for our soul when we shall have departed from this life, and for the souls of all our progenitors, and for the benefactors of the said mystery, and for their souls when they shall have departed this life, according to the ordination and disposition of the said master, wardens, and commonalty, and their successors, in this matter to be made, the statute passed against the disposal of lands and tenements in mortmain, or any other Statute, Act, or Ordinance to the contrary, made or to be made, notwithstanding. In witness whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent.

Witness ourself at Westminster, the 8th day of March, in the 2nd year of our reign.

MORLAND.

15th November 1517, 8th Henry VIII. Letters patent of this date, reciting the above charter, and confirming the same.

18th February 1549, 2nd Edward VI. Letters patent of this date, reciting the two above-mentioned charters, and confirming the same.

7th June 1557, 4th and 5th Philip and Mary. Letters patent of this date, reciting and confirming the three above-mentioned charters.

N.B.—Mention is made of this charter in some of those subsequently granted, but the original thereof cannot be found.

3rd March 1561, 3rd Elizabeth. Letters patent of this date, reciting and confirming the four above-mentioned charters.

15th April 1577, 19th Elizabeth. Letters patent, granted to the Company to search for, weigh, and measure, all soap, vinegar, barrelled butter, salt, oils, and hops, within the suburbs, and mark all good vessells with the Rose and Crown Imperial.

N.B.—These letters patent are recited in an indenture dated the 25th June 1559, in the Company's possession, between Roger Tyler and Sir George Carew, Knight.

6th March 1606, 3rd James I.—Charter of this date, reciting the before-mentioned charter of King Edward IV., grants to the Company to be a body corporate and politic by the name and title of the Master, Wardens, and Commonalty of the Mystery of Tallow Chandlers of the City of London, with perpetual succession and with power to sue and be sued by that name, to hold and dispose of lands, to have a common seal, with liberty to alter and change it. To elect a master and four wardens yearly at the accustomed time and manner, according to the ordinances. To make ordinances and byelaws for the government of the Company and the trade, and to inflict punishment for the non-observance thereof, not being contrary to the laws of England. Power to search for and destroy bad candles, tallow and stuff, within the City and two miles thereof. Master and wardens to appoint deputies to act in their absence. Confirmation of all existing rights and privileges.

6th March 1620 17th James I.—Letters Patent reciting and particularising the hereditaments and premises then held by the Company, and confirming their title thereto.

29th July 1677, 28th Charles II.—This charter recites the previous charters of Edward IV., James I., and that in consequence of the great increase of the buildings within the City and suburbs thereof, and in the number of persons employed in making candles, and of the falling off of old members of the Company, proper scrutiny cannot be made, grants that all tallow chandlers within the City and suburbs, and within three miles thereof, shall be free of the Company, or suffer such punishments as may be imposed by the Company's byelaws. That all freemen shall make their apprentices free of the Company upon the expiration of their service, or before exercising the trade. Extends the right of search to three miles from the City and suburbs, and gives power to the Company to make ordinances for the government of the Company, and for preventing frauds in the trade. Confirms all former charters and privileges.

27th June 1685, 1st James II.—A charter of this date was subsequently granted by King James II. in the first year of his reign, in consideration of the compulsory surrender by the Company of their privileges to Charles II. on the 9th of June 1684, but this surrender was afterwards declared void and was returned uninrolled to the Company by James II. on the 27th November 1688.

By the statute passed in the second year of the reign of King William and Queen Mary, chapter 8, entitled "An Act for reversing the judgment in a quo warranto "against the City of London, and for restoring the "City of London to its ancient rights and privileges," the said charter of James II. was declared void, and the Company was restored to all its former rights and privileges. The charters of James I., 1606, and Charles II., 1677, may be considered the governing charters under which, and the ordinances of Charles I., herein-after set forth, the affairs of the Company are managed.

C.—We are not aware of any trust deeds founding, regulating, or affecting the Company.

D.—We are not aware of any decrees of court, or acts of the courts of aldermen or common council regulating or affecting the Company.

E.—We are not aware of any other documents save and except those already mentioned, which found, regulate or affect the Company, except the before-mentioned ordinances dated the 19th September 1639, 15th Charles I., under which the Company's affairs are managed, as provided for by their said charters. [A copy of these ordinances is given below, although many of them are now obsolete and out of use.]

COPY ORDINANCES above referred to.

"To all people to whom these presents shall come. The Right Honorable Thomas Lord Coventrey, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England, Sir John Bramstone, knight, Lord Chief Justice of the Pleas, before his Highness and Sir John Finch, knight, Lord Chief Justice of His Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, send greeting in our Lord God everlasting. Whereas, in the Parliament holden at Westminster in the nineteenth year of the reign of the late King of famous memory, Henry the Seventh, for the weal and profit of his subjects, it was amongst other things ordained, established, and enacted, that no master, wardens, and fellowships of crafts or mysteries, or any of them, nor any rulers of guilds or fraternities, should take upon them to make any acts or ordinances, nor to execute any acts or ordinances by them thentofore made in the disinheritance or diminution of the prerogative of the King, nor of other nor against the common profit of the people, unless the said acts or ordinances be examined and approved by the chancellor, treasurer of England, and chief justices of either bench, or three of them, or else before both the justices of assize in their circuit or progress in such shire where such acts or ordinances be made, upon pain of forfeiture of forty pounds for every time than they do contrary as by the said Act of Parliament mort plainly doth and may appear. Know ye, that the Master, Wardens, and Commonalty of the Craft or Mystery of Tallow Chandlers of the City of London, willing and desiring the said Act of Parliament in all things to be duly observed and kept, have presented unto us a book containing divers articles, acts, and ordinances by them made, ordained, and devised for the said Society and Fellowship of Tallow Chandlers and their successors, and for the consideration of the good estate thereof as for the better governing, ruling, and ordering of the said society, together with their suit to have the same

settled and established. And thereupon they have instantly desired us that we all and every of their said acts and ordinances hereafter mentioned and by them to us so exhibited would examine, and these and every of them correct and amend, and so approve them in convenient manner and form as the said recited Act requireth, we well perceiving and considering the said supplication to be good and reasonable according to their desires and by the authority in and by the said Act of Parliament to us given All and every their said Acts, oaths, and ordinances so to us exhibited have perfectly seen, read, and well understood, and all and every of them have examined, corrected and reformed, the tenor whereof hereafter followeth, viz.:

"The Statutes, Orders, Acts, and Ordinances made by the Master, Wardens, and Commonalty of the Mystery of the Tallow Chandlers of the City of London for the well governing of the said Society."

The Company may assemble together.

"1. Imprimis, it is ordained, constituted, and established by these presents, that the Master, Wardens, Assistants, and Commonalty of the said Craft or Mystery of Tallow Chandlers within the City of London and suburbs of the same, and Southwark, as well within places privileged and exempt as not privileged and exempt within the said City and suburbs, and within two miles compass of the said City, and their successors, shall and may at all time and times hereafter and from time to time at their liberty and pleasure congregate and assemble themselves together at their common hall belonging to the said commonalty according to their old and ancient custom, or at any other convenient place within the said City of London, for good and reasonable causes, as well touching the said City as for needful and necessary causes touching and concerning the said mystery. And it is further ordered, that at such time as they or any of them shall come and repair to any such assembly, or to any court to be holden by the said master, wardens, and assistants for the time being, or the greater part of them, upon any warning or summons of the beadle or other servant or officer of the said Company, he, they, and every of them so summoned shall come and repair thither at the time appointed, orderly and decently, citizenlike, and whatsoever person or persons shall refuse or neglect so to do, and do the contrary, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence twelve pence without such lawful excuse as shall be allowed of by the greater number of the master, wardens, or assistants at a court of assistants."

Election of master.

"2. Item, it is ordained, ordered, and established that from henceforth yearly for ever the Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the Company of the said Craft or Mystery of Tallow Chandlers, or the more part of them for the time being, and their successors, on the feast day of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, or within twenty days before or within twenty days after the said feast day of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, by the appointment of the said master and wardens of the said Company, or any three of them, whereof the master or his deputy to be one, shall meet and assemble at their common hall, and then and there the master and wardens of the commonalty of the said craft or mystery, and such as have been master and upper wardens of the said Company, or the more part of them for the time being, shall first deliver over to so many of their assistants as shall be then present the names in writing of two meet and sufficient persons of the said Company by them to be nominated and appointed to the office of master of the said Company, of which two the said master and wardens for the time being and the said assistants, or the more part of them, shall by the most voices or pricks elect and choose one of those two persons so nominated to be master of the said Company for one year from thence next following, the youngest of the said assistants present at such election delivering up the first voice or prick in that election. And if it shall happen the said voices or pricks be even and equal in number, then the master for the time being shall have a double voice or prick for the final determination and election of the said new master, which person so elected and chosen, being sworn, shall rule and govern the said Company as master according to the ancient usage until a new master shall be elected and sworn in that place according to the tenor of these ordinances. And it is further ordained that if the said person so elected and chosen to be master of the said Company of Tallow Chandlers shall refuse or neglect to take upon him the said office, and to be sworn within twenty days next after such election according to an ordinance and to the oaths hereafter in these presents ordained and expressed for that office, having no reasonable or just let or impediment that shall or may then appear and be allowed by the said master, wardens, and assistants, or the more part of them for the time being for his sufficient excuse in that behalf, that then the said person so elected and refusing or neglecting shall forfeit and pay the sum of thirteen pounds six shillings and eight pence of lawful English money."

Fine for refusal to serve, 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

Election upper w den.

3. "And it is further ordered and established that from henceforth yearly for ever on the said feast day of the Nativity of St. John Baptist, or within 20 days before or after the said feast day as aforesaid, immediately after the election of the new master of the Commonalty of the said Craft or Mystery of Tallow Chandlers, the said master and wardens of the said craft or mystery, and such as have been master and upper wardens of the said mystery or the more part of them for the time being, shall in like manner as before is prescribed, deliver over to so many of the assistants as shall be then and there present the names in writing of two meet and sufficient persons of the same commonalty by them to be nominated to the office of the upper warden of the said craft or mystery, of which two the master and wardens for the time being and the said assistants or the more part of them shall amongst themselves by the most voices or pricks elect and choose one to be the upper warden of the Commonalty of the said Craft or Mystery of Tallow Chandlers for one year, and from thence next following the youngest of the said assistants present at such election delivering up the voice or prick in that election. And if it shall happen that the said voices or pricks be even or equal in number, then the master for the time being shall have a double voice or prick for the final determination and election of the said upper warden, which person so elected and chosen shall continue in office until another person be elected and sworn to serve in the said office of upper warden in his place."

Election of second warden.

4. "And it is further ordered that at such time, and immediately after the said election of the said upper warden, the said master and wardens and such as have been master and upper wardens of the said mystery or the more part of them for the time being, shall also deliver over to the said assistants, or the more part of them for the time being, the names in writing of two meet and sufficient persons of the same Company by them nominated and appointed to the office of the second warden of the said mystery, of which two persons the said master, wardens, and assistants for the time being, or the more part of them, shall amongst themselves by the most voices or pricks elect and choose one to be the second warden of the said Company of Tallow Chandlers for one year from thence next following, the youngest of the said assistants present at such election delivering up the first voice or prick in that election. And if it shall happen that the voices or pricks be even and equal in number, then the master for the time being shall have a double voice or prick for the final determination and election of the said second warden, which person so elected and chosen shall continue in office until another person be elected and sworn to serve in the said office of second warden."

Election two youn wardens.

5. "And likewise it is further ordained and established by these present ordinances that at such time, and immediately after the said election of the said second warden, the said master and wardens and such as have been master and upper wardens of the said mystery, or the more part of them for the time being, shall deliver over to the said assistants, or the more part of them, the names in writing of four such meet and sufficient persons of the said Company as by them shall be thought fit to be nominated and appointed to the offices of the two younger wardens of the said Company, of which persons so nominated the said master, wardens, and assistants for the time being, or the more part of them, shall amongst themselves in manner aforesaid, elect and choose two to be younger wardens of the said Craft or Mystery of Tallow Chandlers for one year from thence next following; whereof one of them shall be renter-warden, according to an ordinance hereafter mentioned, which person so elected and chosen shall continue in office until a new warden or wardens respectively be elected and sworn to serve in his or their place or places. And it is further ordained that if any person or persons so elected and chosen to be warden or wardens, or any of them, shall refuse or neglect to take upon him or them the same office or offices, and to be sworn within 20 days after such election according to an ordinance and

Fines for refusing serve.

to the oath hereafter ordained and expressed for that office, having no reasonable or just let or impediment that shall and may then appear to and be allowed by the said master, wardens, and assistants, or the more part of them for the time being for his or their sufficient excuse or excuses in that behalf, that then every of the said wardens so offending shall forfeit and pay as followeth, viz.: the upper and second wardens ten pounds apiece, and the two younger wardens, if they be chosen of the livery, not having served in the place of steward, ten pounds apiece, and if they or either of them have served stewards, and not being an assistant of the said Company, five pounds apiece; and if he or they so chosen younger wardens be or are of the assistants, he and they shall pay for his and their refusal to take upon him or them the said office or offices the sum of five pounds of lawful money of England. And further, if any person shall be chosen into the office of younger warden of the said commonalty, not having served steward nor fined for it, and shall hold or accept the same place, he shall pay unto the said master and wardens of the said Company the sum of ten pounds of lawful money of England. At which election of master and wardens, or within twenty days after, there shall or may be a feast or dinner provided in the common hall of the said Company for the master, wardens, and assistants, and for the whole livery of the said Company, if the old master, wardens, and assistants of the said Company, or the more part of them, think fitting, at the costs and charges of the said Company, and then near about the end of the same dinner, if the old master and wardens think fitting publication shall be made of such election by delivery of garlands to such of the said new master and wardens as then shall be there present, and in their absence to other person or persons of the said Company then and there present, of the same or the like quality in the name or names of such as are absent, in such sort as hath been anciently used and accustomed in the said Company. And further, if one of the said two younger wardens, after he hath served renter-warden one year according to an ordinance hereafter mentioned, shall be chosen the next year after one of the younger wardens again, and shall not hold the same office, he shall pay for a fine for his not so holding the same, if the master, wardens, and assistants, or the more part of them, for the time being, think fitting to suffer him to go off by way of fine the sum of five marks of lawful money of England."

6. "Item, it is further ordained and established that the said new master and wardens, and every of them that shall be so elected as aforesaid, from time to time within twenty days next after their election in their common hall or other place of meeting, shall take the oaths concerning the said master and wardens, or any of them hereafter for that purpose ordained and expressed in the presence of the old master and wardens, and of the more part of the assistants of the commonalty of the said Craft or Mystery of Tallow Chandlers for the time being, upon pain that every one refusing to take the same oath within the same time shall forfeit and pay for every time of such his refusal the sum of forty shillings."

7. "Item, it is ordained and decreed that immediately after the election of the two younger wardens it shall and may be lawful for the said master, wardens, and assistants of the said Company, or the more part of them for the time being, to nominate and appoint one of the same two younger wardens to be the renter-warden for the said Company of Tallow Chandlers for one year then next ensuing, to execute and perform that office in former time it hath been accustomed; and which of them so chosen to be renter-warden as aforesaid shall refuse to take upon him the same office, having no just cause or impediment that may appear to and be allowed by the said master, wardens, and assistants, or the more part of them for the time being, for his sufficient excuse or discharge in that behalf, that then either of the said two younger wardens so refusing shall forfeit and pay for such his refusal the sum of ten pounds of lawful money of England."

8. "Item, it is ordained and established that the renter-warden on the day he shall take his oath, if the master, wardens, and assistants, or the more part of them shall think fit, shall become bound to such two of the assistants as the said master and wardens or any three of them shall think fit for the time being, by obligation in the penalty or sum of two hundred pounds of lawful English money, conditioned for the true accounting and payment and delivery over unto the new master and wardens that shall succeed them in place of and for what money, plate, goods, and chattels soever shall come to his hands during the time of his renter wardenship, which, if any shall refuse to do, he shall forfeit and pay to the master and wardens for the time being the sum of twenty pounds for the use of the said Company."

Master, wardens, and assistants to govern the Company.

9. "Item, it is further ordered, decreed, and established that the master, wardens, and assistants of the said Company of the said Craft or Mystery of Tallow Chandlers for the time being, or the more part of them, or in the absence of the master or wardens, his or their sufficient deputy or deputies respectively from time to time and at all times hereafter for ever, shall have full power and authority hereby to perform, do, and execute any the laws, statutes, Acts, and ordinances comprised and mentioned in this book of ordinances, and all and every other thing and things for the common weal and conservation of the good estate of the said Company and the better government of them."

The old master and wardens to attend the swearing of the new.

10. "Item, it is ordered that the old master and wardens, or the more part of them, as often and when need shall require at any time hereafter, shall give their attendance, and be ready to receive and take the oath of the new master and wardens within the time before in these presents for that purpose limited, upon pain that every one of them being negligent and offending in this behalf shall forfeit and pay for every such offence, if it be demanded of them, the several sums hereafter following, viz., the master five marks and the wardens forty shillings apiece."

The master and wardens to make their accounts.

11. "Item, it is ordained that within one month after the election of the new master and wardens yearly, the old master and wardens in the common hall of the said Company, in the presence of the new master and wardens of the said Company, or the more part of them, and of such auditors of the new master and wardens or their assistants, or the more part of them, at a court of assistants shall think fit to appoint, or the more part of them, shall make a just, true, plain, perfect, and fair account in writing to the said new master, wardens, and auditors of all receipts and payments had and made by them or any of them during the time of their mastership and wardenship, and of and concerning all and all manner of jewels, plate, linen, pewter, and money, charters, writings, evidences, and other goods, chattels, and profits whatsoever remaining in his or their charge and custody belonging to the said Company of Tallow Chandlers, and then and there shall deliver up to the new master and wardens for the time being, or the more part of them, by an inventory thereof to be made, the said plate, jewels, linen, pewter, money, stock, charters, writings, evidences, and all other goods, chattels, implements, and things, whatsoever then being or remaining in his or their hands, custody, or possession, or which they or any of them may lawfully come by, or shall or may be duly or lawfully charged to have received to the use of the said Company of Tallow Chandlers or otherwise appertaining to the said Company, together with his and their key or keys, which account so as aforesaid made shall be perused, examined, and audited by the said auditors as anciently hath been accustomed. And if the said old master or any of the wardens shall refuse to make such account within the time before limited, he and they so refusing shall forfeit and pay to the new master and wardens to and for the use of the said Company the sum of one hundred marks apiece. And if any one of the said old master and wardens shall detain any of the premises in his and their hands after the time aforesaid, he and they and every of them so offending shall forfeit and pay forty shillings for every month that he or they or any of them shall detain any of the premises over and above the full value of all and every such thing or things as shall be detained, wanting, or decayed through his or their default or negligence. And it is further ordered that the said account being allowed by the master, wardens, and assistants, or the greater part of them, with the inventory and such other things as shall be delivered up, shall immediately be written by the clerk of the said Company in a ledger book, which shall remain and be kept by the said master and two upper warders for that purpose."

The master and warden to substitute deputies.

12. "Item, forasmuch as it may happen at sometimes hereafter that choice may be made of such person or persons to be master of the said Company of the said craft or mystery, as either by reason of sickness or business of importance may be often letted or hindered from being continually attendant on the said office or

offices, it is therefore for the better government of the said Company and due execution of the said office and offices ordered, ordained, and decreed that every master and warden of the said Company for the time being may in such case where necessity shall require, with the assent of the greater part of the assistants, appoint some of the gravest and most ancient assistants to be deputy or deputies, substitute or substitutes to supply, in his or their absence, the office of being master or warden of the said Company. And further, it is ordered that it shall and may be lawful for every such deputy so assigned and appointed as aforesaid, and sworn to execute, do, and perform at all and every time and times hereafter in the absence of the said master and wardens of the said Company, or any of them for the time being, all and everything and things whatsoever, which by reason of the ordinances in this book contained shall concern or appertain to the office of master or wardens of the commonalty of the said craft or mystery in as large, full, and ample manner, and form to all intents and purposes as if the said master or wardens of the said commonalty, or any of them, were in their person or persons present, anything in these ordinances contained to the contrary notwithstanding."

Master and wardens dying, others to be chosen

13. "Item, it is ordered ordained and established that if any master, warden, or other officer before or hereafter by these present ordinances to be chosen, elected, or appointed to have any rule or government or any other charge by reason of his or their office or offices shall happen to die or decease or to be deprived or removed from the same before the end of such time as he or they are limited to continue in office, that then it shall and may be lawful for the master, wardens, and assistants of the said Company for the time being, or the more part of them, to choose and elect, nominate, and appoint some other person or persons of the said craft or mystery anew in the place of every such officer or officers so dying, deceasing, or being removed within thirty days after such decease, deprivation, or removal, to supply such office or offices in his or their stead or steads. And whatsoever person or persons so newly elected, chosen, or nominated as aforesaid shall refuse to take upon him or them any such office or offices as aforesaid, and to be sworn according to the oaths in this present book of ordinances for that purpose ordained, shall forfeit for every time so refusing such sum and sums of money as any the like officer or officers, in whose rooms or places he or they were elected, should have paid by virtue of the ordinances herein-before expressed, if he or they had refused to hold the same office or offices, anything in these present ordinances contained to the contrary notwithstanding."

Election of assistants.

14. "Item, it is ordained and established that the master, wardens, and assistants of the said commonalty, or the more part of them for the time being, shall and may at their free will and pleasure, so often and when as need shall require, nominate, elect, and choose such and so many honest, able, and discreet persons out of the livery or clothing of the said Company as they shall think meet to be assistants to the said master and wardens of the said mystery, which said persons so as aforesaid nominated and chosen to be assistants to the said master and wardens shall at the time of their admission into the assistants, and before they are sworn, if they have not been stewards nor fined for the same, pay unto the said master and wardens the sum of ten pounds of lawful money of England. But if they have served stewards or fined for the same, then they shall be admitted gratis, paying only to the clerk for registering his or their admissions three shillings and four pence, and to the beadle the sum of twelve pence. And if any person or persons which now or hereafter shall be chosen assistants to the master and wardens of the said Company shall refuse to make his or their appearance at any court or courts to be holden by the master, wardens, and assistants, or the greater part of them, or at any other assembly or meeting of the said master and wardens about the affairs and business of the said Company, and being thereunto duly summoned by the beadle or other officer of the Company, shall forfeit and pay to the said master, wardens, and commonalty for the time being, or if he come not at the hour appointed or depart thence without license of the court, for the first default or defect, twelve pence; for the second default or neglect, two shillings; and for the third default or neglect, three shillings, unless he have such a reasonable cause for his absence as shall be approved of by the master and wardens of the said Company for the time being or the more part of them. And if such person so elected and chosen to be an assistant shall refuse to be an assistant and to hold the same, he shall for such refusal forfeit and pay to the said master and wardens the sum of four marks of lawful money of England."

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15. "Item, it is ordered, ordained, and established that the said Company of the said Craft or Mystery of Tallow Chandlers shall have a decent livery comely for themselves and meet to attend upon the lord mayor of the City of London and his brethren the aldermen of the said City from time to time and all times as need shall require, and shall likewise attend and be present with the master and wardens of the said Company at all such time and times hereafter as they shall be duly warned or summoned by the beadle or other servant or officer of the said Company so to do, or otherwise upon necessary occasions concerning the credit and worship of the said commonalty. And it is likewise ordered that when, and as often as occasion shall require, the said masters, wardens, and assistants, or the more part of them for the time being, shall and may call, choose, elect, and admit into the livery or clothing of the said Company such and so many persons of the yeomanry of the same Company as they shall think fit and meet to be of the said livery or clothing, and to assign them and every of them a day, hour, and place for their appearance with their livery, gowns, or hoods, to serve therein in such decent and comely sort as in the said Company is and hath been accustomed. And every person so called, elected, and chosen to be of the livery or clothing of the said Company which before that time hath been called to the place of warden of the yeomanry of the said Company, and hath not served the said place but fined for it, shall pay to the said master, wardens, and commonalty for the time being for his admission into the livery the sum of three pounds six shillings and eight pence of lawful money of England. And every person which shall be so called, elected, and chosen to be of the livery or clothing which had before that time served in the place of warden of yeomanry shall be admitted paying twenty shillings. And if any person or persons of the said yeomanry so called and chosen to be of the livery as aforesaid shall refuse to be of the same livery and refuse to take upon him the same, he or they shall forfeit and pay to the said master and wardens and commonalty, if he hath not served in the place of warden of the yeomanry nor fined for it, six pounds thirteen shillings and four pence. And if he hath fined for the said place, then to pay to the said master, wardens, and commonalty the sum of five marks of like money. And if he or they have served in the said place of warden of the yeomanry, then to pay for such his refusal the sum of one pound six shillings and eight pence of lawful money of England. And also if any person or persons being of the livery of the said Company shall refuse or neglect to give his or their attendance upon the said master and wardens in his and their livery, gowns, and hoods at such time or times and place as he or they shall be duly summoned by the beadle or any other officer of the said Company for the honour of the City or credit of the said Company, that then every such person so offending shall forfeit and pay for every such offence such sum and sums of money as by the master, wardens, and assistants of the said Company, or the more part of them, shall be assessed, so it exceed not the sum of twenty shillings."

Livery having served warden yeoman pay 13*l.*

16. "And it is further ordained and ordered that every person which shall be called or chosen to be of the said livery or clothing, and not having before that time served the place of warden of the yeomanry, nor fined for the same, shall give and pay to the master, wardens, and commonalty of the Company for the time being the sum of fifteen pounds of lawful money of England."

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17. "Item, it is ordained and established that as well the said master, wardens, and assistants as so many of the said clothing or livery of the said Company as shall be summoned by the beadle or other officer of the said Company shall and may at all times hereafter when and as often as any of the livery or their wives shall die and be buried within the said City of London and suburbs of the same, Southwark as well within places privileged and exempt as not privileged and exempt within the said City, in their livery, gowns, and hoods (if it be required), accompany the corpse to church, where it is to be buried, and every person and persons then being of the livery or clothing of the said Company having been duly summoned by the beadle or other officer of this Company

to be and attend at the said burial which shall make default and not be at the place and time appointed for that purpose before the corpse shall be carried to church, except he have a reasonable and lawful excuse, shall forfeit and pay to the master, wardens, and commonalty of the said Company for every such default five shillings. And it is further ordered that the executor or administrator of such liveryman so deceasing, or the husband of every such wife dying, shall pay unto the master and wardens for the time being to the use of the said commonalty for the same service and attendance the sum of three pounds."

18. "Item, it is further ordered and ordained that at the death of every one of the clothing or livery of the said Company the beadle of the Company for the time being shall have his livery hood, or six shillings and eight pence in lieu thereof."

19. "Item, it is ordered and established that it shall and may be lawful to and for the said master, wardens, and assistants, or the greater part of them, every year yearly on the day of the election of the new master and wardens of the said commonalty, or at some other time or times within the space of two months then next following, to nominate, elect, and choose two honest and sufficient persons of the livery or clothing of the said Company to be stewards to make and provide at their equal costs and charges such a fitting and competent dinner for the said master, wardens, and assistants, and whole livery of the said society, in their common hall on the day the lord mayor of the City of London shall take his oath at Westminster, as the said master and wardens, or any two of them, shall direct, towards the charges of which said dinner, if it be well performed, the master, wardens, and assistants of the said Company, or the greater part of them, shall grant such allowance to the said stewards out of the house stock as to them shall be thought meet. And if it shall happen that the said master, wardens, and assistants, or the greater of them, shall not think fitting in any year to have any feast or public dinner in their said hall, by reason whereof the said stewards shall not make and provide the said dinner, then the said stewards shall pay unto the said master and wardens for the time being, for not providing of the said dinner, for and towards the increase of the house stock, the sum of sixteen pounds of lawful money of England, viz., eight pounds apiece; and if any person or persons so as aforesaid elected and chosen to be steward or stewards shall refuse to give his consent of accepting the said place, and undertaking the charge thereof, he and they shall forfeit and pay for his refusal and not holding the same to the said master, wardens, and commonalty of the said mystery the sum of ten pounds of lawful money of England."

20. "Item, it is ordained and established that all such persons as now be or hereafter shall be free of the said Company, and which are not of the livery or clothing of the said Company, shall be called the yeomanry of the said Company, and that they shall be governed and ruled by the reasonable laws and ordinances herein comprised, and by such other reasonable laws and ordinances as shall be from time to time assigned them by the master, wardens, and assistants of the said Company for the time being, or the greater part of them; and that for the better rule and government of the said yeomanry there shall be a governor, two wardens, and such a number of assistants of the yeomanry as the governor and wardens of the yeomanry shall think fitting to be chosen according to the ordinance hereafter specified, which said governor, wardens, and assistants of the yeomanry, or the major part of them, shall and may at their will and pleasure congregate and assemble themselves together within the common hall of the said Company, according to their ancient customs, for the doing and performing such business and affairs as by virtue of their said office they are enjoined to do for the better rule and government of the same. And it is further ordered that yearly, upon every of the Feasts of St. James, St. Edward, the King, St. Paul, and St. George, or within fourteen days before or after every of the said feasts, there shall be holden by the governor, wardens, and assistants of the yeomanry, or the more part of them, a court or general assembly, commonly called the quarter days of assemblies, whereunto the whole yeomanry inhabiting within the City of London and the suburbs thereof, and the limits aforesaid, shall be summoned, and whosoever shall be summoned, or at whose house warning shall be given or left in writing to be at any such court or other meeting, and shall not appear, shall forfeit and pay to the wardens of the said yeomanry, for the use of the said commonalty, twelve pence for every such offence, and whosoever shall not appear at the hour appointed, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence sixpence, and whosoever shall appear at any such court or other meeting, and shall depart from thence without the licence of the governor and wardens of the yeomanry for the time being, shall forfeit and pay to the said wardens of the yeomanry for every such offence for the use aforesaid sixpence, without such lawful excuse as shall be allowed by the said governor and wardens."

Election of governor of the yeomanry.

21. "Item, it is ordained and established that the master and wardens, or any three of them, shall and may from henceforth every year yearly upon the feast day of St. George, or within twenty days before or within twenty days after the said feast, present to the assistants of the said commonalty the names in writing of two meet and sufficient persons of the assistants of the said commonalty, by them to be nominated and appointed to the office of governor of the said yeomanry, of which two so nominated the said master, wardens, and assistants of the said Company, or the more part of them, shall, by the most voices or pricks, choose one to be governor of the yeomanry of the said craft or mystery for one whole year following. The said governor of the yeomanry so chosen to take place immediately after the new wardens of the yeomanry are sworn for the due execution of their places. And if it shall happen that the voices or pricks be even, or equal in number, then the said master for the time being shall have a double voice or prick for the final determination and election of the said governor, which person being so elected and chosen, and taking upon him the said place, shall rule and govern the said yeomanry according to the ancient usage until a new election of a governor shall be made; and if he shall refuse to hold the place of government and to execute the same as hereafter is required, he shall forfeit and pay to the use aforesaid the sum of five marks."

Election of the first warden of the yeomanry.

22. "And it is further ordered and established by this present ordinance that within twenty days after the election of the said new governor the old governor and the wardens of the yeomanry for the time being, or any two of them, shall deliver over to the assistants of the yeomanry, or the more part of them for the time being, the names in writing, four meet and sufficient persons of the same yeomanry by them, nominated and appointed to the office of the first warden of the said yeomanry of the said craft or mystery, of which four the said old governor, wardens, and assistants for the time being, or the more part of them, shall, amongst themselves, by the most voices or pricks, elect, nominate, and choose one to be first warden of the said yeomanry for one year from thence next following, and if it shall happen that the voices or pricks be even or equal in number, then the old governor for the time being shall have a double voice or prick for the final determination and election of the said first warden, which person so elected and chosen shall continue in office until a new warden be elected and sworn in that place."

Election of the second warden of the yeomanry.

23. "And likewise it is further ordered and ordained that at such time, and immediately after the said election of the said first warden of the yeomanry, the said old governor and wardens of the yeomanry, or any two of them for the time being, shall deliver over to the said assistants of the yeomanry, or the more part of them for the time being, the names in writing of four able and sufficient persons of the same yeomanry, by them to be nominated to the office of second warden of the said yeomanry, of which four persons so nominated the said old governor, wardens, and assistants of the said yeomanry for the time being, or the more part of them, shall, by the most voices or pricks, elect and choose one to be the second warden of the said yeomanry for one year from thence next following. And if it shall happen that the voices or pricks be even and equal in number, then the old governor for the time being shall have a double voice or prick for the final determination and election of the said second warden, which persons so elected and chosen wardens of the said yeomanry for one year shall be by the old governor and wardens of the yeomanry presented to the Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the said Commonalty of Tallow Chandlers at their next court of assistants, to be holden after the said election, there to receive the approbation of that court, and to be sworn for the due execution of their said offices, according to the oath hereafter in these presents for that purpose ordained; and the said wardens of the yeomanry at the time of their admission and swearing shall pay to the master, wardens, and commonalty of

the said Company for and towards breakfast or repast for the master, wardens, and assistants of the said Company, the sum of four pounds of lawful money of England, viz., forty shillings a piece; and the said new governor having accepted of the said place, and the said new wardens of the yeomanry being sworn, they, the said new governor and wardens, shall rule and govern the said yeomanry until a new election of governor and wardens of the yeomanry shall be made. And it is further also ordered by these presents that if either of the said persons so elected and chosen to be wardens of the yeomanry as aforesaid shall refuse to take upon him the same office, and to be sworn at the time above limited, according to the ordinance, and to take the oath in these presents hereafter for that office ordained and expressed, having no reasonable or just let or impediment that shall appear to the governor and wardens of the yeomanry for the time being for his sufficient excuse in that behalf, that then the said person and persons so elected and refusing shall forfeit and pay to the governor of the said yeomanry, for the use of the said commonalty, such fine as hereafter in these present ordinances is expressed. And it is further ordered and ordained by this present ordinance that the warden of the yeomanry shall not in anywise bear the name or names of Wardens of the Commonalty of the said Mystery of Tallow Chandlers, nor be accepted, reputed, taken, or deemed to be the wardens to rule and govern the whole commonalty or company of the said mystery, but only the yeoman and journeymen case, as heretofore hath been used and accustomed. And it is further ordered that from henceforth none shall be admitted an assistant to the governor or wardens of the said yeomanry until such time as he hath served or fined for the said place or office of warden of the yeomanry, and then and not before he shall be chosen to be an assistant to the governor and warden of the said yeomanry, and before them and the greater part of the assistants shall be sworn for the due execution of the said place according to the ordinance and oath hereafter for that office ordained."

Fine of the wardens of the yeomanry for refusing.

24. "And if any person or persons chosen to the place or office of warden of the yeomanry do or shall refuse, deny, or delay to take upon him or them the said place or office, and the oath hereafter in these present ordinances expressed for the due execution thereof within the space of six days then next following, then, and every such person so refusing, denying, or delaying shall forfeit and pay to the master and wardens and commonalty of the said Company for a fine the sum of twelve pounds of lawful money of England; and then the said governor, wardens, and assistants of the said yeomanry, or the major part of them, upon such refusal shall and may elect and choose other person or persons to be warden or wardens of the yeomanry aforesaid in stead and place of him or them so denying, refusing, or delaying to take upon him and to hold the same office as aforesaid."

Governor or wardens dying others to be chosen.

25. "And it is further ordered that if the governor of the yeomanry so chosen shall happen to die or depart this life before the end of one year after his election, it shall and may be lawful to and for the said master, wardens, and assistants of the said commonalty, or the major part of them, in manner aforesaid, to elect and choose one other honest and able person out of the assistants of the said commonalty to be governor of the said yeomanry in stead and place of him so dying for the remainder of the said year, which person so elected if he shall refuse to hold the said place of governor of the yeomanry in stead and place of him so dying, he shall forfeit and pay to the use of the said commonalty the sum of five marks of lawful money of England. And further, if it shall happen any of the wardens of the yeomanry so chosen shall depart this life within the said term of one year after his election then the governor and the surviving warden of the yeomanry, shall, within twenty days after such death in manner as before is prescribed, present unto the said assistants of the said yeomanry for the time being, or the major part of them, the names in writing of two meet and sufficient persons of the said yeomanry out of which the said governor, the said surviving warden, and the major part of the assistants of the yeomanry shall in manner before prescribed choose one to be warden of the said yeomanry to execute the office of him so deceasing within the said year for the residue of the said year then to come, and if any such person which at any time hereafter shall be chosen to the said place or office of warden of the yeomanry of the said Company do or shall refuse, deny, or delay to take upon him the said office and place, and the oath hereunder appointed for the due execution thereof, then every such person so denying, refusing, or delaying shall forfeit to the said master, wardens, and commonalty for a fine the sum of twelve pounds of lawful money of England."

Wardens of the yeomanry make their account

26. "And also it is ordained and established that the said wardens so to be chosen and sworn as aforesaid shall, within one month next after the end of their said year's wardenship, yield, give, and deliver up to the said master and wardens of the said commonalty for the time being, or to such auditors as by them shall be nominated and appointed to take the same, a plain, fair, just, and true account in writing of all goods, chattels, sum and sums of money, rents and payments which they or any of them received or paid, or which came to their or either of their hands while they were and did stand wardens of the said yeomanry, and shall thereupon make payment and deliver up to the new wardens of the yeomanry, in the presence of the said governor, all the books, money, plate, writings, implements, goods and chattels whatsoever, and arrearages which, upon the said account shall, in their or either of their hands or custody, who shall receive the same and charge themselves therewith by inventory or otherwise, upon pain that every one making default or failing therein shall forfeit and pay to the said master, wardens, and commonalty of the Company the sum of one hundred pounds of lawful money of England."

Yeomanry audit supper.

27. "Item, it is further ordered and ordained that the wardens of the yeomanry for the time being at the end of their wardenship, and on the day their account shall be audited, shall make and provide at their equal costs and charges a fitting and competent supper for themselves, the new wardens of the yeomanry, and the auditors of their accounts, or else in default thereof to forfeit and pay to the master, wardens, and commonalty of the said Company for the time being, to the use of the said commonalty, the sum of forty shillings, viz., twenty shillings apiece, towards the charge of which said supper the wardens of the yeomanry shall be allowed twenty-six shillings and eight pence, which they shall pay and satisfy themselves out of the quarterage money by them yearly received as anciently hath been accustomed."

Wardens of the yeomanry to give bond

28. "Item, it is ordered and established that the said new wardens of the yeomanry on the day they receive their charge, which shall be yearly, on the day that the old wardens' accounts are audited, shall become bound to the governor of the said yeomanry by obligation in the sum or penalty of two hundred pounds of lawful money of England, conditioned for the true accounting, payment, and delivery over unto the new wardens of the yeomanry that shall succeed them, of, and for what shall come to their hands during the time of their wardenship of the yeomanry according to the order before expressed."

The yeomanry to have a chest

29. "Item, it is ordained that the wardens of the yeomanry of the said craft or mystery, and their successors, shall from time to time and at all times hereafter have a principal chest with two locks, the keys whereof shall remain in the custody of the two wardens of the yeomanry for the time being, which chest shall be for the safe keeping of all such money, jewels, plate, linen, and other things as from time to time to the yeomanry of the said mystery belongeth or appertaineth, and shall stand and be placed in the counting house within a room in the hall of the said Company called the yeomanries parlour, the door of which counting house shall have two locks and two keys, which keys shall be from time to time kept by the said wardens of the said yeomanry. And it is further ordered that neither of the said wardens of the yeomanry nor any other person or persons whatsoever of the said yeomanry shall at any time or times hereafter carry or convey, or cause to be carried or conveyed, out of the said common hall of the said Company, any plate, linen, pewter, or other goods or chattels whatsoever belonging to the said yeomanry without the special licence and consent of the governor of the said yeomanry for the time being."

Governor to account yearly.

30. "Item, it is further ordered and ordained that from henceforth once in every year yearly the governor of the said yeomanry for the time being shall make a just, true, and perfect account in writing to the master and wardens of the said Company, or any two of them, at such times as they or any two of them shall require it, what sum or sums of money be received of any person or persons of the said yeomanry for fine or fines for not holding the office of warden of the yeomanry, being thereunto duly elected and chosen, and what

shall appear he hath received he shall immediately pay over to the master and wardens, or to any one of them, for the use of the said commonalty, upon pain that every person that shall refuse or neglect to do the same shall forfeit and pay for every time of such his refusal or neglect the sum of forty shillings over and above the money which he received for fines as aforesaid."

31. "Also it is ordained that for the continuance of love and amity amongst those of the yeomanry, the wardens of the yeomanry of this Company for the time being shall, at their equal cost and charges, find and provide for themselves, their assistants, and the whole yeomanry in the common hall of the said society, within the time of their year's service of wardens, four suppers, called quarter suppers, at such several times within the several quarters, and in such manner as hath been heretofore accustomed, unless it shall be thought otherwise fit and ordered by the Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the said Company of Tallow Chandlers for the time being, or the greater part of them; and then the same wardens of the yeomanry shall respectively pay for every of the said quarter suppers, which shall not be by them kept and provided as aforesaid to the master and wardens of the said Company in lieu of the same supper not kept for the use of the said commonalty, the sum of six pounds thirteen shillings and four pence of lawful money of England, viz., three pounds six shillings and eight pence apiece, and to account for the whole quarterage money which they received of the yeomanry for that quarter, wherein no such supper was by them kept without any allowance or defalcation to be made thereout unto them."

32. "Item, it is ordained that the said wardens of the yeomanry for the time being shall and may, being thereunto authorised and appointed by the master, wardens, and assistants of the said Company, or the more part of them, gather, receive, and collect of all and every person and persons free of the said society, not being of the livery or clothing thereof, all such quarterage as from time to time shall be due to the said society. And to that end and purpose shall from time to time not only resort to the dwelling-house and houses of such as are or shall be free of the said society, not being of the clothing of the said Company, for the collecting thereof, but also that it shall and may be lawful to and for the governor and the wardens of the yeomanry to cause the beadle of the said society for the time being to summon the whole assistants of the yeomanry and the whole yeomanry to appear and meet together within the common hall of the said society once every quarter of a year, yearly, or at any other time or times whatsoever when occasion shall require, and shall and may then and there receive of them and every of them all such quarterages as shall be by them then due to the said Company."

33. "Item, it is ordained and established that it shall and may be lawful to and for the said governor, wardens, and assistants of the yeomanry, or the more part of them, for the time being, every year yearly on the day and immediately after the said wardens of the yeomanry are chosen, to appoint, elect, and choose out of the younger sort of freemen of the yeomanry of the said craft or mystery eight or ten honest and meet persons to be whifflers or sociates, to wait and give their attendance as well upon the master, wardens, and assistants of the yeomanry, at all such time and times for and during the space of one year as they shall be thereunto summoned by the beadle or other officer of the same Company for the service of the said Company in such manner as anciently hath been accustomed, and every person and persons so elected and chosen whiffler or sociate as aforesaid that shall refuse, deny, or delay to be a whiffler or sociate as aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay to the master, wardens, and commonalty of the said Company for the time being, or to one of them, the sum of forty shillings. And if any person or persons that shall be so chosen to be a whiffler or sociate shall give his consent to hold the same place, and to give his attendance as aforesaid, and shall not diligently perform the same in giving his attendance upon all summonses of the beadle or officer of the said Company as aforesaid, he shall for every time he shall deny or fail to give his attendance, being duly summoned as aforesaid, forfeit and pay to the master, wardens, and commonalty of the said Company the sum of six shillings and eight pence, without such lawful excuse as shall be allowed by the master and wardens of the said Company."

34. "Item, it is further ordered, ordained, and established, and it shall and may be lawful to and for the said master, wardens, and assistants of the said Company, or the major part of them, at any time or times hereafter, for good and reasonable causes, to suspend, discontinue, or dissolve the said yeomanry, and all power granted unto them, and the same again to appoint, erect, and ordain at their will and pleasure anything in these ordinances, or any of them, contained to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding, which yeomanry, if they shall discontinue, suspend, or dissolve, it shall and may be lawful to and for the said master and wardens of the said commonalty, or any three of them, to receive the said quarterages of the yeomanry and all such as are not of the clothing of the said commonalty; and make choice of the whifflers or sociates in such manner and form as before in these present ordinances the wardens of the yeomanry were appointed to do. And it is further ordered that if the said yeomanry shall, at any time hereafter, be dissolved, suspended, or discontinued, then the governor and wardens of the said yeomanry which shall be in office at the time of such dissolution, suspension, or discontinuance of the said yeomanry, shall justly and honestly deliver unto the said master and wardens, or any two of them, all such money, plate, jewels, linen, pewter, goods, and chattels whatsoever as they or any of them shall have in their hands or custody anyways belonging or appertaining to the yeomanry or commonalty of the said mystery at the time of dissolution or suspension of the said yeomanry."

may dissolve the yeomanry.

35. "Item, it is ordained that if the said master, wardens, and assistants of the said Company of the said craft or mystery for the time being, or any of them, do or shall at any time or times hereafter reveal, declare, or disclose to any person or persons whatsoever any the conferences or consultations of the said Company or any of them concerning the business or affairs of the said Company, or shall disclose or divulge any conferences amongst them at any court of assistants, or other meeting tending to the blame or prejudice of any person of the said Company, or to the prejudice of the common weal of the said Company, and due proof thereof made then, he or they so offending shall be, by the rest of the master, wardens, and assistants, or the more part of them, removed and expulsed out and from his said office, and so stand expulsed until he or they so removed or expulsed as aforesaid be duly admitted into the same office or offices again in manner aforesaid."

Members disclosing conferences to be expelled.

36. "Item, it is ordained and established that if the said master, wardens, and assistants, or the more part of them, now or at any time or times hereafter shall perceive or understand that the master, wardens, or assistants that now or at any time hereafter shall be, or any of them, or any other officer by these presents constituted, ordained, or appointed, or any of the livery, or the governor or wardens of the yeomanry, or their assistants or any of them, to be a notorious vicious liver, or to have any notorious fault, or such infirmity whereby he or they shall be deemed, judged, or taken to be unmeet to continue out his or their time in the said office or offices, place or places, wherein he or they be or shall be, and shall thereupon conclude and agree that he or they shall be removed from the same his or their office or offices, that then the said master, wardens, and assistants, or the more part of them, for the time being, shall and may at all times hereafter deprive, remove, and put out any such master, wardens, assistants, or other officer or officers that shall so by them be deemed and adjudged to be a vicious liver, notorious or scandalous, or infirm person, from his or their said office or offices."

Vicious officers to be removed.

37. "Item, it is ordered and established that where mention is made in these presents of any matter, act, or thing to be had, made, and done by the master, wardens and assistants, or the more part of them, or by their assent, consent, or judgment, the same shall be understood that there shall be present in person thereat the master and one of the upper wardens or their deputies and the assistants of the commonalty or the greater part of them for the time being. And it is further by these presents ordered that the most voices, assent, or agreement of the more part of the persons aforesaid so being present shall be sufficient and available for the passing and doing of any matter or thing before or hereafter in these presents specified."

Master and one of the upper wardens or deputies and majority of assistants to be present on business.

38. "Item, it is ordered and established that all the pains, penalties, fines, and forfeitures, search money, and quarterages, to be due by these ordinances or laws, not being otherwise appointed or disposed of by these ordinances, shall be paid to the master and wardens of the commonalty of the said craft or mystery, or the

Quarterage and fines to the use of the commonalty

more part of them, and shall be by them employed and bestowed to the utility, benefit, and maintenance of the commonalty of the said craft or mystery."

Mitigation of fines.

39. "Item, it is ordered that the master, wardens, and assistants of the said Company for the time being, or the greater part of them, shall have full power and authority from time to time, at their discretion, to mitigate, diminish, forgive, and remit any of the fine or fines, penalty or penalties, taxes or assessments, or any part of them, anything in these presents contained to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding."

Election of the clerk.

40. "Item, it is ordered that the master, wardens, and assistants of the commonalty of the said craft or mystery, or the greater part of them, for the time being, shall and may from time to time, and at all times hereafter after the death or other avoidance of their present clerk, make choice and election of some honest, discreet, and sufficient person to be clerk of the said Company in manner and form as before in these ordinances the master and upper wardens are appointed to be chosen for the entering and registering all decrees, ordinances, acts, agreements, conclusions, orders, and things made in their assemblies concerning the said Company of Tallow Chandlers, and to do and perform all other things which shall be requisite, necessary, or appertaining to the same. And also the said master, wardens, and assistants, or the more part of them, for the time being, shall and may displace and discharge any such clerk from his said office if he shall dishonestly behave himself therein or be remiss or negligent in the due performance of his said office, he shall for every offence forfeit and pay to the said master, wardens, and commonalty such sum and sums of money as the said master, wardens, and assistants of the said Company for the time being, or the greater part of them, shall think fit, not exceeding the sum of ten pounds."

Election of the beadle.

41. "Item, it is ordained that the master, wardens, and assistants of the said commonalty for the time being, or the greater part of them, shall and may from time to time, when and as often as it shall seem meet and expedient to them in manner as before the clerk is to be chosen, elect, and choose one person of honest behaviour meet for that service out of the commonalty of the said craft or mystery to be beadle, who shall at all times be attendant upon the said master, wardens, and assistants at the lawful commandment of them, or any of them, and diligently also summon and warn all and every person and persons of the said society for and concerning the affairs and business of the said society, and to make report unto them of their answers in that behalf. And also the said master, wardens, and assistants, or the more part of them for the time being, shall and may at their discretions upon just occasions of offence from time to time displace and discharge any such beadle from the said office, and thereupon in form aforesaid choose and appoint one other for the supplying and exercising of the said office; or if he shall be remiss or negligent in the due performance of the said office, or falsify any trust that shall be reposed in him by the said master and wardens and commonalty, he shall forfeit and pay for every such offence such sum and sums of money as the said master, wardens, and assistants, or the more part of them shall think fit, so it do not exceed the sum of ten pounds."

Chest for custody of muniments, &c.

42. "Item, it is ordained that the commonalty of the said craft or mystery, and their successors, shall from time to time, and at all times hereafter, have one principal chest with three locks, the keys whereof shall remain in the custody of the master and two upper wardens of the said Company for the time being, which chest shall be as well for the safe keeping as well of all such money and jewels, as also of all charters and writings to the Company aforesaid appertaining, and shall stand and be placed in the counting house within the common hall of the said commonalty; the door whereof shall have three locks, one of which keys shall be kept by the master of the said mystery, and the other two by the two upper wardens of the said Company as heretofore hath been accustomed."

Against swearing and drunkenness.

43. "Item, it is ordained and established that no person or persons whatsoever of the said society shall in any of their assemblies at their common hall or other place of meeting blaspheme the holy name of God, or unlawfully swear by any of the names or titles of Almighty God, or by any part of our blessed Saviour's body, or any other oath, nor shall at any such meeting drink so much as he shall be adjudged to be drunk in the view of the master or any of the wardens of the said commonalty, or if either of the said offences shall be proved by the testimony of two witnesses to be allowed of by the master, wardens, and assistants of the said commonalty, or the greater part of them, upon pain that every person and persons so offending contrary to the true meaning of this present ordinance, shall forfeit and pay to the master or wardens of the said mystery the several pains and penalties hereafter following, viz., for every time that he or they shall so swear and be thereof convicted as aforesaid twelve pence, and for every time that he or they shall be as aforesaid convicted of drunkenness five shillings to the said commonalty."

Punish of disob ent per

44. "Item, it is ordained, ordered, and established that every person and persons of the said commonalty shall be of good and honest behaviour and bearing as well in their words as in their deeds towards the master, wardens, and assistants of the commonalty of the said craft or mystery, and all that be put in authority over them in the said Company, and be and show him and themselves tractable, conformable, and obedient touching all and every their lawful constitutions, ordinances, causes and matters concerning the said craft. And if any person or persons of the said Company shall at any time or times hereafter be found wilful, obstinate, or disobedient against the said master, wardens, and assistants of any of them, or any others put in authority over them in the said Company, to the let, hindrance, or disturbance of the due execution of any of their said offices, or if any person or persons of the said Company do or shall take upon him or them to make any private assembly, counsels, or attempt or attempts against the said master, wardens, and assistants, or any of them for the time being, for or to the violation or breach of any rule, ordinance, or order now made or hereafter to be made for the good government of the said Company, or shall revile, threaten, or misuse with any evil or unseemly speeches of reproach, especially the said master, wardens, and assistants of the said commonalty, or the governor, wardens, and assistants of the yeomanry of the said Company for the time being or any of them, or shall revile or misuse any other of the said Company, or shall unjustly or wrongfully practice or attempt anything which may be in anywise slanderous or hurtful to the said master, wardens, and assistants, or to any of the rest of the commonalty of the said craft or mystery, or shall give to any of them a blow or make any assault or fray upon any of them, and the same so duly proved against him or them by the testimony of two honest witnesses before the master, wardens, and assistants, or the more part of them for the time being, that then the same person and persons so offending for every such offence shall forfeit and pay such reasonable sum and sums of money as shall be assessed upon him or them so offending by the master, wardens, and assistants, or the more part of them for the time being, according to the quality of the offence, so it exceed not the sum of ten pounds."

None to change h Company without licence.

45. "Item, it is ordained and established that no person or persons being once allowed, made, ordained, and admitted to be free of the said Company of what trade or faculty soever he or they be shall at any time hereafter procure himself to be made free of any other fellowship or Company within the City of London, whereby to separate and dismember himself from the said Society of Tallow Chandlers without the full consent or agreement of the master, wardens, and assistants of the said commonalty, or the more part of them, upon pain that every person so offending shall forfeit and pay to the said master, wardens, and commonalty such reasonable fine or sum of money as shall be taxed, rated, or assessed upon him by the said master, wardens, and assistants, or the more part of them for the time being, so as the same so rated, taxed, or assessed do not exceed the sum of one hundred marks of lawful money of England."

Payment quarterag

46. "Item, it is ordained and established that every person and persons free of the said Company shall pay to the master, wardens, and commonalty of the said Company every quarter of the year yearly, in the name of quarterage, eight pence of lawful English money, upon pain that every person and persons refusing to pay the same shall forfeit and pay to the said master, wardens, and commonalty the sum of one shilling and four pence of lawful English money."

Search.

47. "Furthermore, it is ordered, ordained, and decreed that the master and wardens of the said Company, or their deputies or some of them, calling unto them some of the assistants of the said Company such as they shall think meet, shall once every year yearly, and oftener, if they please, make a view and search amongst all manner of persons whatsoever free of the said

mystery inhabiting and dwelling within the said City of London and suburbs of the same, and Southwark, as well within places privileged and exempt as not privileged and exempt within the same City and suburbs, and within two miles compass about the same City, which shall use the said craft or sell tallow candles for the discovery and reforming of abuses in the said trade, and to that end and purpose shall or may enter into any house, shop, yard, warehouse, storehouse, cellars, sollars, wharfs, keys, and gardens of any person or persons occupying the said craft or mystery to search, view, try, examine, survey, and oversee the scales, weights and measures, and the goods, wares, and merchandises and commodities in the hands of any person or persons occupying the said craft or mystery, whether the aforesaid scales and weights be good, even, and true, and the goods, wares, merchandises, and commodities be made, used, and wrought with good, commendable, serviceable, and profitable tallow and stuff, as the same ought to be, whereby His Majesty's liege people may not be deceived, and if in their said search they shall find any uneven scales, light weights or candles made with unserviceable and unprofitable tallow or pounds of candles less than weight, it shall and may be lawful to and for the said master and wardens or their deputies, and such as shall make the said search, to break, cut, and deface, and cause to be broken, cut, or defaced, all such uneven scales, light weights, and ill-wrought, unserviceable, and deceitful candles as they shall so find in their said search, and every person offending contrary to this ordinance shall forfeit and pay for every such offence such sum and sums of money as the master, wardens, and assistants, or the greater part of them, shall think fit, not exceeding the sum of forty shillings."

48. "Item, it is ordained, ordered, and established that if any person or persons using or occupying the said Craft or Mystery of Tallow Chandlers, or anything appertaining to the said craft or mystery, shall at any time or times hereafter wilfully refuse to suffer the said master, wardens, and assistants, or any of them or their deputies, with such officers, servants, or others as they or any of them shall bring with them, to do and execute their office in the said search, that then every such person and persons so refusing or resisting, being a freeman of the said Company, or the widow of a freeman, shall forfeit and pay to the said master, wardens, and commonalty such reasonable sum and sums of money as to the master, wardens, and assistants for the time being, or to the more part of them, shall be thought meet, so it exceed not the sum of five pounds. And it is further ordered and ordained that every person and persons being free of the said mystery, using, or which hereafter shall use, the said craft, shall pay towards the charges and attendance of the said search for and in the name of search money yearly eight pence. And every person that useth or occupieth the said craft of tallow chandlers or selleth tallow candles, being free of other companies, and inhabiting within the limits aforesaid, shall pay towards the charges and attendance of the said search for and in the name of search money yearly sixteen pence. And every person and persons being a stranger or foreigner that useth or occupieth the said trade of a tallow chandler, and selleth tallow candles within the compass and limits aforesaid, shall pay towards the charge and attendance of the said search four shillings yearly in the name of search money, and every person or persons occupying the said craft or mystery within the said City of London and suburbs, and compass aforesaid, refusing to pay the several sums of money aforesaid imposed upon them by virtue of this ordinance, shall forfeit and pay for every time of his refusal three shillings and four pence over and above the search money."

49. "Item, it is ordained, ordered, and established that all and every person and persons whatsoever which now or hereafter shall be free of the said Company wheresoever they dwell shall from time to time from henceforth contribute and pay to the master and wardens of the said Company for the time being, or to any three or more of them, all such reasonable lots, scotts, sum and sums of money, taxes, and tallages, as well ordinary as extraordinary, as shall be imposed upon him or them by the said master and wardens and assistants of the said Company for the time being, or the greater part of them, as well for the necessary affairs of our Sovereign Lord the King's Majesty, as also for all and every other affairs, causes, and things whatsoever for and concerning the common wealth and public good of the City of London, and good estate of the said Company of Tallow Chandlers in any manner of wise, as also for the provision of corn and grain for the service of the City of London; and every one which shall deny or delay to pay and discharge the said proportion of money, which shall be rated and taxed upon him or them as aforesaid, after a reasonable time assigned him or them for the payment of the same, shall forfeit and pay to the master, wardens, and commonalty of the said Company for the time being for every such offence or neglect of payment such fine and fines as the said master, wardens, and assistants, or the more part of them, shall think fitting, so it exceed not the sum of forty shillings of lawful money of England over and above the money he shall be rated."

Distress for nonpayment of duties and quarterage.

50. "Item, it is ordained that if any person or persons that now are or hereafter shall be free of the said Mystery of Tallow Chandlers, or any other person or persons whatsoever occupying the trade of a tallow chandler within the City of London and suburbs of the same, Southwark, and within two miles compass of the same City, whether he be free or foreigner, of his or their froward or evil disposition, shall delay, defer, refuse, or deny to pay any quarterage, search money, penalty, forfeitures, fine or amerciaments whatsoever, or any sum or sums whatsoever, rated, set, taxed, or assessed upon any person or persons forfeited or due, to be paid by him or them for offending, breaking, or disobeying any ordinance herein expressed and contained, that then it shall and may be lawful to and for the said master, wardens, and commonalty for the time being, by themselves or any of their officers or servants, at their will and pleasure, from time to time and at all times fit and convenient, to enter into the dwelling-house or houses, shops, wharfs, yards, warehouses, and cellars, or any of them, of every or any person or persons so refusing or delaying to pay as aforesaid, and there to distrain, for the same, and the same distress or distresses so taken to lead, drive, carry away, and keep until the said quarterage, search money, penalties, forfeitures, fines, amerciaments, sum and sums of money so due, forfeited, taxed, or imposed as aforesaid, for which such distress shall be so made or taken, shall be fully paid and satisfied, or otherwise to sue for the same by plaint, writ, or action of debt."

Seal not to be used without order of court.

51. "Item, it is ordained that no leases, demises, annuities, grants, or gifts of what nature or kind soever of any house or houses, lands, tenements, or other thing or things whatsoever appertaining or belonging to the said Company, nor any obligations, bills, specialities for any sum or sums of money, shall pass under the common seal of this incorporation without an order of court to be holden by the said master, wardens, and assistants, or the more part of them, upon pain that the said master and two upper wardens, under whose charge and custody the said common seal is to be kept, for every such act shall forfeit to the said master, wardens, and commonalty of the tallow chandlers the sum of one hundred marks apiece for a fine over and above the damage that the Company shall receive thereby."

To admit members by redemption.

52. "Item, it is ordered and ordained and established that from henceforth it shall and may be lawful to and for the said master, wardens, and assistants of the Company aforesaid, or the more part of them, for the time being, without the consent or assent of any other of the commonalty, to admit, receive, and take, from time to time and at all times hereafter, into their Company by way of composition, such meet person and persons as to them shall seem meet and convenient, being of good name and honest behaviour, and not detected of any notorious crime, to be a brother or freeman of the said Company of the said Craft or Mystery of Tallow Chandlers, and every person and persons which shall be so admitted a free brother of the said Company by redemption shall pay to the master, wardens, and commonalty to the use of the said Company for such their admission the sum of six pounds thirteen shillings and fourpence of lawful money of England."

Swearing of freemen.

53. "Item, it is ordered that every person and persons which shall at any time hereafter be admitted into the commonalty of the said Craft or Mystery of Tallow Chandlers, either by composition, redemption, patrimony, or service, or by any other ways or means whatsoever, shall at the time of his or their admission take a corporal oath upon the Holy Evangelist before the master and wardens of the said Company, or some of them for the time being, in the common hall in such manner and form as by the orders and oaths hereafter in these presents contained is expressed."

Not to sue a brother without licence.

54. "Item, it is ordained and established that from henceforth if any strife, disorder, or debate at any time

hereafter shall fortune to happen for any cause or matter whatsoever betwixt any of the Company of the said Craft or Mystery of Tallow Chandlers, or between any of their journeymen or apprentices, the parties grieved before they move or attempt any course in law one against the other shall first show the matter or cause of grief, with the circumstances of the same, to the master and wardens of the said Company for the time being, or to some of them, to the intent that by them some quiet and good end may be made for satisfaction of such party so grieved. And if the said master and wardens, or the more part of them for the time being, shall end and determine any cause, matter, or thing between any of the said parties by their consent, according to right and conscience, and yet nevertheless any of the said parties shall prosecute suit of law against the other for the same matter, or if any of the said Company shall sue or arrest another of the same Company without licence of the said master and wardens for the time being, or the more part of them, every such person and persons so offending, for every such offence, shall forfeit any pay to the said master, wardens, and commonalty the sum of forty shillings of lawful money of England."

Not to entice one another's servants.

55. "Item, it is ordained that no person or persons whatsoever of the said Company shall entice or allure any manner of servant, being journeyman or apprentice, from his or their master's or mistresses' service, agreed upon be expired, except the apprentice or journeyman be lawfully discharged from his or their service, upon pain that every person so offending shall forfeit and pay for every such offence such fine or sum of money as by the discretion of the said master, wardens, and assistants, or the more part of them for the time being, shall be thought meet, so it exceed not the sum of five pounds."

No apprentice to be unbound above three months.

56. "Item, it is ordained and established that if any person or persons that is or hereafter shall be free of the said Company shall retain any person or persons to be his apprentice and shall not bind him apprentice within the space of three months next after such retaining of him into the service, he and they shall forfeit and pay to the master and wardens of the said commonalty, to the use of the said commonalty, six shillings and eightpence for a fine and three shillings and fourpence for every month afterwards wherein he or they shall fail in binding of the said person so retained to be an apprentice as aforesaid."

Binding and presenting of apprentices.

57. "Item, it is ordained and established that every person and persons being free of the said Company which shall take any person to be an apprentice shall bring the same apprentice to the common hall of the said commonalty or to the place of abode of the clerk of the said Company within the City of London, and there bind him apprentice, by indenture, to be made by the said clerk for the time being, for the term of seven years at the least, and for such further number of years as the master of every such apprentice so to be bound shall direct, and that the master of every such apprentice, within three months next after his binding, shall present him with his indenture to the master and one or more of the wardens of the said Company for the time being, and that the master of every such apprentice shall pay to the master, wardens, and commonalty of the said mystery for every such presentment two shillings and sixpence, and to the clerk for registering the same presentment, sixpence, and to the beadle of the said Company for summons, sixpence, and whosoever shall offend in any part of this ordinance shall forfeit and pay to the said master, wardens, and commonalty thirteen shillings and four pence."

The clerk to make all indentures.

58. "Item, it is ordained and established that the clerk of the said Company for the time being for ever hereafter shall have the making of all indentures of and for every apprentice that hereafter shall be bound to any freeman or woman of the said Company, and that the same shall not be made by any other person or persons whatsoever; and it is further ordered and established that the master of every apprentice that shall be hereafter bound shall pay to the clerk of the said Company, for the making of his said apprentice's indentures, one shilling and sixpence, and if any person of the said Company shall make or cause to be made any indenture of apprenticeship otherwise or by any other than the clerk of the said Company, he shall forfeit and pay for every such offence the sum of ten shillings to the use of the said commonalty."

Turning over apprentice.

59. "Item, it is ordained and established that it shall and may be lawful to and for the said master and wardens, or any three of them, to set or turn over the apprentice of any person or persons now free or hereafter to be free of the said Company, by consent of such master and his apprentice, or by the consent of the executor or administrator of such freeman and the apprentice, to any other person or persons free of the said City of London using the trade of the master to whom the apprentice was first bound for the remainder of any term of apprenticeship, and that every apprentice that shall be at any time hereafter set over within his term to any other master for the remainder of his term shall either bring his first master or the executor or administrator of every such master to testify his or their consent for the turning over, or some freeman or note under his or their hands testifying the same, together with the master to whom such apprentice is to be bound over before the master and wardens of the said mystery for the time being, or any three of them, at their common hall, and bring with them the indentures of apprenticeship, to the end it may be known how many years he hath to serve, and the same turning over recorded in the hall by the clerk of the said Company, and the master that shall have the apprentice set over unto him shall pay to the said master and wardens to the use of the said commonalty for setting over of every such apprentice three shillings and fourpence, and to the clerk for recording the same, sixpence."

Appre running away.

60. "Item, it is ordained and established that from henceforth when any apprentice or apprentices belonging to any of the said Company shall go or run away and absent him or themselves from his or their master's or mistresses service above six days, the master or mistress of every such apprentice so gone shall bring him to the common hall of the said Company at some court to be there holden next after his return or coming again before the said master and wardens for the time being, at which time the cause and time of his departure may be by the said master and wardens examined and the offence punished, and further order taken for his service according to the discretion of the master, wardens, and assistants for the time being, or the greater part of them, so that no abuse be had or done about his freedom thereafter."

Apprent to be m free of t Compar before t be prese to the chamber lain.

61. "Item, it is ordained and established that no person or persons of the said Company from henceforth shall present any of his apprentices to the chamberlain of London or his deputy to be made a freeman of the said Company after the expiration of his apprenticeship, before he first present the same apprentice to the master and wardens of the said craft or mystery, or any three of them, at their common hall, there to be examined of his true service according to the use and custom of the said Company, and being by them found capable of his freedom, he shall then and there be sworn before the said master and wardens, or any three of them, in their common hall, according to the oath in that case hereafter in these presents provided and be admitted a free brother of the said mystery, for which his admission he shall lay down and pay to the master, wardens, and commonalty of the said mystery three shillings and fourpence, and to the clerk of the said Company, for registering his admission, twelvepence, and to the beadle of the said Company for summons, sixpence, and after such his admission, his master or mistress, or such as testify for his true service with one of the wardens of the said Company, shall and may present the said apprentice before the chamberlain of London or his deputy for the time being, and thereupon shall cause him to be admitted into the franchise of the said City and into the commonalty of the said craft or mystery, or else not nor otherwise to be presented upon pain that every master of such apprentice doing the contrary shall forfeit and pay to the said master, wardens, and commonalty the sum of six shillings and eightpence of lawful money of England."

Against hawking forestall.

62. "Item, it is further ordered and established that no person or persons, either free or foreign, within the said City of London and suburbs of the same Southwark, either within places privileged and exempt as not, and within two miles compass of the same, shall in anywise or manner sell or utter any wares or commodities such as are traded, used, or occupied in the said Craft or Mystery of Tallow Chandlers, by way of hawking or forestalling in any market, street, lane, or other byeplace or places within the compass aforesaid, but only in their own shops, dwelling-houses, cellars, sollars, warehouses, or storehouses upon pain of forfeiture of the same wares and commodities to the use of the said commonalty, and payment of such fine as the said master, wardens, and assistants, or the more part of

them for the time being, shall think fit, so it exceed not the sum of twenty shillings."

63. "Item, it is ordained and established that no person or persons whatsoever, being free of the said Company inhabiting within the City of London suburbs of the same Southwark or within two miles compass of the same City, shall by any means teach or instruct or cause to be taught or instructed in the said craft or mystery, or in any part thereof, or in anything appertaining to the said craft or mystery, any other person or persons whatsoever not being a freeman of the said Company or an apprentice to some of the said Company, upon pain that every person and persons doing contrary to this ordinance shall forfeit and pay for every such offence such fine as the said master, wardens, and assistants for the time being, or the more part of them, shall think meet, so it exceed not the sum of five pounds."

64. "Item, it is ordained and established that no person or persons whatsoever within the precincts aforesaid using or occupying the said craft or mystery of candle making shall make any candles of any bad cotton or deceitful tallow mixed with the best tallow, but shall make the said candles of good cotton and good tallow, without mixture, upon pain that every person offending contrary to the true intent of this ordinance shall forfeit and pay for every such offence to the said master, wardens, and commonalty for the time being the sum of six shillings and eightpence."

65. "Item, it is ordained and established that the ordinances herein expressed, or so many of them as the master and wardens of the said mystery for the time being shall appoint, shall be once every year at the least, and oftener, if the said master and wardens shall think fit, publicly read in their common hall to the generality of the said Company, by the clerk of the said Company, or such other in his absence as the master of the said mystery for the time being shall appoint, to the intent every one of the said commonalty may take notice of what he was sworn to when he was first admitted into the freedom of this City, and the clerk shall have of the said Company for his pains for reading of the said ordinances six shillings and eight pence."

66. "Item, it is ordained and established that it shall and may be lawful to and for the said master and wardens, or any two of them, to administer the several oaths hereafter particularly expressed when and as often as to them it shall seem convenient."

"Item, it is further ordered that the oaths to be taken by the said master, wardens, and assistants from time to time shall be as hereafter followeth, viz:

"You and every of you shall swear that you and every of you shall be true to our Sovereign Lord the King's Majesty, and to his heirs and successors, Kings and Queens of England. And you and every of you shall endeavour yourselves the best you can justly and indifferently to execute and cause to be executed your offices in every respect to the benefit of the common weal of the King's Majesty's subjects and credit of the commonalty. And you shall likewise execute or cause to be executed all the good and lawful ordinances in this book of ordinances expressed without sparing any man for affection, reward, meed, dread, or promise of reward during the time you shall be in office of master and wardens. And of all manner of duties, forfeitures, fines, and of all and every such goods, plate, jewels, sums of money, and any other thing and things that by reason of your said offices shall come to any of your hands, you shall, according to the ordinance before specified, make a good and true account, or else pay such fines as ye be ordered to pay by the said ordinance for your not so doing. Ye shall not for malice, nor for love nor affection, assess any person or persons in any greater or less sum than after the quality or quantity of his offence, according to your discretion, and according to the ordinances of the commonalty of the said Craft or Mystery of Tallow Chandlers, so help you God."

"You shall swear that you and every of you shall be true to our Sovereign Lord the King's Majesty, and to his heirs and lawful successors, Kings and Queens of England, and you and every of you shall endeavour yourselves the best you can, as well for and concerning the giving and using of your faithful advice and counsels unto the master and wardens of the commonalty of the said Craft or Mystery of Tallow Chandlers when you shall be thereto required, and when need shall be, for the better execution of their said offices, and also to give and use your faithful advice and assistance in every respect as much as in you lieth for the due observation of all the good and lawful ordinances in this book of ordinances mentioned and expressed according to the intent and true meaning of the same without molesting or impeaching of any person or persons either for affection or malice, or for, or in respect of, any reward, meed, dread, or promise of reward, during the time ye shall be assistants touching the commonalty of the said Craft or Mystery of Tallow Chandlers."

Oath of supremacy.

"I, A.B., do utterly testify and declare in my conscience that the King's Highness is only supreme governor of this realm and of all other his Highnesses dominions and countries as well in spiritual and ecclesiastical things or causes as temporal, and that no foreign prince, prelate, state, or potentate hath or ought to have any jurisdiction, powers, superiorities, authorities, or pre-eminences, ecclesiastical or temporal, within his realms, and therefore I do utterly renounce and forsake all foreign jurisdictions, powers, superiorities, and authorities. I do promise that from henceforth I shall bear faith and true allegiance to the King's Highness, his heirs and lawful successors, and to my power shall assist and defend all jurisdiction, privileges, pre-eminences, and authorities granted and belonging to the King's Highness, his heirs and successors, or united or annexed to the Imperial Crown of his realms, so help you God."

"Item, it is further ordered that the oaths hereafter mentioned shall, by the several persons hereafter named, be likewise taken as after doth follow, viz:

Freeman's oath.

"You shall be true to our Sovereign Lord the King's Majesty, his heirs and successors, Kings and Queens of England, you shall well and truly observe, maintain, and keep to your power all the good laws, statutes, ordinances, and decrees already made, or hereafter lawfully to be made for the government of the commonalty of the said Craft or Mystery of Tallow Chandlers for the better skill of the said craft or mystery, and for the common profit and commodity of the said commonalty. Ye shall be obedient from time to time and at all times in lawful matters to the master, wardens, and assistants of the said commonalty. And ye shall come to them at all times, or any of them, upon a lawful summons either of the clerk or beadle, or of any other by them being lawfully enjoined or commanded so to do, having no lawful or reasonable excuse to the contrary, or else ye shall pay such penalties as ye shall forfeit by your disobeying according to the lawful ordinances of the commonalty of the said Craft or Mystery of Tallow Chandlers all the lawful counsel of the commonalty of the said Craft or Mystery of Tallow Chandlers at any time of assembly that shall be lawful in communication amongst the commonalty of the said Craft or Mystery of Tallow Chandlers, at your common hall, you shall keep secret, and not disclose the same to any person, being none of the commonalty of the said Craft or Mystery of Tallow Chandlers, and especially to any person whom the said matter doth concern and touch, so help you God."

The oath of the warden of the yeomanry.

"You and either of you shall swear that you shall be true to our Sovereign Lord the King's Majesty, his heirs and successors, and you and either of you shall endeavour yourselves the best you can justly and indifferently to execute your offices of wardens of yeomanry to the best benefit of this Company. And you shall likewise execute, as much as in you lieth, all the good and lawful ordinances touching the ruling and governing of the said yeomanry without sparing any person for affection, reward, dread, or promise of reward during the time ye shall be in your said offices, and of all manner of duties, fines, and of all and every such goods, plate, jewels, sums of money, and every other thing and things that by reason of your said offices shall come to either of your hands, you shall, according to the ordinance before specified, make a good and true account, or else pay such fines as ye be ordered to pay by the said ordinance for your not so doing; ye shall not for malice, nor for love or affection, assess any person or persons in any greater or lesser sum than after the quality or quantity of his offence according to your discretions and the acts and ordinances of this Company, so help you God."

The oath of the clerk.

"You shall be true to our Sovereign Lord the King, and to his heirs and successors, Kings and Queens of England, you shall be obedient to the master, wardens, and assistants of the commonalty of the said Craft or Mystery of Tallow Chandlers for the time being, their good and lawful secrets, rules, and ordinances you shall observe and keep, and so from time to time, and at all times, at their lawful directions and commandments concerning the said commonalty, you shall read all the ordinances and make due and true entries, when as

the master and wardens shall command you without sparing any person for affection, lucre, or malice; you shall not show nor deliver the copies of any books or writings concerning the commonalty of the said Craft or Mystery of Tallow Chandlers, nor any articles whereby the commonalty of the same craft or mystery may take hurt, neither show the same books to any person or persons without the consent, commandment, and agreement of the said master or wardens or some of them for the time being, so help you God."

The oath of the beadle.

"You shall be true to our Sovereign Lord the King's Majesty, and to his heirs and successors, Kings and Queens of England, you shall be obedient to the master, wardens, and assistants of the commonalty of the said Craft or Mystery of Tallow Chandlers for the time being, and so from time to time you shall give your attendance upon them and use your diligence at all times according to the trust that shall be committed unto you in such affairs as you shall have to do for or concerning the said Company either in any messuage or other business that you shall be by them or any of them appointed within the City of London and suburbs of the same, Southwark and within two miles compass of the same city and suburbs, and also in summoning any of the commonalty of the said craft or mystery, at such time as you shall be thereunto commanded, so help you God."

Allowance of ordinances.

All which acts, ordinances, constitutions and oaths in manner and form before specified at the request of the said master, wardens, and commonalty of the said Mystery of Tallow Chandlers by virtue and authority of the said Act of Parliament, we, the said lord keeper and chief justices of either bench, have perused, examined, and fully considered. And the same for good and lawful acts, ordinances, constitutions, and oaths do accept, admit, and allow, and by these presents, as much as in us is, do ratify, confirm, and approve."

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals the nineteenth day of September in the fifteenth reign of our Sovereign Lord Charles by the Grace of God King of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. Anno Domini, 1639."

"Tho. Coventrey. (L.S.)
"Jo. Brampston. (L.S.)
"J. Finche. (L.S.)"

Note.—Pursuant to the Promissory Oaths Act, 1868, a statutory declaration is now substituted for an oath in the case of all the oaths above mentioned, and the other alterations required by that Act in the form thereof are made and used.

F. This Company has not, like some others, had its history already written by some talented member of the court or other person, and we submit that it is almost impossible therefore to furnish this return and give the history of the Company from its foundation to the present time, regard being had to the fact that the Company dates back to the early part of the fifteenth century.

From the archives of the Company it appears, as before stated, that a society or company of tallow chandlers existed in the City of London as far back as the year 1426, and was then governed by a master, and wardens, or keepers, and that at that time the Company had powers committed to them to search for and destroy all bad and adulterated oils. In the year 1456 the Company had attained sufficient importance to entitle them to a grant of armorial bearings and six years later, viz., in the year 1462, they obtained their first charter of incorporation from King Edward IV. The Company held its course during the troublous times of the reformation, obtaining fresh charters from Henry VIII., Edward VI., Philip and Mary, Elizabeth, James I., Charles II., and James II. They appear to have had the same troubles and persecutions in respect of their estates as most other corporations of those times, and many attempts were made to seize and confiscate their property on the ground that it had been given either wholly or partially for superstitious uses. More fortunate, however, than many others they were able to make terms in respect thereof, and their title to such of their estates as remained vested in them in the year 1620 was finally confirmed by the before-mentioned letters patent of King James I., bearing date the 6th of March 1620, which are still in force.

In the year 1602, the Company applied for and obtained a grant of supporters to the coat of arms granted to them in the year 1456, as before mentioned. This grant of supporters which bears date the 29th January 1602, and is under the hand and seal of William Camden, the historian, then Clarencieux, king-at-arms, states "that the Company are to take their place after "their ancienty at all feasts and other solemn pro-"cessions as the seventeenth Company of the City, "which he (the said William Camden) found according "to the date of their patent to be antiently recorded." In the lists of the City Companies now in use, the Tallow Chandlers Company are stated as the twenty-first of the City Companies, and it is not known how they lost their proper position as the seventeenth Company.

The Company of course suffered severely by the great fire of London in 1666, which not only consumed their common hall in Dowgate Hill, but several other houses belonging to them. The hall was rebuilt upon the old site in 1672, and still remains nearly in the same state in which it was then erected. Fortunately, owing to the energy of the then master of the Company, the charters, title deeds, and other archives of the Company were all removed from the hall before it was burnt, and thus saved from destruction, and the same are still in the Company's possession, and in good condition.

Further troubles seem also to have been experienced in 1684, when the Company were compelled by Charles II. to surrender their charters and privileges to the Crown, but this surrender was, as before stated, afterwards annulled, and the Company's charters and privileges restored to them by the before-mentioned statute of William and Mary.

In the same year, 1684, the Company, upon the request of the lord mayor and aldermen of London, erected the statute of Henry VII. in the Royal Exchange, the cost of which appears to have been 52*l.* 3*s.*

It is very difficult to ascertain what may be termed the trading history of the Company from its foundation to the present time, but there is no doubt that in former times the Company exercised the powers given to them by their charters and letters patent for searching for, weighing and measuring, not only tallow and candles, but also soap, vinegar, barrelled butter, salt, oils, hops, and destroying such of those articles as were bad, adulterated, or unfit for use. These powers seem to have been exercised, so far as candles were concerned, as late as the year 1709, as in that year proceedings were taken against the Company in the Queen's Bench by some tallow chandler whose candles had been destroyed by the Company, and damages were obtained against the Company for the loss and damage thereby sustained by him. In consequence of this decision the right of search was discontinued, and does not seem to have been again exercised. In addition to the above powers there is no doubt that the Company also exercised jurisdiction over the members of the trade, who under the charters were compelled to be freemen of the Company, and thereby were, to some extent, under the jurisdiction of the master and wardens of the Company. It is not known for how long a period the Company enforced the powers given to them by the charter of King Charles II. of compelling all members of the trade to become free of the Company, but we may safely say that they have not been enforced for more than 100 years.

It appears from the Company's minutes that in the year 1783 several freemen were ordered to be prosecuted for refusing to pay the livery fine of 25*l.*, the result of the proceedings appearing to have been that some of the delinquents were excused upon payment of a mitigated fine, and others were excused altogether on account of old age.

This power of compelling the freemen to take up the livery of the Company is now never enforced; but, on the contrary, it is considered a privilege to be admitted on the livery, and such admission is by way of election by the court, proper inquiries being previously made as to the character, &c. of the freemen applying to be elected.

It only remains to be said in reference to this return, that the Company have down to the present time maintained, and still maintain, the mode of government prescribed by its charters and ordinances, so far as its own affairs are concerned, but for the reasons before stated it does not now control the trade or seek to enforce the powers over the trade given to it by its charters, although it would be quite willing to do so if thought desirable, and for the benefit of the trade they represent.

G.—The Company have three licences in mortmain, bearing date respectively the 3rd of August 1831, the 15th of December 1856, and the 13th of July 1865. These were obtained for the purpose of enabling the Company to purchase and hold certain freehold estates in addition to those confirmed to them by the before-mentioned letters patent of King James I.

H.—This return has already been made under Return F., wherein it has been stated that in former times the Company possessed, under their charters and ordinances, certain powers of searching for and destroying bad tallow, oils, and other articles, and also of comptrolling the trade; but for the reasons before stated these powers have long since fallen into desuetude and are not now exercised.

Founder's Name.	Date of Foundation.	Objects of Benefaction.	Endowment.						Present Income.	Original Income.	Application of Income.
			Real Estate.			Personalty.					
			Houses and Land, Acreage.	Rent.	Fixed Deductions.	Stock.	Other Personalty.	Dividends and Interest.			
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Roger Monk, Esq. (No. 1)	Indenture dated 10th April 1828, enrolled in Chancery 28th April 1828, and made between the said Roger Monk, Esq., then late master and then deputy master of the Society of Tallow Chandlers of the City of London of the first part; the master, wardens, and commonalty of the said Society of the second part; and Benjamin Fuller Hopkins, Esq., the then present master, and Philip Cooper and William Walton, Esquires, the then two senior wardens of the said Society of the third part.	To pay and divide the income of 1,000*l.* Consols or other securities in which the same might be invested amongst one or two poor liverymen of the Tallow Chandlers' Company, to be called "Mr. Monk's Pensioners."	—	—	—	1,000*l.* Reduced 3 per cents.	—	—	30 0 0	Same.	The income has for the last preceding 10 years been applied in payment of a pension of 30*l.* a year to a poor liveryman of the Tallow Chandlers' Company, by equal quarterly payments of 7*l.* 10*s.* each, on the third Thursday in the months of January, April, July, and October in each year.
Roger Monk, Esq. (No. 2)	Will of the Founder dated 10th April 1828, and proved 8th November 1831.	"100*l.* per annum, to be distributed for ever in annual pensions of 20*l.* each to five poor liverymen of the Tallow Chandlers' Company of London, or to widows of poor liverymen of the said Company, to be called Mr. Monk's Pensioners, such poor liverymen, or widows of poor liverymen, to be chosen by the court of assistants of the said Company for the time being, or the major part of them, and to be removable at their pleasure; and such pensions to be payable quarterly or half-yearly, as the said court shall from time to time see fit. 20*l.* per annum to the two senior deputy oyster meters of the City of London for the time being for ever towards the expense of an annual dinner of the deputy oyster meters for the time being. 10*l.* per annum to be paid to two senior deputy oyster meters of the City of	—	—	—	6,000*l.* Reduced 3 per cents.	—	—	180 0 0	Same.	The yearly income has for the last preceding 10 years been duly applied pursuant to the Will of Founder (except as after mentioned), viz., (1) As to 100*l.* thereof in the payment of five yearly pensions of 20*l.* each to poor liverymen or widows of liverymen of the Tallow Chandlers' Company, such pensions being paid quarterly by equal quarterly payments of 5*l.* each on the third Thursdays in January, April, July, and October in each year; and (2) the residue thereof in payment of the annual payments, directed to be made by the Will of the Founder, amounting to 76*l.* a year, and the balance, if any, is retained by the Company as residuary legatees under the Founder's Will. The two sums of 20*l.* and 10*l.* a year respectively given to the senior deputy oyster meters of the City of London, as before mentioned, were only paid up to November 1877, when they ceased, owing to the Corporation of London having bought up and put an end to the offices of deputy oyster meters and holesmen.

Founder's Name.	Date of Foundation.	Objects of Benefaction.	Endowment. Real Estate. Houses and Land, Acreage.	Rent.	Fixed Deductions.	Personalty. Stock.	Other Personalty.	Dividends and Interest.	Present Income.	Original Income.	Application of Income.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Roger Monk, Esq. (No. 2) —*cont.*	Will of the Founder dated 16th April 1823, and proved 8th November 1831—*cont.*	London for the time being for ever towards the expense of an annual dinner for the holesmen. 6*l.* per annum to the treasurer for the time being of the Covent Garden Theatrical Fund for ever, for or towards the expense of a twelfth cake annually. 20*l.* per annum to the two senior gentlemen of the Honorable Band of Gentlemen Pensioners for ever towards the expense of a dinner annually in honor of His Majesty's birthday. 20*l.* per annum to be paid to the two senior ushers of the Body Guard of the Yeomen of the Guard for ever towards the expense of a dinner annually in honor of His Majesty's birthday."	—	—	—	6,000*l.* Reduced 3 per cents.	—	—	180 0 0	Same.	*Continued.*—A new scheme for the disposal of the above 30*l.* a year has been approved by the Charity Commissioners under which the same is to be applied for the benefit of necessitous and decayed persons in the fish trade, the Tallow Chandlers' Company still remaining the trustees of the charity.
William Killingworth Hedges, Esq.	Will of the Founder dated 23rd June 1851.	The Founder by his Will gave 500*l.*, free of duty, to be invested in the Government Consols in trust, as follows:— "In trust, out of the interest annually accruing for ever, I will and bequeath 1*l.* 1*s.* (one guinea) to the beadle of the Tallow Chandlers' Company for his trouble to certify and attend to the keeping in decent repair for ever our family vault at Norwood Cemetery, where I hope to be buried, and the surplus of the annual interest, after paying the aforesaid guinea, and needful repairs which must first be discharged, I will and bequeath unto any distressed liveryman of the Tallow Chandlers' Company above 60 years of age, who has never received parochial relief, that the master of the Tallow Chandlers' Company for the time being thinks most deserving, the same to be annually given on the anniversary of my birthday, viz., 8th October, and should there be one equally deserving of the trade of a tallow chandler, he is always to claim a preference, nevertheless subject to the sole decision of the master."	—	—	—	493*l.* Consols	—	—	14 17 0	Same.	The income during each of the last preceding 10 years has been applied as directed by the Will of the Founder, viz., (1) 1*l.* 1*s.* has been paid to the beadle of the Company for certifying the state of repair of the Founder's tomb; (2) a sum averaging about 1*l.* a year has been expended in keeping the tomb in repair; and (3) the balance has been paid over by the master of the Company to a distressed liveryman of the Company over 60 years of age on the 8th October, being the Founder's birthday.

PART II.—A.

Constitution and Privileges of Membership.

Return A.—Governing Body.

1. State the present constitution of the governing body of the Company, whether such constitution is according to the charter, and if not, in what respects such constitution varies therefrom, and when and how such alteration was made.
2. State the qualifications for membership of the governing body of the Company, the time and periods of election, and the qualifications of the voters at elections to the governing body.
3. State the functions of the governing body, and of the different members of the same respectively, and whether the members of the governing body pay any, and what, fees or fines on admission thereto, and whether they are paid any, and what, salaries or amounts in respect of their services respectively.
4. State the nature of the business which comes before the governing body of the Company, the method adopted in transacting it, the times at which the governing body meets for business purposes, the way in which the opinions of the members are taken, and whether the resolutions and decisions of the governing body are published, or are otherwise accessible to any or all, and which of, the members of the Company.
5. State whether the members of the governing body are liable to suspension, or removal, on any and what grounds, and by what method such suspension or removal is affected.
6. Has the Company any byelaws sanctioned by the Courts of Law or Chancery, or by the Courts of Aldermen or of Common Council, or otherwise. State the effect of such byelaws.

1. The Company has always been, and still is, governed by the master, wardens, and court of assistants, pursuant to the charters and ordinances. The number of the court is not defined by the charters, and is at present limited to 21.

2. The qualification for membership of the governing body is being a freeman and liveryman of the Company. The election of an assistant takes place (after being duly nominated) at the monthly court, held on the first Thursday in June, and the election is vested in the members of the court then present, and is by ballot. The master and wardens are elected annually at the court held on the first Thursday in July, which is called the election court, and they are sworn in and take their places as the new master and wardens at the next court, held on the third Thursday in July.

3. The governing body or court is now composed of a master, deputy master, four wardens, and 15 assistants, making 21 in all. One of the junior wardens, usually the third warden, is styled the renter-warden, and has the charge of the Company's accounts, with the assistance of the clerk. A fine is paid by an assistant on his election to the court, and the members of the court receive a fee for their attendance, the amount of the fine and the fee being settled by the court.

4. The business which comes before the court or governing body consists of the entire management of the Company's own estates and affairs, and also its charities; the binding of apprentices to freemen of the Company, the admission of freemen, and the election of liverymen. Also the election of new assistants when vacancies on the governing body occur by death or resignation, and the annual election of the master and wardens; also the payment, quarterly, of the Company's own pensioners and Monk's pensioners.

The court meets for business purposes on the first Thursday in each month, called monthly courts, and on the third Thursday in the months of January, April, July, and October, quarterly courts. There is also an additional court in June, annually, called the view day, when the Company's estates in the City are inspected by the court, accompanied by the clerk. The opinions of the members of the court upon the matters brought before them are taken by a show of hands, and the resolutions and decisions come to are duly recorded in the court minute book, which is accessible to members of the court and the clerk, but not to any other members of the Company.

5. The members of the governing body are liable to removal on the ground of fraud or felony, bankruptcy, or insolvency. Each new assistant on election signs an undertaking to resign his seat on the court in any of the above events.

6. The Company have no byelaws sanctioned by the Courts of Law, or by the Courts of Aldermen or Common Council, or otherwise.

PART II.—B.

Return B.—Admission to Membership.

1. State the qualifications for membership of the Company, the several grades of membership of the Company, and whether women are admitted to membership.
2. State the several modes in which the freedom of the Company may be obtained, the circumstances entitling an applicant to admission under each mode respectively, and the fees payable in respect of admission under each mode respectively.
3. State whether persons exercising any particular trade are required by statute or otherwise to become free of the Company. Is there any process by which members of such trade can become members of the Company, and is there any process for compelling such persons to procure admission, and are such processes enforced, and to what extent? Is the freedom of the City of London in any and what way a condition precedent or subsequent to membership? Are there any members who are not free of the City of London? Do persons exercising any particular trade commonly become members of the Company? If so, how many members of such trade are at present members of the Company? What is the number of the members of the trade (if any) the name of which is borne by the Company, who are members of the Company?
4. Are freemen liable to disfranchisement, and if so, for what reasons, and what is the mode of disfranchisement?
5. Is the livery of the Company limited or unlimited in number? What are the qualifications for election to the livery, who are the electors thereto, and how do the elections thereto take place, and what fees are payable on election? Are liverymen liable to removal from the livery, and for what reasons?

1. The grades of membership may be considered as (1) freemen and (2) liverymen. No special qualification is required for a freeman except that he be 21 years of age or upwards at the time of his admission. The qualification of a liveryman is being a freeman. We believe in former times that women were admitted to

the freedom of the Company, but none have been so admitted for upwards of 60 years.

2. The freedom of the Company may be obtained in three ways, viz., first, by servitude; second, by patrimony; and third, by purchase or redemption. The parties entitled to the freedom by servitude are those who have been duly bound apprentice to a freeman of the Company, and have served under such apprenticeship for seven years. The parties entitled to the freedom by patrimony are those who were born free of the Company by being the lawful issue of persons who were freemen of the Company at the time of their birth. The parties admitted to the freedom by purchase or redemption are those who are permitted by the court to purchase the freedom, but are not entitled thereto either by servitude or patrimony. The fine and fees payable on admission to the freedom by servitude or patrimony are 4*l.* 16*s.*, which includes the stamp duty of 1*l.*, and those payable on admission by purchase or redemption are 19*l.* 11*s.*, which includes the stamp duty of 3*l.*

3. As before stated, the charter of King Charles II. required all tallow chandlers within the City of London and suburbs, and within three miles thereof, to be freemen of the Company, and also to make their apprentices free of the Company upon the expiration of their service, or before exercising the trade of a tallow chandler, or to suffer such punishment as might be imposed by the Company's byelaws. This punishment under the Ordinances of King Charles I. appears to have been the imposition of fines of various amounts at the discretion of the governing body, and enforceable by distress of goods, but the above powers have not been exercised for many years, and may be now considered obsolete. Many persons exercising the trade of a tallow chandler do become members of the Company, and out of the total number of persons who are now freemen of the Company, say 144, or thereabouts, about 45 are or were in the trade of tallow chandlers, from which the Company is named. The present master and about one third of the governing body are, or were, also members of the trade.

4. We are not aware of any mode of disfranchisement.

5. The number of the livery of the Company is unlimited. The qualifications for election to the livery are being freemen of the Company, and of good character. The election rests with the court of the Company for the time being, and takes places at one of the meetings of the court, and the votes are taken by a show of hands. The fine and fees payable on election to the livery are 27*l.* 5*s.* We are not aware of any power of removal.

PART II.—C.

Return C.—Number of members.

State (1) the present number of freemen, (2) the present number of the livery, (3) the present number of other members, (4) the number of admissions to the freedom by each mode respectively, and (5) the number of calls to the livery which have respectively taken place during each of the last preceding 10 years.

(1.) The present number of freemen of the Company is 144, or thereabouts.

(2.) The present number of the livery of the Company is 120, or thereabouts.

(3.) There are no other members.

(4.) The admissions to the freedom during each of the last 10 years have been as follow, viz.:—

Year.	Servitude.	Patrimony.	Redemption.
1871	None.	None.	None.
1872	1	2	1
1873	1	1	1
1874	None.	2	4
1875	1	4	3
1876	None.	1	1
1877	,,	2	1
1878	,,	5	2
1879	,,	None.	4
1880	2	1	1
Total	5	18	18

(5.) The elections to the livery in each of the last 10 years have been as follows:—

In the year 1871	None.
,, 1872	3
,, 1873	3
,, 1874	4
,, 1875	6
,, 1876	3
,, 1877	2
,, 1878	4
,, 1879	5
,, 1880	1
Total	31

PART II.—D.

Return D.

(1.) State the number of apprentices bound at the Company's Hall, or otherwise under the auspices of the Company during each of the last 10 years. (2.) State how many have been bound during each of the last 10 years to members following the trade (if any) the name of which is borne by the Company. (3.) In what cases and to what extent have the fees or premiums of such apprentice been paid by the Company?

(1.) The number of apprentices bound at the Company's Hall during each of the last 10 years is as follows:—

In the year 1871	None.
,, 1872	2
,, 1873	1
,, 1874	3
,, 1875	3
,, 1876	3
,, 1877	1
,, 1878	3
,, 1879	3
,, 1880	5
Total	27

(2.) Of the above number, nine, or thereabouts, were bound to members of the trade of tallow chandlers.

(3.) The Company has not paid the fees or premiums of any of the above apprentices.

PART II.—E.

Return E.—Profits and privileges.

1. State with fulness what are the advantages, pecuniary or otherwise, incident to the position of a member of the Company in each grade of membership, as (1) a freeman, (2) a liveryman, (3) master, warden, or otherwise a member of the governing body.
2. State the sums paid on an average annually for the preceding 10 years by the Company to the members according to the grades of membership mentioned above, and of what such sums consisted, whether (1) fees, and of what nature, (2) pensions, or (3) other payments, specifying the nature of the same respectively.
3. What circumstances are in practice held to constitute a claim to a pension or donation? State the number of present pensioners and donees respectively, and the amounts paid to them as such respectively. How many pensioners and donees are connected with the trade (if any) the name of which is borne by the Company?
4. (1) What is the average standing of a member when he becomes a member of the governing body, and (2) what is the average time for which a member continues on the governing body?
5. Does the Company carry on any and what trade or manufacture with which its title is directly or indirectly connected? If so, what is the capital and from what sources is it derived, and how are the profits (if any) divided or dealt with?

1. The only advantages derived by a freeman of the Company are (1), the right to bind one or more apprentices to him in the Company, and (2) the eligibility to a pension either for himself or his widow; in addition to the above advantages a liveryman is also invited to the livery dinners (usually two in the year), and also becomes entitled, if a freeman of London, to a vote for the City of London. He also becomes eligible for the election on the court in due course. The members of the court, in addition to the above privileges, have the right to attend all meetings of the court, and to receive the accustomed fees for such attendance and the performance of their duties as assistants. The only additional advantages enjoyed by the master and wardens over the other members of the court consist in their higher rank as the foremost members of the governing body, and in being ex officio members of all committees.

2. The amount paid on an average annually for the preceding 10 years in pensions is as follows, viz.:—

	£	s.
To liverymen and their widows -	51	10
To freemen and their widows -	220	13

The only pension paid to a member of the court during the above period is one of 40*l.* a year paid to a former member now destitute.

The above are called the Company's pensions, and are distinct from and in addition to Mr. Monk's pensions mentioned in Return I.

3. The circumstances which are in practice held to constitute a claim to a pension are, in the case of freemen or liverymen, or their widows, that they are of 10 years' standing and destitute, and not in receipt of parochial relief, and 55 years of age or upwards at the time of application for relief.

As regards pensions or donations to former members of the court or their widows, each case is dealt with on its merits, and no definite conditions or rules apply.

The present number of pensioners is 19, and the amount paid to them annually is 346*l.*

These pensioners are distinct from and in addition to Mr. Monk's pensioners, mentioned in Return I.

The number of donees of course varies from time to time, but during the last year 16*l.* 13*s.* seems to have been given to three persons.

As far as can be ascertained, about 10 of the above pensioners and donees are or were members of the trade of tallow chandlers. In addition to the above the sum of 131*l.* 5*s.* was given last year to charitable institutions.

4. The average standing of a liveryman of the Company when he is made a member of the governing body is about 35 years. When elected on the court he remains there for life, or until he resigns.

5. The Company in its corporate capacity does not carry on any trade or manufacture with which its title is directly or indirectly connected.

PART III.—Officers and Servants.

Return A.—A list of the officers of the Company, with a statement of the duties of each, the amount of his salary and emoluments, and whether or not he is a member of the Company.

Return B.—A list of the servants of the Company, with a statement of the duties of each, and of the amounts of their wages and other emoluments.

Return C.—A statement as to the mode in which the officers and servants of the Company are respectively appointed.

A.—The only officer of the Company is the clerk of the Company, who is also the solicitor. He is not required to be a member of the Company, and the present holder of the appointment, Mr. Edwin Bedford, was not a member when elected in the year 1860, although he shortly afterwards was admitted to the freedom and livery by redemption. The duties of the clerk of the Company are as follow:—

"To be a duly certificated attorney and solicitor of not less than five years' standing; to give security for 500*l.*; not to be clerk to any other Company; to attend all courts and committees when summoned; to prepare all reports and contracts; to enter the minutes of the proceedings of courts and committees, and keep an index thereto; to keep correct lists of the members of the court and committees, and of the freemen, liverymen, and apprentices; to write all letters, and enter copies in a letter book; to bind and turn over apprentices; to administer the oaths or declarations; to attend to all precepts; to get the admission of freemen stamped in due time; to attend the payment of the regular pensions; to get in all bills quarterly, or when required by the court; to require the beadle to furnish the quarterage accounts yearly; to keep the several account and other books above enumerated, regularly entered up; to furnish a rent-roll to every new renter-warden; to require the beadle to see to the punctual payment of the premiums upon the policies of insurance; to attend all views of the estates; to report to each court the state and progress of all law proceedings pending; to give his advice and assistance to the master, wardens, courts, and committees, on all occasions when required; to prepare all leases, underleases, and assignments, the charge for the same to be at the discretion of the court, no law charges to be made but for special business; to issue summonses for payment of rent into court; to read the ordinances and the standing orders yearly; the salary to be at the discretion of the court, in addition to the accustomed fees appertaining to his office."

The present salary of the clerk is 250*l.* a year, and the other emoluments appertaining to the office of clerk amount, on an average, to 13*l.* a year, or thereabouts.

The Company do not provide any offices or residence for the clerk.

B.—The only servant of the Company is the beadle, the present holder of the appointment being Mr. James Turner, who is a freeman of the Company.

The duties of the beadle are as follows:—

"To hold office during the pleasure of the court, and to be informed thereof on his election; always to reside in the hall, and be responsible for the care of it, and of the furniture and effects of the Company therein; to keep the hall, with the furniture, plate, knives, and

forks, and other articles, in a clean and proper condition, and always fit for use (cleaning of windows excepted); to have the hall and the court rooms prepared for all meetings and dinners of the master, wardens, and assistants, and of the livery; to attend the court and dinners upon all occasions in his gown, until the chair be quitted; to prepare the hall and tables for the livery, election, and other dinners; to superintend the same, and see that the company are properly attended to; to take care that the wine be regularly placed on the tables, and that it be not improperly removed; to attend all common halls in his gown and with his staff, until the hall be dissolved; to fill up and post all notices of meetings of the master and wardens, courts, committees, or livery, not earlier than seven nor later than five days preceding the meetings; to collect the quarterage and fines, and to keep the receipt thereof properly entered in a book for the purpose, to be laid upon the table at all courts; to keep a correct list of the livery with their residences and occupations; to ascertain quarterly that the Company's houses are constantly kept insured, and in case of the premiums being unpaid before the last day, to pay the same or a deposit thereon, so as to keep the policies on foot, and to inform the clerk thereof forthwith; to make his report of such insurances to the following court; to provide, at his own costs, brushes, brooms, cloths, soap, and all other articles requisite for cleaning the hall, plate, and other things, with all necessary charing, service, and attendance (except a cook and waiters) upon the livery, election, and court dinners; to devote his whole time to the Company."

The present salary of the beadle is 125*l.* a year, and the other emoluments of the office amount, on an average, to 7*l.* a year, or thereabouts. The beadle is provided with a residence at the hall.

C.—Both the clerk and beadle are elected by the court of the Company for the time being, and are both subject to annual re-election at the election court in July.

PART.—IV.—External and Internal Sources of Income, Value of Property, Administration, and Expenditure.

N.B.—As to Returns A. to H. inclusive, see the concluding observations which accompany these returns.

PART IV.—M.

Return M.—General and technical education. A statement as to whether the Company does anything to subsidize or encourage education, whether general or technical, and a return of the means (if any) so employed, and of the amount expended on such objects during each of the last preceding 10 years.

The Company have voted 315*l.* to the City and Guilds of London Institute for the advancement of technical education, of which 105*l.* has been paid this year, and the balance is to be paid in equal instalments during the ensuing two years.

PART V.—Reform.

Part V.—Reform.

The Commissioners, being bound to report to Her Majesty "what measures (if any) are, in their judgment, expedient and necessary for improving or altering the constitution of the Companies, or the appropriation or administration of the property or revenues thereof," respectfully invite the attention of the officers of the Companies to this part of the Commission.

The Commissioners will be very glad to receive and consider any suggestions respecting this part of the Commission with which the officers of the Companies may do the Commissioners the honour of favouring them.

Considering the greatly altered circumstances, both of the Company and the trade it represents, it is very difficult to make any practical suggestions for its reform, and it would doubtless be still more difficult to carry out the suggestions, if made.

We venture, however, to suggest that it might be for the public good, if the powers of searching for and destroying bad and adulterated tallow, oils, and soap, given by charter to this Company, were revived under proper regulations, and extended to mineral oils and other substances now used in the manufacture of candles, or for the production of light in lamps. Whether such powers should also, as in former years, apply to vinegar, butter, salt, and hops, is a question we do not feel at present competent to express an opinion upon, although it is one worthy of consideration.

It might also be desirable, and for the benefit of the public and the trade, that all persons exercising it should as in former times be compelled to become members of the Company, and that the governing body thereof should, to a reasonable extent, have control of the trade and the members thereof.

Concluding Observations.

In making the above returns the Company have been anxious, as far as possible, to do their duty both to the Royal Commissioners, the public, and to themselves, and with this object in view they have to the best of their ability answered all the questions put to them relating to the history, constitution, and management of the Company, and other matters useful for the Commissioners and the public to know in connexion therewith.

They are, however, advised by eminent counsel that they are not legally bound to give the above information, but for the reasons before stated they have thought it right so to do, although it must be considered as given without prejudice.

With regard, however, to the returns required as to the external and internal sources of income, value of property, administration, and expenditure of the Company (Part 4, Returns A. to H. inclusive), the Company feel strongly that they would not be justified in giving the information asked for. The trust or charity property possessed by the Company is duly returned at Part 1., Return I., and has also for years past been returned to the Charity Commissioners; but with regard to all the other property of the Company in which they have a private and beneficial interest, or, in other words, which belongs to them in their own right, they respectfully submit that they are no more bound to disclose the particulars thereof, and its mode of administration, than are any other private members of the community.

They feel that to answer these inquiries, except under the authority or by direction of a court of law, would be unwise and contrary to their duty to themselves and the public, because it might become a dangerous precedent in case of any attempts to interfere with private property.

For these reasons the Company respectfully refrain from making the returns alluded to as to their private property, income, and expenditure, but they trust that the Royal Commissioners will believe that in so refraining they are not in any way wanting in respect to them collectively or individually.

Dated this 1st day of December in the year of our Lord 1881.

Tallow Chandlers' Hall,
London, E.C.

APPENDIX A.

The Company gave considerable information to the Municipal Commissioners appointed in 1834.

APPENDIX B.

City of London Livery Companies'
Commission,
2, Victoria Street, S.W.,
February 15th, 1882.

SIR,

THE Commissioners desire me to thank, on their behalf, the Court of the Worshipful Company of Tallow Chandlers for the information which they have supplied to the Commissioners, but at the same time to state that that information is not, in their judgment, quite sufficient. I am, therefore, to draw attention to some points in the returns of the Tallow Chandlers' Company, with regard to which the Commissioners must respectfully ask for further information. The points are mentioned in the Schedule hereto, and the Commissioners will be much obliged to the Court if they will let them have the additional particulars as soon as possible.

I am, &c.
H. D. WARR,
Secretary.

E. Bedford, Esq.,
The Worshipful Company of
Tallow Chandlers,
1 and 2, Bucklersbury,
Cheapside, E.C.

SCHEDULE.

The Commissioners respectfully ask for further information with regard to the following point:—

PART IV. Circular, 14th August 1880.
The return contains no information as to the corporate property of the Company, and no detailed statement of the corporate income and corporate expenditure of the Company during the 10 years mentioned.

Tallow Chandlers' Company,
Clerk and Solicitor's Office,
1 and 2, Bucklersbury,
Cheapside, London, E.C.,
25th February 1882.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter herein of the 15th instant (which only reached me this morning), and to say that the same shall be laid before the Court of my Company at their meeting on Thursday next.

I remain, Sir,
Yours obediently,
EDWIN BEDFORD.

H. D. Warr, Esq.,
Livery Companies' Commission,
2, Victoria Street, S.W.

Tallow Chandlers' Company,
Clerk and Solicitor's Office,
1 and 2, Bucklersbury,
Cheapside, London, E.C.,
2nd March 1882.

SIR,

YOUR letter herein of the 15th ultimo was laid before the Court of this Company at their meeting this day, and I am directed by them to inform you that the reasons why this Company refrained from making any returns under Part IV. as to their own corporate property, income, and expenditure were fully stated in the observations at the foot of the returns sent in, and the Court have nothing to add to what is therein so stated.

I am, Sir,
Yours obediently,
EDWIN BEDFORD,
Clerk.

H. D. Warr, Esq.,
Secretary,
Livery Companies' Commission,
2, Victoria Street, S.W.

TIN PLATE WORKERS' (OR WIRE WORKERS') COMPANY.

This Company has supplied the Commission with the following particulars only; it gave no information to the Municipal Commissioners of 1834:—

Part I.—Foundation and Object.

The charter of this Company was granted by King Charles the 2nd on the 29th day of December, in the twenty-second year of his reign.

Its byelaws, containing the usual clauses and provisions, were issued on 1st January, in the 29th year of the same reign, having been previously submitted to and approved by the then Lord Chancellor and the Chief Justices of the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas.

Part II.—Constitution and Privileges of Membership.

The master, two wardens, and eight assistants now constitute the court. The master and wardens are elected from the court of assistants, and the court of assistants from the livery.

The master and wardens have the general control of the business of the Company during their year of office, and the renter warden is especially charged with the care of the finances and accounts. These functions are exercised subject to the approval and in conjunction with the court of assistants.

A fee of 31*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.* is payable on the election of a liveryman to the court of assistants, but no fees are payable on election to the offices of renter warden, upper warden, or master.

These latter, viz., renter warden, upper warden, and master, together with the clerk and beadle, are elected on the Wednesday in Easter week.

The courts average 6 in number during the year.

A fee of 1*l.* 1*s.* 0*d.* was formerly paid each member attending court, but at the present time the members do not receive any fee for attendance.

All matters connected with the Company, *e.g.*, admission of new members, paying the pensioners, consideration of petitions from public institutions and poor members of the Company, the management of the finances, election of officers, and all other things relating to the business and government.

The business is conducted by the usual form of notice and amendment, which when seconded are duly put from the chair, and are carried or negatived by a majority, the decision being entered in the minute book.

The courts are generally held at 4 o'clock in the afternoon at the office of the clerk of the Company, the Company having no premises of its own.

The resolutions and decisions of the governing body are not published, and are not accessible to any members of the Company except the court.

The grades are freemen, liverymen, steward, member of the court of assistants, renter warden, upper warden, master.

Patrimony, servitude, redemption, and presentation.—A person whose father was a freeman of the Company before such person was born, on the Company's sanctioning his admission, can take up his freedom by *patrimony*.

A person duly serving indentures of apprenticeship to a member of the Company on taking up his freedom would take it by *servitude*.

Freedom by *redemption* is the ordinary case of a stranger joining the Company.

Presentation, when the freedom is conferred upon a person by the governing body without payment of fees.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Freedom by servitude, livery, and fine for steward, including 1*l.* stamp to Government	19	0	0
Freedom by patrimony, livery, and fine for steward, including 1*l.* Government stamp	19	0	0
Freedom by redemption, livery, and fine for steward, including 3*l.* for Government stamp	21	0	0
Freedom by presentation for Government stamp	3	0	0

The number of the livery is now about 77.

The qualification for election to the livery is that a majority of the members of the court of assistants deem the applicant a fit and proper person for admission thereto, he having previously taken up his freedom under one of the denominations above stated.

The Company has applicable to pensions only one small fund of 245*l.* consols, bequeathed by the will of Mr. John Miers in 1870. This produces 7*l.* 7*s.* 0*d.* per annum, which is distributed at the quarter court holden on the 1st February in every year amongst such poor persons as the court should elect for that purpose, each one receiving 10*s.* 6*d.*

In addition to this pension the court generally gives to 12 of the recipients of Mr. Miers's pension 10*s.* per quarter out of the Company's private funds.

In the course of a short time it is hoped that the Company will be able to arrange for the erection of *almshouses* for some of the poorer members of the Company, as Vice-Chancellor Bacon has, by an order dated the 7th of July 1882, directed that the master, wardens, and court of assistants of this Company be at liberty to apply for a transfer out of court of the residue of 1,000*l.* consols, bequeathed by the will of John White, deceased, when they shall have obtained a site for the almshouses.

Part IV.—General and Technical Education.

The master, wardens, and court of assistants have been and are now endeavouring to promote the prosperity of the two trades represented by the Company, namely, tin plate working and wire working, by the *holding of exhibitions* of articles of tin and wire work.

The first of these was opened by the Lord Mayor and sheriffs of London at the Crystal Palace on the 29th June 1878, at a cost of several hundreds of pounds, partly contributed by the individual members of the court and partly by the Company.

The exhibition was highly successful, and the holding of another at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, in May next has been under consideration, and will in all probability be carried out.

TURNERS' COMPANY.

The returns of the Company were made under protest.

PART I.—Foundation and Object.

A to H.

Return A.—A statement of the date, ascertained or probable, of the foundation of the Company, and of the circumstances, so far as they can be discovered from its documents of foundation or archives, in which the Company had its origin.

Return B.—A list of the charters, charters of inspeximus, and other instruments of a similar nature, whether originals or copies, which have been at any time in the possession of the Company, together with an abstract of the purport of each, regard being specially had to any evidence which it may contain as to the object of the foundation of the Company.

Return C.—A list of any trust deeds "founding, regulating, or affecting" the Company, with the date of each, the names of the parties thereto, and an abstract of the purport of each.

Return D.—A list, with dates, of any "decrees of court," whether of the Courts of Common Law or of Chancery, or of any acts of the Court of Aldermen or of the Court of Common Council, "regulating or affecting" the Company, with a statement of the effect of each decision.

Return E.—A list of any other documents, not included in the descriptions in the preceding returns, which "found, regulate, or affect" the Company, with dates, and an abstract of the effect of each.

Return F.—A concise history of the Company, from the time of its foundation to the present day, with special reference to the inquiry contained in the commission as to "the objects for which the Company was founded," and "how far those objects are now being carried into effect."

Return G.—Has the Company a licence in mortmain? When was such licence granted (referring to the document by description)? What is its extent, and to what extent is it now unexhausted?

Return H.—Is there vested in the Company, and how, whether by charter, statute, order of the Court of Aldermen, act of Common Council, or otherwise, any right of exercising superintendence over, or any duty or discretion to encourage in any way, any and what art, trade, or business? State the nature and local limits of such control. In what manner and to what extent is such control now exercised? If such control is not now exercised, state the circumstances under which its exercise has fallen into desuetude.

A. Unknown, as most of the Company's books and documents were destroyed in the Great Fire of London, but the Company was in existence between 1400 and 1500, as ordinances of the Company of that time are mentioned in the Liber Albus, page 640.

B. The only charter which the Company now possess or have any knowledge of was granted by King James, and is dated the 12th June, in the year of his reign of England, France, and Ireland the 2nd, and of Scotland the 37th. The Company holds the original.

C. None.

D. None.

E. None.

F. The objects for which the Company were founded are necessarily now matters of surmise only, as their documents were destroyed. See Answer A.*

But so far as they were for regulating and benefiting the turner's trade the Company have for many years past instituted exhibitions of turning open to the whole trade.

The Company append to their returns a print of the conditions of competition for their exhibition for 1881, together with a print of the agenda used on the presentation of the prizes to the successful competitors by the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor of London at the Mansion House. They also encourage mechanical drawing by giving prizes in schools.

G. The charter empowers the Company to hold land in perpetuity, not exceeding the then clear yearly value of 20*l.* beyond all charges and reprises.

The Company, however, does not hold any land.

H. The charter gives the Company jurisdiction over the turner's trade within the City of London and five miles round.

The Company does not now exercise any control over the turner's trade. It fell into desuetude after the Corporation deprived the Company of its privilege of marking the dry measures, which was in the year . . . .†

APPENDIX.

Conditions of Competition.

The master, wardens, and court of assistants of the Worshipful Company of Turners, according to their custom, propose to give this year their silver medal, the freedom of the Company to, and (subject to the consent of the court of aldermen) will also obtain the freedom of the City of London for, any workman, whether master, journeyman, or apprentice, in the trade in England, who may send in the best specimen of hand turning in wood, pottery, and metal (not including horological specimens).

The competition in wood includes turning in both hard and soft wood. The qualities which will be considered in awarding the prizes will be the following; viz.:—

1. Beauty of design, symmetry of shape, utility, and general excellence of workmanship.
2. Exact copying, so that two objects produced (such as two cups, vases, boxes, or other articles) may be facsimiles in every part, or exact measures of capacity.
3. Fitness of the work and design for the purpose proposed (for instance, turned work for portions of domestic or church furniture).
4. Ability to turn, whether circular or oval, in both classes of wood.
5. Novelty in application of turning, or in design.
6. Carving and polishing are admissible, and, if skilfully done, any additional effect produced will be considered, but it must be subsidiary to the turning.

* See Appendix below; and Part IV., M.

† Date not given.

The candidate may make his own selection from the above conditions; but the one who best fulfils the largest number, including the most important qualities, will be preferred; but it should be observed that prizes may be gained by excellence of turning shown in the simplest objects for every day use.

The work must be all hand turning, produced in the lathe without special rest or tool apparatus, and the carving must be the work of the exhibitor.

Specimens must not exceed 24 inches in height and a foot in diameter.

A bronze medal will be given as a second prize, and certificates of merit, as well as money prizes, will be awarded in the wood competition, in the discretion of the judges.

There will also be extra prizes given for work in wood exhibited exclusively by apprentices, such work to be simple plain commercial turning, that is, objects in general use without ornamentation or inlaying.

The competition in pottery includes terra cotta, stoneware, earthenware, and porcelain.

Specimens of work under this heading will be divided into three classes:—

In Class A.—The freedom of the Company and a sum of money will be given, and the freedom of the City of London will (subject to the consent of the court of aldermen) be obtained for the best piece of pottery thrown on the wheel, in one piece, without joints, and not afterwards shaved or turned in any way, or glazed.

Form and execution will both be looked for by the judges.

In Class B.—A silver medal will be given for the best piece of pottery thrown and turned; the throwing and turning both to be the entire work of the same person.

In Class C.—A silver medal will be given for the best piece of turned or shaved pottery, ornamented by the runner or other hand tool; in this class incised work will be permitted, and the specimens may be glazed and coloured.

Execution and beauty of form must be equally attended to.

A bronze medal will be given to the competitor second in merit in each class, also certificates of merit and money prizes will be awarded, according to the discretion of the judges.

No competitor to send in more than two specimens, neither of which must exceed 30 inches in height.

In the competition in metal the chief medal and freedom will be adjudged to that object which the judges may decide to possess paramount merit as a specimen of pure turning.

The qualities which will be chiefly considered in awarding the prizes in metal are:

1. Truth in turning, accuracy in fitting, and finish.
   (*a.*) Truth: in diameter in the entire length of all cylindrical work, external or internal; and in turned surfaces, whether circular, rectangular, or of irregular margin.
   (*b.*) Accuracy of fitting: between pieces placed or moving within others, and also between those in permanent attachment.
   (*c.*) Finish: in addition to the above qualities, in optical, surveying, and other instruments, excellence in the finish of cylinders, adjustable tubes, screws, framing, milled heads, curves, &c. will be necessary; but any part of an instrument illustrative of the merit of the turner will be recognised.
2. Accuracy of copying.
   Duplicates exhibited as specimens of accurate turning should, if possible, be accompanied by some form of gauge as a test of diameters and lengths.
3. Due proportion for stability or strength. Elegance in form.

The specimens should not exceed two feet in any dimension. The use of the slide rest is not prohibited, but when used it must be so stated, and preference will be given to pure hand turning.

A bronze medal will be given as a second prize, and certificates of merit, as well as money prizes, will be awarded in this class, according to the discretion of the judges.

Amateur Turning.

Samuel Morley, Esq., M.P., has most kindly placed at the disposal of the Company a sum of 10*l.* 10*s.* to be awarded as prizes for the best specimens of amateur work in ornamental turning in any material executed during the period of competition. Any lathe apparatus may be used. No prize will be awarded unless there shall be six or more competitors. All exhibits to be distinctly marked or labelled "Amateur."

The Court has placed at the disposal of the competition committee a sum of 50*l.*, and the Baroness Burdett-Coutts has kindly given a sum of 50*l.*, Henry Collings, Esq., 5*l.* 5*s.* for special prizes for apprentices, and A. P. Bower, Esq., 3*l.* 3*s.*

The different objects must be delivered free at the Mansion House, London, during the week ending October 8th, and will be on view on Tuesday, October 11th; Wednesday, October 12th; and Thursday, October 13th.

They must be each marked with a private mark or motto, and numbered, and accompanied by a list, showing for each number the grounds on which the prize is sought, and if from an amateur or apprentice it must be clearly stated therein; also, in the pottery competition, the Class A, B, or C, in which the award is sought.

They must be accompanied by a sealed envelope marked with the same mark or motto, and containing the name and address of the competitor, and his age if an apprentice, and in all cases a certificate of good conduct, and a certificate or declaration that he is in the trade, and that the work is by his hands only, and has been completed during the period of competition; the competitor may be required to do in the presence of the judges a portion of the work similar to the successful exhibit.

The envelopes will not be opened until the judges have made their report.

The specimens sent will remain the property of the competitor. Care will be taken of them, but the court will not hold themselves responsible for their safety. The exhibitors must remove their specimens at their own cost, but the judges will be authorised to make such allowance, if called upon so to do, as they may think fit, in regard of the expenses of the carriage of the specimens.

No one who has already obtained the Company's silver medal, or a first prize, in any of the previous competitions will be eligible for a first prize this year, and the judges reserve to themselves the right of withholding any of the prizes, if they deem the objects not sufficiently meritorious.

All exhibitors are requested to remove their specimens immediately after the distribution of the prizes, but not until they have signed a receipt for them.

Those exhibitors who desire to sell their specimens should enclose in their sealed packet a note stating at what price they are willing to dispose of them.

The judges will be the following citizens and turners, and others:—

In wood—A. P. Bower, Esq.; John Jaques, Esq.; John Jones, Esq.; and T. B. Winser, Esq.

In pottery—J. J. Holtzapffel, Esq.; Assoc. Inst. C. E.; Horace Jones, Esq.; C. T. Newton, Esq.; C. B. (British Museum); George Wallis, Esq., F.S.A. (South Kensington Museum).

In metal—Sir Henry Bessemer; C. H. Gregory, Esq., C.M.G.; Col. W. Haywood; R. Price Williams, Esq.

The Right Honourable the Lord Mayor of London has kindly consented to present the prizes this year, on Thursday, October 13th, at 11.30 a.m.

By Order of the Court,

Richd. Loveland Loveland,

Hon. Sec. to the Competition Committee.

January, 1881. 4, Hare Court, Temple, London.

Results of Competition.

In the competition for turning in wood, in 1880, the successful candidates were—

Mr. F. Nickolay, 43, Rupert Street, Haymarket. 1st Prize.—Silver Medal, and Freedom of the Company and of the City of London.

Mr. John S. Coulson, Thirsk. 2nd Prize.—Bronze Medal, and complete copy of 4 vols. of Holtzapffel's "Turning and Mechanical Manipulation."

Thomas Macdonald, 4, Chapel House Street, West Ferry Road, Millwall. 3rd Prize.—First Certificate of Merit and Four Guineas.

Mr. Ansel Leo, 13, Alma Road, Canonbury. 4th Prize.—Second Certificate of Merit and Three Guineas, and Vol. 4 of Holtzapffel's "Turning and Mechanical Manipulation."

Mr. William Kilminster, 3, Omega Place, Alpha Road, N.W. 5th Prize.—Third Certificate of Merit and Three Guineas, and Vol. 4 of Holtzapffel's "Turning and Mechanical Manipulation."

Mr. Edward Hellens, 58, Mortimer Street, Cavendish Square. 6th Prize.—Three Guineas.

Mr. G. Freeman, 5, Milton Street, Marylebone. 7th Prize—Two Guineas.

Mr. John Hegley, 38, Ivy Lane, Hoxton. 8th Prize.—Two Guineas.

Mr. William Gleeson, 119, Clifton Street, Roath, Cardiff. 9th Prize.—Two Guineas.

Mr. Benjamin Leach, 5, Lomond Mount, Grosvenor Avenue, Leeds. 10th Prize.—Two Guineas.

Mr. Thomas W. McCrerie, 10, Henry Street, St. John's Wood. 11th Prize.—Two Guineas.

Mr. Henry Downs, 3, Queen Street, Hassard Street, Hackney Road. 12th Prize.—Two Guineas.

Mr. William Arnold, Junr., 18, Lower Wellington Street, Coventry. 13th Prize.—Two Guineas.

Mr. James Arthur Wright, 42, Cowper Street, Finsbury. 14th Prize.—Two Guineas.

Mr. Stephen Thwaites, Manor Road, West Hill, Hastings. 15th Prize. One Guinea.

Apprentices' Prizes.

Mr. L. Lewis, 21, Maidman Street, Burdett Road, Mile End. 16th Prize.—2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*

Mr. R. V. Burbidge, West Orchard, Coventry. 17th Prize.—2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*

In Ivory.

1st Prize.—Not awarded.

Mr. John Hegley, 38, Ivy Lane, Hoxton. 2nd Prize.—Bronze Medal, and a complete copy of 4 volumes of Holtzapffel's "Turning and Mechanical Manipulation."

Mr. G. Freeman, 5, Milton Street, Marylebone. 3rd Prize.—Certificate of Merit and Two Guineas.

Mr. Stephen Davis, 2, Brunswick Parade, Upper Norwood. 4th Prize.—Two Guineas.

Mr. Frederick Wright, 43, Dame Street, Islington. 5th Prize.—One Guinea.

In Precious Stones, including Engraving in Intaglio.

Class A.

Mr. Alexander Wallace, 36, Charlotte Street, Fitzroy Square.—Bronze Medal and Five Guineas.

Class B.

Mr. John Brown, 1, Melrose Villas, Springfield Road, New Southgate. — Bronze Medal and Ten Guineas.

Class C.

Mr. Louis Isler, 5, Oval Road, Gloucester Gate, Regent's Park. 1st Prize.—Silver Medal, and Freedom of the Company and of the City of London.

Messrs. Renton and Warner, 10, Wardour Street. 2nd Prize.—Bronze Medal and 5*l.*

Mr. George Edward Warner, 8, Poland Street. 3rd Prize.—First Certificate of Merit and 5*l.*

Mr. W. Schmidt, 41, Hatton Garden. 4th Prize.—Second Certificate of Merit and 3*l.*

Mr. T. Vincent Albertoldi, 3, Hall Street, City Road. 5th Prize.—Third Certificate of Merit and 3*l.*

Horological Specimens.

Mr. James S. Powell, Salterton Place, Egham. First Certificate of Merit and Four Guineas.

Mr. Robert T. Claxton, 65, Myddelton Street, Clerkenwell. Second Certificate of Merit and Three Guineas.

Mr. Samuel Warwick, 66, Britannia Row, Islington. Third Certificate of Merit and Two Guineas.

Diamond Cutting and Polishing.

Class D.

Mr. Henry Ashman, 6, Kirby Street, Hatton Garden. Bronze Medal and 3*l.*

Mr. Walter Recknell, 33, Charles Street, Hatton Garden. First Certificate of Merit and 2*l.*

Agenda Paper at Distribution of Prizes for Competition, 1881.

The Worshipful Company of Turners.

Saturday, October 15th, 1881.

At 11.30 precisely.

Henry Collings, Esq., Master.
Henry Young, Esq., Upper Warden.
Charles Willis Turner, Esq., Renter Warden.
Richard Loveland Loveland, Esq., Hon Sec. to the Competition Committee.

Agenda.

On the presentation by the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, at the Mansion House, to the successful competitors for the prizes for turning in hard and soft wood, pottery, and metal.

The Right Honourable the Lord Mayor will take the Chair.

The Master will address his Lordship and the Company,

The Master will request the clerk of the Company to read the awards of the judges.

Some of the judges will make a few observations upon the technical merits of the specimens.

His Lordship will then present the prizes.

Wood.

Judges.—A. P. Bower, Esq.; John Jaques, Esq.; John Jones, Esq., F.G.S.; and T. B. Winser, Esq.

1st Prize.—Silver Medal, and Freedom of the Company and of the City of London. J. S. Coulson, Kirkgate, Thirsk.

2nd Prize.—Bronze Medal and complete set of 4 vols. of Holtzapffel's "Turning and Mechanical Manipulation." F. Nickolay, 43, Russell Street, Haymarket.

3rd Prize.—First Certificate of Merit and Four Guineas, and Vol. 4 of Holtzapffel's "Turning and Mechanical Manipulation." Thomas Macdonald, 4, Chapel House Street, West Ferry Road, Millwall.

4th Prize.—Second Certificate of Merit and Three Guineas, and Vol. 4 of Holtzapffel's "Turning and Mechanical Manipulation." W. Kilminster, 3, Omega Place, N.W.

5th Prize.—Third Certificate of Merit and Three Guineas. W. Arnold, Jun., 18, Lower Wellington Street, Coventry.

6th Prize.—Three Guineas. John Hegley, 38, Ivy Lane, Hoxton.

7th Prize.—Three Guineas. Harry Barnard, 8, Appleby Street, PearsonStreet, Kingsland Road.

8th Prize.—Two Guineas. T. G. Olley, 8, Bolsover Street, W.

9th Prize.—1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* W. Gleeson, 119, Clifton Street, Roath, Cardiff.

10th Prize.—One Guinea. A. Cassell, 79, Milton Street, N.W.

11th Prize.—One Guinea. W. Arnold, 23, Fleet Street, Coventry.

Apprentices' Prizes.

1st Prize.—Two Guineas. L. Lewis, 21, Maidman Street, Burdett Road, Mile End.

2nd Prize.—Two Guineas. J. Satchell, Cassiobury Mills, Watford, Herts.

3rd Prize.—10*s.* 6*d.* R. V. Burbidge, 31, Hertford Street, Coventry.

4th Prize.—10*s.* 6*d.* W. H. Payton, 34, Whitmore Road, Hoxton.

Pottery.

Judges.—J. J. Holtzapffel, Esq., Assoc. Inst. C.E.; Horace Jones, Esq., City Architect; C. T. Newton, Esq., C.B. (British Museum); George Wallis, Esq., F.S.A. (South Kensington Museum).

Class A.

1st Prize.—Freedom of the Company and of the City of London and 5*l.* Alfred Dupuis, 129, Princes Road, Lambeth.

2nd Prize.—Bronze Medal and Vol. 3 of Holtzapffel's "Turning and Mechanical Manipulation." Thomas Ellis, 69, Vauxhall Road, Lambeth.

3rd Prize.—First Certificate of Merit and 2*l.* 10*s.* William Bolton, 57, Dashwood Road, New Road, Battersea.

4th Prize.—Second Certificate and 2*l.* Henry Bryon, 3a, Clayland Road, Clapham Road.

Class B.

1st Prize.—Silver Medal. Henry Hollins, 6, Edgar Road, Bromley-by-Bow.

2nd Prize.—Bronze Medal and Vol. 3 of Holtzapffel's "Turning and Mechanical Manipulation." Thomas Blyth, 14, Princes Road, Vauxhall.

TURNERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

3rd Prize.—First Certificate of Merit and 2*l.* Alfred Dupuis, 129, Princes Road, Lambeth.

4th Prize.—Second Certificate of Merit and 1*l.* 10*s.* Henry Mashman, 9, Tyers Street, Lambeth.

5th Prize.—Third Certificate of Merit and 1*l.* 10*s.* J. Channon, 23, Archibald Street, Bow.

Class C.

1st Prize.—Silver Medal. Thomas Colbeck, 2, Orchard Terrace, St. Mary's Church, South Devon.

2nd Prize.—Bronze Medal and Vol. 3 of Holtzapffel's "Turning and Mechanical Manipulation." Marshall Watson, 1, Compton Road, St. Mary's Church, South Devon.

3rd Prize.—First Certificate of Merit and 2*l.* W. Millward, 3, Stanley Street, Burslem, Staffordshire.

4th Prize.—Second Certificate of Merit and 1*l.* 10*s.* John Higginbottom, 71, Normacot Street, Longton.

5th Prize.—Third Certificate of Merit and 1*l.* 10*s.* W. Higginbottom, St. George's Cottages, St. Mary's Church, Torquay.

6th Prize.—Fourth Certificate of Merit and 1*l.* Henry Bryon, 3a, Claylands Road, Clapham Road.

METAL.

Judges.—SIR HENRY BESSEMER; C. H. GREGORY, Esq., C.M.G.; COL. W. HAYWOOD; R. PRICE WILLIAMS, Esq.

1st Prize.—Silver Medal, and Freedom of the Company and of the City of London. A. E. Nelson, 31, Halton Road, Canonbury.

2nd Prize.—Bronze Medal and a complete copy of 4 vols. of Holtzapffel's "Turning and Mechanical Manipulation." Henry Alfred Alexander, 166, Camberwell Road, S.E.

3rd Prize.—First Certificate of Merit, and Vol. 4 of Holtzapffel's "Turning and Mechanical Manipulation," and 4*l.* C. J. Barber, 74, Cleveland Street, Fitzroy Square, W.

4th Prize.—Second Certificate of Merit, Vol. 2 of Holtzapffel's "Turning and Mechanical Manipulation," and 1*l.* Stephen Davall, 45, Ecclesbourne Road, Essex Road, N.

AMATEURS.

Judges.—(Same as in the Wood Competition, with the Assistance of the Judges in Metal.)

1st Prize.—Five Guineas. Henry Balsham, Esq.

2nd Prize.—Five Guineas. Col. Lloyd, Wyavon Lodge, Monmouth.

COWPER STREET SCHOOLS.

Turning Classes.

Judges.—(Same as in the Wood Competition, with the Assistance of the Judges in Metal.)

Silver Medal. W. U. Weldon. The Schools.

BRITISH HOROLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

Silver Medal for 1880. William A. Shead, 105, Beaconsfield Road, West Green Road, Tottenham.

Silver Medal for 1881.—A. E. Nelson, 31, Halton Road, Canonbury.

A vote of thanks will be proposed to the Right Hon. the Baroness Burdett-Coutts; the Master (Henry Collings, Esq.); Samuel Morley, Esq., M.P.; and A. P. Bower, Esq., for their valued contributions towards the prizes.

A vote of thanks will be proposed to the judges for their eminent services during the present competition.

A vote of thanks to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, and his Lordship's reply thereto, will close the proceedings.

(Signed) W. M. SHIRREFF,
Clerk.

53, Gresham House,
Old Broad Street.

PART II.—A.—CONSTITUTION AND PRIVILEGES OF MEMBERSHIP.

RETURN A.—Governing Body.

1. State the present constitution of the governing body of the Company, whether such constitution is according to the charter, and if not, in what respects such constitution varies therefrom, and when and how such alteration was made.
2. State the qualifications for membership of the governing body of the Company, the time and periods of election, and the qualifications of the voters at elections to the governing body.
3. State the functions of the governing body, and of the different members of the same respectively, and whether the members of the governing body pay any and what fees or fines on admission thereto, and whether they are paid any and what salaries or amounts in respect of their services respectively.
4. State the nature of the business which comes before the governing body of the Company, the method adopted in transacting it, the times at which the governing body meets for business purposes, the way in which the opinions of the members are taken, and whether the resolutions and decisions of the governing body are published, or are otherwise accessible to any or all, and which, of the members of the Company.
5. State whether the members of the governing body are liable to suspension or removal on any and what grounds, and by what method such suspension or removal is effected.
6. Has the Company any byelaws sanctioned by the Courts of Law or Chancery, or by the Courts of Aldermen or of Common Council, or otherwise? State the effect of such byelaws.

1. The governing body consists of a master, an upper and a renter warden, and 24 assistants, The constitution is by charter.

2. Must be a liveryman. Must be elected by a majority of the court. No time is prescribed for such election.

3. The functions as prescribed by the charter are to make from time to time reasonable laws, statutes, ordinances, decrees, and constitutions, in writing, for the good rule and government of the master, wardens, and commonalty of the mystery or art and of all other the turners and all other persons of the mystery or art of the turners within the City of London and five miles of the City.

Each member upon being elected an assistant of the court pays a fine of 18*l.* to the Company, 5*s.* to the clerk, and 2*s.* 6*d.* to the beadle. The master pays a fine of 3*l.* on election to his office. They are not paid any sums for their services.

4. The business transacted by the governing body relates to the conduct of the Company's exhibitions of turnery in aid of technical education and the binding of apprentices, and admission of freemen and liverymen. The business is transacted in case of difference by a majority of the votes of the court present at the discussion. The court meets on the first Thursday in every month at 1 o'clock. The opinions are taken by show of hands. The resolutions and decisions are not published. The clerk records them in a minute book, which could be produced to any member of the Company.

5. The byelaws provide for removal from his office of assistant of any assistant who for 18 months neglects or refuses to attend in his place without reasonable excuse.

6. The Company's byelaws are dated 3rd June 1823, and were signed by John Earl of Eldon, Lord High Chancellor of England; Sir Charles Abbott, Knight, Chief Justice of the Pleas before His Majesty to be holden; and Sir Robert Dallas, Knight, Chief Justice of His Majesty's Common Pleas.

The byelaws regulated the fees payable to the Company.

TURNERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

PART II.—B.

RETURN B.—Admission to membership.

1. State the qualifications for membership of the Company, the several grades of membership of the Company, and whether women are admited to membership.
2. State the several modes in which the freedom of the Company may be obtained, the circumstances entitling an applicant to admission under each mode respectively, and the fees payable in respect of admission under each mode respectively.
3. State whether persons exercising any particular trade are required by statute or otherwise to become free of the Company. Is there any process by which members of such trade can become members of the Company, and is there any process for compelling such persons to procure admission, and are such processes enforced, and to what extent? Is the freedom of the City of London in any and what way a condition precedent or subsequent to membership? Are there any members who are not free of the City of London? Do persons exercising any particular trade commonly become members of the Company?—If so, how many members of such trade are at present members of the Company? What is the number of the members of the trade (if any) the name of which is borne by the Company, who are members of the Company?
4. Are freemen liable to disfranchisement, and if so, for what reasons, and what is the mode of disfranchisement?
5. Is the livery of the Company limited or unlimited in number? What are the qualifications for election to the livery, who are the electors thereto, and how do the elections thereto take place, and what fees are payable on election? Are liverymen liable to removal from the livery, and for what reasons?

1. No qualification required for membership, and women are admitted to membership. The grades are freemen, liverymen, assistant, renter warden, upper warden, master.

2. By servitude, patrimony, redemption.

On completion of term of apprenticeship for seven years the apprentice is entitled to be admitted a freeman by servitude.

By patrimony if born after parent was made free of the Company.

By redemption if elected by the court.

The Company is entitled to a fee of 2*l.* in each case.

3. No persons are required by statute or otherwise to become free of the Company. Members of the turners' trade can only become members by patrimony, servitude, or redemption, and there is not any process for compelling such persons to procure admission. So far as the Company is concerned, the freedom of the city is not necessary. There are members who are not free of the city. There are not any persons exercising the turners' or any other trade who commonly become members of the Company. There are 42 members of the Company who are either turners only or use the turners' trade in their businesses

4. We think not.

5. The livery is unlimited.

The only qualification necessary is the freedom of the Company. The court elect the livery. Notice of motion has to be given to each member of the court of intention to propose a freeman for election on to the livery. The fees payable are 12*l.* to the Company, 5*s.* to the clerk, and 2*s.* 6*d.* to the beadle. There is no provision in the charter or byelaws for removal from the livery.

PART II.—C.

RETURN C.—Number of members.

State (1) the present number of freemen, (2) the present number of the livery, (3) the present number of other members, (4) the number of admissions to the freedom by each mode respectively, and (5) the number of calls to the livery which have respectively taken place during each of the last preceding 10 years.

1.—22 freemen.
2.—239 liverymen.
3.—9 honorary freemen who are not on the livery.
4.—1 by servitude, 2 by patrimony, 267 by redemption.
5.—

1870	None.	1875	26
1871	10	1876	43
1872	45	1877	8
1873	20	1878	14
1874	18	1879	18

PART II.—D.

RETURN D.—(1) State the number of apprentices bound at the Company's Hall, or otherwise under the auspices of the Company, during each of the last 10 years. (2) State how many have been bound during each of the last 10 years to members following the trade (if any) the name of which is borne by the Company. (3) In what cases and to what extent have the fees or premiums of such apprentice been paid by the Company?

1. Five.
2. One.
3. Not in any.

PART II.—E.

RETURN E.—Profits and privileges.

1. State with fulness what are the advantages, pecuniary or otherwise, incident to the position of a member of the Company in each grade of membership, as (1) a freeman, (2) a liveryman, (3) master, warden, or otherwise a member of the governing body.
2. State the sums paid on an average annually for the preceding 10 years by the Company to the members, according to the grades of membership mentioned above, and of what such sums consisted, whether (1) fees, and of what nature, (2) pensions, or (3) other payments, specifying the nature of the same respectively.

TURNERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

3. What circumstances are in practice held to constitute a claim to a pension or donation? State the number of present pensioners and donees respectively, and the amounts paid to them as such respectively. How many pensioners and donees are connected with the trade (if any) the name of which is borne by the Company?
4. (1) what is the average standing of a member when he becomes a member of the governing body, and (2) what is the average time for which a member continues on the governing body?
5. Does the Company carry on any and what trade or manufacture with which its title is directly or indirectly connected? If so, what is the capital and from what sources is it derived, and how are the profits (if any) divided or dealt with?

1. There are no pecuniary or other advantages to the freemen, nor to the livery, beyond the franchise. The court used to divide 2*l.* amongst themselves at each monthly court, but they have not so divided any funds of the Company since the 2nd May 1878.

2. The sums paid annually from 1870 to 1878 to the court averaged 22*l.*, and these were for court fees, but they have not since that time received any fees. There were no other payments to members.

3. There are no pensioners. The court distributes the contents of the poor box, which is derived from voluntary contributions, principally of new members, between poor widows or female relatives of members of the Company.

4. There is no average standing. The court have a right to and do exercise the right of electing such of the livery as they consider most for the benefit of the Company.

A member usually continues on the court until he resigns or dies.

5. No.

PART III.—OFFICERS AND SERVANTS.

RETURN A.—A list of the officers of the Company, with a statement of the duties of each, the amount of his salary and emoluments, and whether or not he is a member of the Company.

RETURN B.—A list of the servants of the Company, with a statement of the duties of each, and of the amounts of their wages and other emoluments.

RETURN C.—A statement as to the mode in which the officers and servants of the Company are respectively appointed.

Clerk.—A member of the Company. Attend the courts of the Company and keep the minutes; salary, 20*l.* a year and 5*s.* fee on admission of member to freedom, 5*s.* on taking up livery, 5*s.* on election on to the court.

Beadle.—A member of the Company. Attend the courts and summon the members; salary, 13*l.* a year and 2*s.* 6*d.* fee on admission of member to the freedom, 2*s.* 6*d.* on taking up livery, 2*s.* 6*d.* on election on to the court.

PART IV.—B.

RETURN B 1.—List of moneys belonging to the Turners' Company invested in Government or other stocks, shares, funds, or securities.

Amount of Stock, &c.	Description of Stock.	Source from whence arising, *e.g.*, gift with name of donor, bequest with name of testator, sale of lands, and which, &c.	In what name standing, *e.g.*, Company, Chancery Division of High Court of Justice, &c.	To what Account belonging, *e.g.*, any particular fund or trust account.	Net Annual Receipt.	Remarks.
£ 1,787	Scinde Railway	Not known	Company	None	£ *s.* *d.* 87 9 8	

B 2.—A return of the balance of moneys in the hands of the Company unappropriated in their accounts on the 31st December in each of the last preceding 10 years.

B 3.—A return of the estimated value of the plate, pictures, furniture, and other property at present on the premises of the Company, or in their possession elsewhere.

	£ *s.* *d.*
B 2.—1870	44 10 2
1871	34 17 10
1872	52 17 5
1873	174 11 3
1874	82 6 7
1875	24 4 7
1876	138 12 2
1877	111 9 9
1878	70 1 7
1879	186 13 11

B 3.—Estimated value, 50*l.*

PART IV.—E.

RETURN E.—Internal sources of income.

A list of the annual amounts received in each of the last 10 years in respect of (1) fees paid on admission to the freedom of the Company, specifying the amounts paid in respect of each mode of admission thereto; (2) fines or fees paid on admission to the livery of the Company; (3) fines or fees paid by members on coming on the court of the Company; (4) fines or fees paid on promotion to the office of warden, &c.; (5) any other internal sources of income, specifying the same.

——	(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	Fines for non-attendance on Election Day.	Apprentices.	Quarterages.	Poor Box.
	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1870	Nil	Nil	32	3	Nil	Nil	0 14 0	Nil
1871	20	70	64	3	Nil	Nil	0 12 0	3 5 0
1872	72	262	86	3	Nil	1 8 9	0 16 0	2 2 0
1873	28	168	36	3	Nil	Nil	0 2 0	14 7 6
1874	32	187	90	3	Nil	2 8 4	0 2 0	1 0 0
1875	50	300	36	3	3 0 0	0 19 8	Nil	10 1 0
1876	80	504	18	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	8 13 0
1877	14	84	Nil	3	0 10 0	Nil	49 2 6	4 10 6
1878	24	168	18	3	2 0 0	1 12 8	18 12 0	9 18 6
1879	26	156	Nil	3	1 0 0	2 19 0	20 0 6	18 2 6

PART IV.—F.

RETURN F.—(1.) The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them what has been the amount of the increase or decrease, from year to year, of the Company's income during the last 10 years, and whether there is reason to expect any increase or decrease during the next 10 years, together with a statement of the reasons for such expectation.

RETURN F.—(2.) The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them whether there is reason to expect any permanent increase or decrease in value in any of the estates or properties of the Company, and if so, to what extent, together with a statement for the reasons for such expectation.

——	Increase.	Decrease.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
F 1.—1870	46 16 9	—
1871	9 2 5	—
1872	653 12 0	—
1873	—	0 8 6
1874	—	234 9 2
1875	—	39 0 0
1876	847 7 2	—
1877	—	755 4 0
1878	54 15 0	—
1879	128 2 2	—

The Company expect a decrease of income for the reason that their fixed income is derived solely from the interest on 1,787*l.* Scinde Railway stock and quarterages. Their principal source of revenue during the last 10 years has arisen from the fees payable by persons joining the Company, and the numbers so joining are now much fewer than during the preceding 10 years.

F 2.—No increase or decrease expected in the Company's only property, namely, the 1,787*l.* Scinde Railway stock.

PART IV.—G.

RETURN G.—The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them—

1. What is the system of management of the Company's estates and property?
2. In what way, and by whom, the several receipts and payments are taken and made, and under what control?
3. In what way the Company's accounts are audited?
4. Whether the Company's accounts are published, or are accessible to all or any, and which, of the members of the Company?

1. There are no estates.
2. The receipts and payments are made by the upper warden.
3. Six members of the Company are appointed annually to audit the upper warden's accounts who, or any three of them, can audit same.
4. The Company's accounts are not published. They could be accessible to any member of the Company.

PART IV.—H.

Return H.—A detailed statement of the income from all sources of the Company during each of the preceding 10 years, a detailed statement of the Company's expenditure during each of such 10 years, and a detailed statement of the assets and liabilities of the Company at the end of each of the last 10 years.

	Income.	Expenditure.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1870	96 5 9	52 10 0
1871	149 18 4	115 0 6
1872	793 18 0	741 0 7
1873	857 15 8	683 14 5
1874	593 5 7	511 1 4
1875	462 0 11	437 16 6
1876	1,245 6 1	1,106 13 11
1877	604 9 8	492 19 11
1878	632 2 3	562 0 8
1879	718 16 3	532 2 4

PART IV.—M.

Return M.—General and Technical Education.—A statement as to whether the Company does anything to subsidise or encourage education, whether general or technical, and a return of the means (if any) so employed, and of the amount expended on such objects during each of the last preceding 10 years.

*The Company has for many years past instituted annual exhibitions of turning for the purpose of encouraging technical education in that trade, and gives as prizes :—

1st. The freedom of the Company and of the City.
2nd. Silver and bronze medals.
3rd. Certificates of merit.
4th. Holtzapffel's work on turning.
5th. Money prizes.

These prizes are also supplemented by gifts from the Baroness Burdett-Coutts and gentlemen members of the Company.

The exhibitions are held at the Mansion House in the month of October, and the prizes are presented by the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor.

* See Part I., Appendix

The Company has expended in the last 10 years the following sums upon these exhibitions; namely,—

1870. Nil. All expenses were defrayed by Mr. Secondary Potter, the master of the Company.

	£ s. d.
1871	12 4 0
1872	69 3 0
1873	68 12 9
1874	106 3 9
1875	96 11 6
1876	107 4 9
1877	145 3 10
1878	101 14 2
1879	124 14 4

N.B.—The only certain income of the Company is about 87*l.*, and is derived from their only property, viz., 1,787*l.* Scinde Railway stock.

APPENDIX A.

The Company gave no information to the Municipal Commissioners appointed in 1834.

TYLERS AND BRICKLAYERS' COMPANY.

The returns of the Company were accompanied with a protest against the legality of the inquiry.

PART I.—Foundation and Object.

A. to H.

Return A.—A statement of the date, ascertained or probable, of the foundation of the Company, and of the circumstances, so far as they can be discovered from its documents of foundation or achives, in which the Company had its origin.

Return B.—A list of the charters, charters of inspeximus, and other instruments of a similar nature, whether originals or copies, which have been at any time in the possession of the Company, together with an abstract of the purport of each, regard being specially had to any evidence which it may contain as to the object of the foundation of the Company.

Return C.—A list of any trust deeds "founding, regulating, or affecting" the Company, with the date of each, the names of the parties thereto, and an abstract of the purport of each.

Return D.—A list, with dates, of any "decrees of court," whether of the Courts of Common Law or of Chancery, or of any acts of the Court of Aldermen or of the Court of Common Council, "regulating or affecting" the Company, with a statement of the effect of each decision.

Return E.—A list of any other documents, not included in the descriptions in the preceding returns, which "found, regulate, or affect" the Company, with dates and an abstract of the effect of each.

Return F.—A concise history of the Company, from the time of its foundation to the present day, with special reference to the inquiry contained in the commission as to "the objects for which the Company was founded," and "how far those objects are now being carried into effect."

Return G.—Has the Company a licence in mortmain?—When was such licence granted (referring to the document by description)? What is its extent, and to what extent is it now unexhausted?

Return H.—Is there vested in the Company, and how, whether by charter, statute, order of the Court of Aldermen, act of Common Council, or otherwise, any right of exercising superintendence over, or any duty or discretion to encourage in any way, any and what art, trade, or business? State the nature and local limits of such control. In what manner and to what extent is such control now exercised? If such control is not now exercised, state the circumstances under which its exercise has fallen into desuetude.

A.—The three last charters are mentioned in Return B. Previous thereto the Fellowship of Tylers and Bricklayers was governed and represented by the governing body of the Company, who were called "the master and custodes" or "warden of the fellowship," and who had been in the habit, time out of mind, of making divers ancient rules, ordinances, and orders for the conservation, rule, good order, and government of the "Fellowship."

B.—A charter of Queen Elizabeth, dated the 3rd August 1568, gave the master and wardens certain rights and privileges.

A charter of Queen Elizabeth, dated 14th July 1571, gave the master and wardens power to search and view bricks, tiles, and the materials whereof they are made, and to fine makers and holders of bad and imperfect bricks, tiles, and materials and work. This charter contains provisions as to the taking of apprentices, keeping order among the craft, powers to have a beadle—a clerk—to recover penalties, to appease controversies, to keep courts. It also contains provisions as to the several oaths to be taken by members of the Company.

A charter of James 1st, dated 20th April 1604, incorporates the members of the Company, gives them perpetual succession, with power to plead, to have a common seal, to choose a master and two wardens, to hold land, make rules and ordinances for the government of the company, to levy fines, to admit and expel members, to govern the freemen, and to punish for bad work and materials. This charter is dated from Gorambury.

A charter of James II., dated 18th February 1685, incorporates the Company, gives perpetual succession, with power to have, purchase, receive, and possess land and goods and chattels, with power to plead, to have a common seal, to have master and warden assistants and clerk; to have a common hall, to hold courts. The charter also contains provisions as to the mode of appointing the master, wardens, assistants, and other officers, also power to make byelaws and to set and recover fines. It also contains provisions as to the binding of apprentices.

C.—There appear to be none.

D.—There are several ordinances which confirm and extend the powers of the Company in the way of searching, impounding and fining, and apprenticing. They are dated as follows:—

1658, July 1st. An ordinance of the Court of Common Council.

1723, January 25th. An ordinance of George I.

E.—There appear to be none.

F.—The Company had its origin in the necessity of providing some authority to which persons connected with the trade of tylers and bricklayers might resort for the better government, as regarded manufacture and work, apprenticeship, meeting of members, and the succour of those in old age and distress. The Company ranks the thirty-seventh in the order of precedence. All the objects for which it was formed (except as regards manufacture and work) are now being carried into effect as appears from other portions of these returns.

G.—Not beyond those contained in the Charters. They are not exhausted.

H.—There is vested in the Company by the charters above mentioned, and by the acts and ordinances also above referred to, the right of exercising certain superintendence over and encouragement of the trades of bricklaying, brickmaking, and tyling. The local limit is London and fifteen miles around. The rights of search and condemnation of goods and of fine are not now exercised by the Company, but the Company continues to encourage and promote the well-being of its trade by means of the apprenticeship system, and also by bringing together men engaged in the trade, and by looking after its poor.

Return I.—A list of the charities, eleemosynary, educational, or otherwise, which are under the management of the Company, stating in each case the name of the founder, the date and nature of the benefaction, its original and its present value, and the purposes to which the funds have been applied for each of the last preceding 10 years.

Founder's Name.	Date of Foundation.	Objects of Benefaction.	Endowment. Real Estate. Houses and Land acreage.	Endowment. Real Estate. Rent.	Endowment. Personalty. Stock.	Present Income.	Original Income.	Application of Income.	Remarks.
The Tylers and Bricklayers' Company.	1832	—	—	£ —	—	—	—	—	—
The charity is called the Tylers and Bricklayers' Almshouses, and was founded in the year 1832, in order to provide for the decayed members of the livery and their widows. Freemen and their widows have since been made eligible. The real estate consists of an acre of freehold land at King Henry's Walk, Ball's Pond Road, Islington, on which have been erected fourteen almshouses, including one used by the Matron and Superintendent. The almshouses were built with funds subscribed by individual members of the court and livery out of their private means, and the Company have invested in the names of trustees the sum of New 3 per cent. annuities mentioned in the sixth column, to provide pensions for the inmates of the almshouses, and has also set apart for the same object the income of a sum of 799*l.* 12*s.* Consolidated Bank Annuities, standing to the Company's credit, with the Paymaster-General of the Court of Chancery			—	—	3750*l.* new 3 per cent. annuities	112*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.*	None	Liverymen and their widows receive a pension of 15*l.* each, and two tons of coals and occasional gratuities. Freemen and their widows receive a pension of 12*l.* each, and two tons of coal and occasional gratuities. There is a female Superintendent and Matron who nurses the pensioners in case of sickness. She is paid out of the Almshouse income, and so are all expenses for rates, taxes, repairs, maintenance of garden, &c.	
			—	—	799*l.* 12*s.* consolidated bank annuities.	23*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.* subject to the payment of 4*l.* a year to the Churchwardens of Chipping-Norton.	None		
Part of the land fronting King Henry's Walk was let on building leases in the year 1867 at per annum— And the rent is applied in payment of the pensions.			—	40	—	40*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.*	None	—	—
The income derived from the investments is insufficient for all the purposes for which it is required. The deficiency is made up by the Company from its general funds as occasion arises. The charity is administered by the Court through an Honorary Treasurer, Mr. Stanley George Bird, the present upper warden of the Company.									
Francis Field, a Freeman of the Company	Will dated 14th October 1689.	The "poore" of the Company.	A rent-charge of on No. 15 Whitechapel.	80	—	—	—	—	—

PART II.—Constitution and Privileges of Membership.

A.

Return A.—Governing body.

1. State the present constitution of the governing body of the Company, whether such constitution is according to the charter, and if not, in what respects such constitution varies therefrom, and when and how such alteration was made.
2. State the qualifications for membership of the governing body of the Company, the time and periods of election, and the qualifications of the voters at elections to the governing body.
3. State the functions of the governing body, and of the different members of the same respectively, and whether the members of the governing body pay any and what fees or fines on admission thereto, and whether they are paid any and what salaries or amounts in respect of their services respectively.
4. State the nature of the business which comes before the governing body of the Company, the method adopted in transacting it, the times at which the governing body meets for business purposes, the way in which the opinions of the members are taken, and whether the resolutions and decisions of the governing body are published, or are otherwise accessible to any or all, and which of, the members of the Company.
5. State whether the members of the governing body are liable to suspension or removal on any, and what grounds, and by what method such suspension or removal is effected.
6. Has the Company any byelaws sanctioned by the courts of law or chancery, or by the courts of aldermen or of common council, or otherwise? State the effect of such byelaws.

1. The governing body consists of a master, an upper warden, a renter warden, and 20 assistants, assisted by a clerk. Such constitution is in accordance with the Company's charter.

2. The master and upper warden are elected annually in August by the court of assistants from their own body. A member of the livery is usually elected every year to serve as renter warden, and remains on the court of

assistants after his year of office has expired. Occasionally the number of the court has fallen below what was considered desirable, and then members of the livery have been elected by the court to fill the vacancies caused by deaths.

3. The master, wardens, and court have the management of the Company's affairs and property. The master and wardens each pay a fine of 10*l.* on admission to their offices. Liverymen elected to the court (except as renter warden) pay a fine fixed by the court, on admission to the court. Neither the master, wardens, nor any member of the court, receive any salaries or amounts in respect of their services.

4. The business coming before the court consists of elections to freedom and livery, apprenticing boys to the Company's trade and otherwise assisting that trade, managing the Company's almshouses and charitable funds, managing the Company's estates, and generally the usual business transacted by a city company. The court meets about six times a year, and has a General Purposes committee which transacts any urgent business happening between its meetings. The opinions of the members of the court are taken by show of hands, except in cases of elections, which are by ballot. The resolutions and decisions are not published.

5. The court has a general power to remove and expel any person from the Company, but it is not often acted on. The course is to remove the person's name from the livery list, and to give notice to such person thereof.

6. There appear to be none, except such as are mentioned in Returns A. to H., Part I.

Part II.—B.

Return B.—Admission to membership.

1. State the qualifications for membership of the Company, the several grades of membership of the Company, and whether women are admitted to membership.
2. State the several modes in which the freedom of the Company may be obtained, the circumstances entitling an applicant to admission under each mode respectively, and the fees payable in respect of admission under each mode respectively.
3. (*a.*) State whether persons exercising any particular trade are required by statute or otherwise to become free of the Company. (*b.*) Is there any process by which members of such trade can become members of the Company, and is there any process for compelling such persons to procure admission, and are such processes enforced, and to what extent? (*c.*) Is the freedom of the City of London in any and what way a condition precedent or subsequent to membership? (*d.*) Are there any members who are not free of the City of London? (*e.*) Do persons exercising any particular trade commonly become members of the Company? (*f.*) If so, how many members of such trade are at present members of the Company? (*g.*) What is the number of the members of the trade (if any), the name of which is borne by the Company, who are members of the Company?
4. Are freemen liable to disfranchisement, and if so, for what reasons, and what is the mode of disfranchisement?
5. Is the livery of the Company limited or unlimited in number? What are the qualifications for election to the livery, who are the electors thereto, and how do the elections thereto take place, and what fees are payable on election? Are liverymen liable to removal from the livery, and for what reasons?

1. The qualifications for freedom are—
   (*a*) Having been born free (patrimony).
   (*b*) Having served the usual seven years' apprenticeship to a freeman of the Company (servitude).
   (*c*) By redemption or purchase.
   Women are admitted to the freedom.
   The fees payable to the Company are—
   (*a* and *b*) Patrimony and servitude, 2*l.* 2*s.*
   (*c*) Redemption, 21*l.*
2. The qualification for livery is freedom.
   The fees payable to the Company amount to 15*l.*
3. (*a*) No.
   (*b*) No.
   (*c*) No, but the freedom of the city is generally taken subsequently.
   (*d*) It is believed that all the freemen of the Company are also free of the City of London.
   (*e*) Yes, to a great extent.
   (*f*) About 40 members of the livery are connected with the building trade; most of the others are descended from persons connected with the trade.
   (*g*) See last reply.
4. There is no record of any disfranchisement.
5. The livery is unlimited in number. The livery are elected by the court. See above as to the fees. The liverymen are liable to have their names removed from the livery list for non-payment of quarterage and for misbehaviour.

Part II.—C.

Return C.—Number of members.

State (1) the present number of freemen, (2) the present number of the livery, (3) the present number of other members, (4) the number of admissions to the freedom by each mode respectively, and (5) the number of calls to the livery which have respectively taken place during each of the last preceding ten years.

Freemen, about 90.
Liverymen, 78.
There are no other members.

Admissions to the Freedom during the last Ten Years.

	Servitude.	Patrimony.	Redemption.
1871	—	1	—
1872	—	—	—
1873	—	5	2
1874	—	2	—
1875	—	—	—
1876	—	4	1
1877	2	1	10
1878	—	1	3
1879	—	4	13
1880	—	3	5

Admissions to the Livery during the last Ten Years.

1871	1
1872	—
1873	5
1874	—
1875	—
1876	4
1877	13
1878	3
1879	15
1880	8

Part II.—D.

Return D.—(1) State the number of apprentices bound at the Company's Hall, or otherwise under the auspices of the Company, during each of the last ten years. (2) State how many have been bound during each of the last ten years to members following the trade (if any) the name of which is borne by the Company. (3) In what cases and to what extent have the fees or premiums of such apprentice been paid by the Company?

1. Four apprentices have been bound according to the custom of the city and Company.
Twelve boys have also since 1877 been bound apprentice by the court to persons following the trade of bricklayers (See Part IV., Return M).
2. Of the above four, two were bound to persons following the Company's trade, and the other two to persons following a trade intimately connected with it.
3. The premiums for apprenticing the 12 boys above mentioned were paid by the Company, except in one or two cases where individual members of the court have paid them.

Part II.—E.

Return E.—Profits and privileges.

1. State with fullness what are the advantages, pecuniary or otherwise, incident to the position of a member of the Company in each grade of membership, as (1) a freeman, (2) a liveryman, (3) Master, Warden, or otherwise a member of the Governing Body.
2. State the sums paid on an average annually for the preceding ten years by the Company to the members according to the grades of membership mentioned above, and of what such sums consisted, whether (1) fees, and of what nature, (2) pensions, or (3) other payments, specifying the nature of the same respectively.
3. What circumstances are in practice held to constitute a claim to a pension or donation? State the number of present pensioners and donees respectively, and the amounts paid to them as such respectively. How many pensioners and donees are connected with the trade (if any) the name of which is borne by the Company?
4. (1) What is the average standing of a member when he becomes a member of the Governing Body, and (2) what is the average time for which a member continues on the Governing Body?
5. Does the Company carry on any and what trade or manufacture with which its title is directly or indirectly connected? If so, what is the capital and from what sources is it derived, and how are the profits (if any) divided or dealt with?

1. There are no such profits or privileges.
2. None, except as stated in Part I., Return 1, and sums paid from time to time to distressed freemen or their widows or families.
3. Being members of the freedom or livery, or their widows, is generally held to constitute a claim for assistance. See Part I., Return 1.
4. (1) From 15 to 30 years.
(2) About 30 years.
5. The Company carries on no trade, but it identifies itself as far as possible with the building trade, and seeks by apprenticing boys to bricklayers to benefit that trade. A large proportion of the members of the court and livery are connected with the building and brickmaking trades.

PART III.—Officers and Servants.

A., B., and C.

Return A.—A list of the officers of the Company, with a statement of the duties of each, the amount of his salary and emoluments, and whether or not he is a member of the Company.
Return B.—A list of the servants of the Company, with a statement of the duties of each, and of the amounts of their wages and other emoluments.

RETURN C.—A statement as to the mode in which the officers and servants of the Company are respectively appointed.

A.—The master, upper warden, and renter warden, twenty assistants, two auditors, the treasurer of the almshouses, the clerk.

B.—The usual duties of a clerk of a livery company. Salary 100*l.* a year, and fees on admission to the freedom and livery, and on apprenticeship (but not including those mentioned in Return M., Part IV.) as under:

		£	s.	d.
Clerk's fees	Freedom, patrimony or servitude	1	11	6
	Freedom, redemption	5	5	0
	Livery	0	10	6
	Apprenticeship	1	1	0

The beadle. The usual duties of a beadle of a Livery Company. Salary, 8*l.* a year.

C.—All these officers are elected by the court, and they are all members of the Company.

None have any salary or emolument, except the clerk and the beadle.

PART IV.

RETURN A. 1.—List of Real Estate belonging to the Tylers and Bricklayers' Company in England and Wales.

County.	Parish, or if in Ireland, Barony.	Acreage.	Description of Buildings, if any.	Name of Lessee and whether a Member.	Date of last Valuation.	Commencement of existing Lease.	Term of Years of existing Lease.	Amount of reserved Rent.	Fine on last Renewal.	Fixed Deductions, if any, and by whom paid.	Poor Rate Valuation.	
											Gross estimated Rental.	Rateable Value.
(1.) A freehold estate situate in Leadenhall Street, known as "the Hall Estate," comprising the Company's Hall, and three houses adjoining, known as Nos. 51, 53, 54, and 55, Leadenhall Street.								£				
The Company's Hall is called Sussex Hall, and is occupied by the City of London College.				Executors of W. H. J. Radcliffe, non-member.	No valuation made.	Lady Day 1840.	42¼	40	—	- - -	No information.	
Nos. 51 and 53, Leadenhall Street -				Caledon Dupré Alexander, non-member.	No valuation made.	Midsummer 1819.	63	84	—	—		
No. 55, Leadenhall Street - - -				Jesse Chessnum, non-member.	No valuation made.	Midsummer 1870.	80	200	None	Quit-rent of 2*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, paid by the Company.	No information.	
No. 22, Throgmorton Street - -				Thomas Alexander Roberts, non-member.	No valuation made.	Michaelmas 1881.	14	125	2,200*l.*	- - -	No information.	
(2.) A freehold property at Red Lion Court, Wapping, let to weekly tenants and producing a net rent per annum of about 20*l.* The houses are known as Nos. 1 to 6, Well Alley, and 1 to 7 Red Lion Court.												
Nos. 1 to 6, Well Alley, Wapping -				George Hoare, non-member.	No valuation made.	Michaelmas 1872.	18	33	None	- - -	No information.	
Nos. 1 to 7 Red Lion Court, Wapping -				Weekly tenants.			- -	20	—	—		
(3.) Irish Estate, managed by the Vintners' Company.				No information -	- - -	- - -	- -	About 4*l.* 5*s.* 0*d.*	—	—		

*RETURN A. 13.—List of Rentcharges, Quitrents, Fee Farm Rents, Pensions, and other fixed Payments, belonging to the Tylers and Bricklayers' Company.

Nature of Charge.	Estate or Buildings on which charged.			Amount.	Remarks.
	County.	Parish or Place.	Name of Owner.		
				£ s. d.	
An annual payment out of	No. 1, Church Street, City.	Passage, Gresham	Mr. Debenham -	2 14 0	
An acknowledgment for window overlooking	No. 22, Throgmorton Street.		Mr. Oppenheimer	1 0 0	

* The Company has no property of the other description referred to in the tables of Part IV.

PART IV.—B.

RETURN B. 1.—List of Moneys belonging to the Tylers and Bricklayers' Company, invested in Government or other Stocks, Shares, Funds, or Securities.

Amount of Stock, &c.	Description of Stock.	Source from whence arising, *e.g.*, Gift with Name of Donor, Bequest with Name of Testator, Sale of Lands, and which, &c.	In what Name standing—*e.g.*, Company, Chancery Division of High Court of Justice, &c.	To what Account belonging—*e.g.*, any particular Fund or Trust Account.	Net Annual Receipt.	Remarks.
£ s. d. 799 12 0	Consols -	From sale of land taken by the St. Katherine Dock Company.	Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice.	General account -	£ s. d. 23 19 9	This income is subject to the payment of 4*l.* a year to the churchwardens of Chipping Norton.

Note.—The income of the fund is, by order of the court of the Company, received by the treasurer of the Company's almshouses, and applied by him for the benefit of the Company's pensioners (*see* Charity Return).

RETURN B. 2.—A return of the balance of moneys in the hands of the Company unappropriated in their accounts on the 31st December in each of the last preceding ten years.

RETURN B 3.—A return of the estimated value of the plate, pictures, furniture, and other property, at present on the premises of the Company, or in their possession elsewhere

B. 2.—The small balances in hand at the end of each year have been appropriated in paying current expenses.

B. 3.—The Company possesses three silver fish slices, two bibles, officers' robes, a few old flags, one new banner, a master's badge, a portrait of a former clerk to the Company, and the beadle's hat and coat. The intrinsic value is probably under 50*l.*

PART IV.—E.

RETURN E.—Internal sources of income.

A list of the annual amounts received in each of the last ten years in respect of—(1) fees paid on admission to the freedom of the Company, specifying the amounts paid in respect of each mode of admission thereto; (2) fines or fees paid on admission to the livery of the Company; (3) fines or fees paid by members on coming on the court of the Company; (4) fines or fees paid on promotion to the offices of warden, &c.; (5) any other internal sources of income, specifying the same.

	Freedom Fees. (1.)			Livery Fees. (2.)	Fines paid by Masters and Wardens on taking office.	Fines paid by Livery coming into Court.	Apprenticeship Fees.	Quarterage.
	Patrimony.	Servitude.	Redemption.					
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1871 - -	2 2 0	—	—	—	20 0 0	—	—	13 16 0
1872 - -	2 2 0	—	—	15 0 0	15 0 0	—	—	14 0 0
1873 - -	8 8 0	—	3 2 0	60 0 0	20 0 0	—	—	14 12 0
1874 - -	2 2 0	—	—	15 0 0	20 0 0	—	—	14 16 0
1875 - -	2 2 0	—	—	—	20 0 0	—	—	13 16 0
1876 - -	6 6 0	—	5 0 0	45 0 0	15 0 0	—	—	13 8 0
1877 - -	4 4 0	4 4 0	45 0 0	180 0 0	20 0 0	150 0 0	—	14 0 0
1878 - -	2 2 0	—	15 0 0	45 0 0	20 0 0	100 0 0	0 13 0	16 12 0
1879 - -	6 6 0	—	65 0 0	240 0 0	20 0 0	60 0 0	0 13 0	16 12 0
1880 - -	8 8 0	—	84 0 0	120 0 0	30 0 0	—	—	18 12 0

PART IV.—F.

RETURN F.—(1.) The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them what has been the amount of the increase or decrease, from year to year, of the Company's income during the last ten years, and whether there is reason to expect any increase or decrease during the next ten years, together with a statement of the reasons for such expectation.

RETURN F.—(2.) The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them whether there is reason to expect any permanent increase or decrease in value in any of the estates or properties of the Company, and if so, to what extent, together with a statement for the reasons for such expectation.

F. (1.)—The Company's income has been almost stationary for the last 10 years; the only variations being caused by the receipt of fees for admission to the freedom and livery (*see* Part IV., Return E.)

F. (2.)—Increased rents may be obtained as the existing leases of the Company's estates fall in, but to what extent they will increase the income of the Company it is not possible to say.

PART IV.—G.

RETURN G.

The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them—

1. What is the system of management of the Company's estates and property?
2. In what way, and by whom, the several receipts and payments are taken and made, and under what control?
3. In what way the Company's accounts are audited?
4. Whether the Company's accounts are published, or are accessible to all, or any, and which, of the members of the Company.

1. The estates and property are managed by the court through their renter warden, and clerk.
2. The receipts and payments are taken and made by the renter warden and clerk. Their accounts are audited every year by two auditors appointed by the court. The accounts of the almshouses are kept by the treasurer, and annually audited in like manner.
3. *See* last reply.
4. The accounts are published every three years, and distributed among the court.

PART IV.—H.

RETURN H.—A detailed statement of the income from all sources of the Company during each of the preceding 10 years, a detailed statement of the Company's expenditure during each of such 10 years, and a detailed statement of the assets and liabilities of the Company at the end of each of the last 10 years.

The Accounts are very similar in each year. A Statement of the Income and Expenditure for the year ending 29th September, 1880, is given below, and may be considered a fair sample of the Income and Expenditure for such year.

The RENTER WARDEN, MR. CHAS. MANSFIELD, in account with the TYLERS AND BRICKLAYERS' COMPANY.

1879.		£	s.	d.
Sept. 29.	Received master and warden's fees—			
	Master (Robert Fisher) £10 0 0			
	Upper Warden (W. Christmas) - - 10 0 0			
	Renter Warden (C. Mansfield) - - 10 0 0	30	0	0
Oct. 15.	Received from Mr. Geo. Rogers one quarter's rent of premises, Nos. 1 to 6, Upper Well Alley and Michaelmas 1879, less tax -	8	1	7
„ 16.	Received from Mr. John Brodie's Executor one quarter's rent of Leadenhall St. property, due Michaelmas 1879 - - -	48	19	2
	Received from Mr. Roberts half-year's rent of No. 22, Throgmorton St., due at Michaelmas 1879, less tax	61	4	0
Nov. 14.	Received on account of quarterage -	16	0	0
„ 22.	Received from Mr. Alfred Stoner fine and fees on admission to the freedom - - - -	44	19	6
Dec. 29.	Received from Mr. C. Oppenheimer one year's acknowledgment for window overlooking 22, Throgmorton St., due Christmas 1879 -	1	0	0
1880.				
Jan. 9.	Received from Mr. Jno. Brodie's Executors one quarter's rent, Leadenhall St. property, due Christmas 1879, less tax - -	48	19	2
	Received from Mr. Alexander half-year's rent of Leadenhall St. property, due Christmas 1879, less tax - - - - -	41	2	6
„ 16.	Received from Mr. Debenham one year's rentcharge on No. 1, Church Passage, Gresham Street, due 25th December 1879, less tax - -	2	13	0
„ 17.	Received from Mr. Radcliffe's Executors half-year's rent of Sussex Hall, due Christmas 1879, less tax	19	11	8
„ 22.	Received from Mr. John Curtis fine and fees on admission to the freedom and livery, by patrimony -	20	8	0
	Received from Mr. Geo. Rogers one quarter's rent of premises Nos. 1 to 6, Upper Well Alley, Wapping, due Christmas 1879 -	8	1	7
	Received from Mr. A. P. T. Dickins fine and fees on admission to the freedom and livery, by redemption	44	19	6
Feb. 3.	Received from Mr. C. Curtis fine and fees on admission to the freedom and livery by patrimony -	20	8	0

1879.		£	s.	d.
Sept. 29.	By—paid Wingrove, Royal Hotel, Purfleet, account—			
	£ s. d.			
	17th July 1879 - 10 15 6			
	11th Aug. 1879 - 53 7 0	64	2	6
	Paid treasurer of almshouses -	39	19	5
	Paid clerk's salary, due 29th September 1879 - - -	25	0	0
	Paid singers this day - -	4	4	0
	Paid Mrs. Starkie, widow of the late Mr. Jas. Starkey, a freeman and liveryman, by order of the Court -	10	0	0
Oct. 15.	Paid Miss Foster, daughter of a freeman, by order of the Court -	2	0	0
„ 30.	Cab to treasurer of the almshouses with ledger - - -	0	1	6
Nov. 14.	Paid singers (Winn) - -	8	8	0
	Paid Mr. Christie half-year's interest on 200*l.*, due 21st October 1879, less tax - - -	4	17	11
	Paid toastmaster and wine waiter one year's salary - -	3	3	0
	Paid tavern accounts - -	69	2	0
	Paid on Mr. Johnson account of premium of Frederick Fox's apprenticeship	10	0	0
	Paid the churchwardens of Chipping Norton one year's payment, due Christmas 1879 - -	4	0	0
	Paid Sarah Oats by order of the Court - - -	1	0	0
„ 17.	Paid stamping freedom book (Brindley) - - -	3	0	0
	Paid clerk's fees (Brindley) - -	5	5	0
	Paid Cartwright (Printer) - -	5	5	6
1880.				
Jan. 12.	Paid Cartwright (Printer) -	3	11	0
Feb. 3.	Paid treasurer of the almshouse	60	0	0
	Paid clerk's salary, due 25th December 1859 - -	25	0	0
	Paid Solicitor's fees for Fox's and Francis' apprenticeship - -	6	6	0
	Paid Messrs. Bowker and Co. half-year's interest on 250*l.* at 5 per cent., less tax, due 12th February 1880 -	6	2	6
	Paid Mrs. Judge by order of the Court - - - - -	2	0	0
	Paid stamping freedom book—			
	Alfred Stoner - -	3	0	0
	P. H. J. Dickins - -	3	0	0
	John Curtis - - -	1	0	0
	Charles Curtis - - -	1	0	0
	Paid clerk's fees—			
	Stoner - - - -	5	15	6
	Dickins - - - -	5	15	6
	J. Curtis - - -	2	2	0

TYLERS AND BRICKLAYERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

1880.		£	s.	d.
17.	Received from the Vintners' Co. proportion of one year's rents of estates in the Province of Ulster, due Christmas 1879, less tax	4	7	2
April 3.	Received from Mr. Jno. Brodie's Executors one quarter's rent due Ladyday 1880, less tax	48	19	2
„ 6.	Received from Mr. Roberts half-year's rent of No. 22, Throgmorton St., due Ladyday 1880	61	4	0
„ 19.	Received from Mr. Upson one year's rentcharge on premises in High St., Whitechapel, due 25th March 1880, less tax	7	16	8
„ 20.	Received from Mr. Geo. Rogers one quarter's rent of premises Nos. 1 to 6, Upper Well Alley, due Ladyday 1880	8	1	7
	Received from Mr. R. Curtis on account of the apprenticeship premium of Hy. Belton to Mr. Fredk. Johnson	15	0	0
	Received from Mr. V. W. Lugg fine and fees on admission to the freedom and livery, by patrimony	15	10	6
„ 26.	Received from Mr. J. A. Bartrum fine and fees on admission to the freedom and livery, by redemption	44	19	6
May 14.	Received on account of the Wapping rents	25	0	0
„ 31.	Received from Mr. Joseph Twocock fine and fees on admission to freedom, by patrimony	4	13	6
June 7.	Received from Mr. T. W. Woodhouse fine and fees on admission to the freedom and livery, by redemption	44	19	6
„ 16.	Received from Mr. Dawson on account of Wapping rents	9	6	0
July 8.	Received from Mr. Alexander half-year's rent of Leadenhall St. property, due Michaelmas 1880, less tax	41	0	9
„ 16.	Received from Mr. Geo. Rogers one quarter's rent of premises Nos. 1 to 6, Upper Well Alley, due Midsummer 1880	8	0	11
„ 22.	Received from Mr. Radclyffe's Executors half-year's rent of Sussex Hall, due Midsummer 1880, less tax	19	11	8
Aug. 11.	Received from the clerk on account of the apprenticeship premiums of John G. Stanton to Mr. F. R. Goodey	15	0	0
Sept. 13.	Received from the Hon. M. Tollemache fine and fees on admission to the freedom and livery, by redemption	44	19	6

1880.		£	s.	d.
	C. Curtis	2	2	0
Mar. 31.	Luncheon and bank porter, on visit of master and wardens to City Bank for bibles	1	14	6
April 19.	Paid Mr. Christie half-year's interest on 200*l.*, due 21st April 1880, less tax	4	17	11
	Paid treasurer of almshouse	39	19	5
	Paid Mr. John Young surveyor's fees	7	7	0
	Paid Mr. Fredk. Johnson on account of Henry Belton's apprenticeship	15	0	0
	Paid tavern accounts	43	5	0
	Paid clerk's salary, due Ladyday 1880	25	0	0
	Paid singers this day	4	4	0
	Paid Miss Foster, by order of the Court, and Post Office Order	2	0	0
	Paid clerk's fees (V. Lugg), livery	0	10	6
	„ „ „ (Bartrum), freedom and livery	5	15	6
„ 20.	Paid Reynell and Son for advertising almshouses and apprentices	9	3	6
May 31.	Paid treasurer of the almshouses, by order of the Court	40	0	0
	Paid Mr. C. King on account of John Allchome's apprenticeship	10	0	0
	Paid solicitor's fees on Allchome's and Belton's apprenticeship	10	10	0
	Paid tavern account	64	15	0
	Paid singers this day	4	4	0
	Paid Sarah Oats, by order of the Court	1	0	0
	Paid six apprentices	0	15	0
	Paid Ann Joyce, widow of freeman, by order of Court	2	0	0
	Paid stamping freedom book (Twocock)	1	0	0
	The like (Bartrum)	3	0	0
	Paid clerk's fee (Woodhouse)	5	15	6
	Journey to Sevenoaks (re Allchome's apprenticeship	0	10	6
June .	Paid Citizen and City Press Newspaper	0	18	9
Aug. 10.	Paid clerk's fee (Tollemache)	5	15	6
	Paid tavern accounts	62	11	0
	Paidtreasurer of the almshouses	60	0	0
	Paid clerk's salary, due 24th June 1880	25	0	0
	Paid singers this day	4	4	0
	Paid Messrs. Bowker and Co. half-year's interest on 250*l.* at 5 per cent., less tax, due 12th Aug. 1880	6	2	6
	Paid beadle	8	0	0
	Paid Mr. J. R. Goodey on account of the apprenticeship premium of John G. Stanton	15	0	0
	Clerks attending Revising Barrister	1	11	6
	Paid for almshouses (agreements), Willis	0	1	0
	Paid Cartwright for printing	5	11	6
	Paid one year's receipt stamps	0	5	0

PART IV.—M.

GENERAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

RETURN M.—A statement as to whether the Company does anything to subsidize or encourage education, whether general or technical, and a return of the means (if any) so employed, and of the amount expended on such objects during each of the last preceding ten years.

The Company has within the last few years taken up the subject of technical education, and the court, after consideration, concluded that the best mode in which the Company could promote the welfare of the trade it represents was by encouraging the system of apprenticeship. The court accordingly determined to apprentice two boys each year to the bricklaying trade, and to pay the premium on such apprenticeship. The premiums are 25*l.* each, and the term of apprenticeship seven years. Eleven apprenticeships have been thus carried out since the year 1877, the premiums been paid by the Company, except in one or two cases where individual members of the court have paid them. The apprentices attend the meetingof the court once a year, when their progress and position are enquired into, and the boys have a good plain dinner and a small pecuniary reward if they have behaved themselves during the preceding year.

The court has other apprenticeships in hand besides the eleven above enumerated, and, as its means allow, the Company hopes to further extend its work in this direction.

PART V.—Reform.

Part V.—Reform.

The Commissioners, being bound to report to Her Majesty "what measures (if any) are, in their judgment, "expedient and necessary for improving or altering the constitution of the Companies, or the appro- "priation or administration of the property or revenues thereof," respectfully invite the attention of the officers of the Companies to this part of the Commission.

The Commissioners will be very glad to receive and consider any suggestions respecting this part of the Commission with which the officers of the Companies may do the Commissioners the honour of favouring them.

The Company respectfully submits that no measures are expedient for improving or altering its constitution, or the appropriation or administration of its property or revenues.

The Company takes this opportunity of recording its respectful but firm protest against the right of the Commissioners to call for these returns, as being in contravention of the rights of the Company and of the privileges conferred upon it by its charters.

APPENDIX A.

The Company gave ample information to the Municipal Commissioners appointed in 1834. Their income was then about 600*l.* a year and the Company contained many members connected with the trades the names of which the Company bears.

APPENDIX B.

City of London Livery Companies' Commission,
2, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.,
18th July 1882.

Sir,

Referring to the circular sent by the Commissioners to the Worshipful Company of Tylers and Bricklayers on the 15th February last, may I respectfully ask the Court to inform the Commissioners what is the rateable value of the Company's almshouses.

The Commissioners will be much obliged both to the Court and to yourself for this information.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) H. D. Warr,
Secretary.

A. Bird, Esq.,
Clerk to the Tylers and Bricklayers' Company,
6, Bedford Row, W.C.

6, Bedford Row, W.C.,
20th July 1882.

Sir,

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th instant, and to inform you in reply that the Company's almshouses are rated at 59*l.* a year.

I remain, &c.
A. Bird,
Clerk.

H. D. Warr, Esq.,
&c., &c.

THE UPHOLDERS' COMPANY.

The Returns of this Company were made under protest.

PART I.—FOUNDATION AND OBJECT.

A to H.

RETURN A.—A statement of the date, ascertained or probable, of the foundation of the company, and of the circumstances, so far as they can be discovered from its documents of foundation or archives, in which the company had its origin.

RETURN B.—A list of the charters, charters of inspeximus, and other instruments of a similar nature, whether originals or copies, which have been at any time in the possession of the company, together with an abstract of the purport of each, regard being specially had to any evidence which it may contain as to the object of the foundation of the company.

RETURN C.—A list of any trust deeds "founding, regulating, or affecting" the company, with the date of each, the names of the parties thereto, and an abstract of the purport of each.

RETURN D.—A list with dates of any "decrees of court," whether of the Courts of Common Law or of Chancery, or of any acts of the Court of Aldermen or of the Court of Common Council, "regulating or affecting" the Company, with a statement of the effect of each decision.

RETURN E.—A list of any documents, not included in the descriptions in the preceding returns, which "found, regulate, or affect" the company, with dates and an abstract of the effect of each.

RETURN F.—A concise history of the company, from the time of its foundation to the present day, with special reference to the inquiry contained in the commission as to the "objects for which the company "was founded," and "how far those objects are now being carried into effect."

RETURN G.—Has the company a licence in mortmain? When was such licence granted (referring to the document by description)? What is its extent, and to what extent it is now unexhausted?

RETURN H.—Is there vested in the company and how, whether by charter, statute, order of the Court of Aldermen, act of Common Council, or otherwise, any right of exercising superintendence over, or any duty or discretion to encourage in any way, any and what art, trade, or business? State the nature and local limits of such control. In what manner and to what extent is such control now exercised? If such control is not now exercised, state the circumstances under which its exercise has fallen into desuetude.

A.—Company founded between 1460 and 1465. Grant of coat of arms to said company on 11th December 1465, the fifth year of the reign of Edward IV.

B.—A charter given by Charles I., 1626, to empower the company to supervise all work executed by the said craft.

C.—None.

D. E. F. G.—No knowledge.

H.—Obsolete.

PART II.—A.

CONSTITUTION AND PRIVILEGES OF MEMBERSHIP.

RETURN A.—Governing Body.

1. State the present constitution of the governing body of the company, whether such constitution is acording to the charter, and if not, in what respects such constitution varies thereon, and when and how such alteration was made.
2. State the qualifications for membership of the governing body of the company, the time and periods of election, and the qualifications of the voters at elections to the governing body.
3. State the functions of the governing body, and of the different members of the same respectively, and whether the members of the governing body pay any, and what fees or fines on admission thereto, and whether they are paid any, and what salaries or amounts in respect of their services respectively.
4. State the nature of the business which comes before the governing body of the company, the method adopted in transacting it, the times at which the governing body meets for business purposes, the way in which the opinions of members are taken, and whether the resolutions and decisions of the governing body are published, or are otherwise accessible to any or all, and which of the members of the company.
5. State whether the members of the governing are liable to suspension, or removal, on any and what grounds, and by what method such suspension or removal is effected.
6. Has the company any byelaws sanctioned by the Courts of Law or Chancery, or by the Courts of Aldermen or of Common Council, or otherwise. State the effect of such byelaws.

1. Governing body: master, wardens, court of assistants. According to charter granted in second year of the reign of Charles I., 1626.

2. Court elected from the livery at the discretion of the court.

3. All fines and fees abolished for many years.

Members punctually attending the court meetings receive a fee of 20*s*.

4. Meetings quarterly, to transact business of the company.

Not published.

5. No case on record.

6. None.

UPHOLDERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

PART II.—B.

CONSTITUTION AND PRIVILEGES OF MEMBERSHIP.

RETURN B.—Admission to membership.

1. State the qualifications for membership of the company, the several grades of membership of the company, and whether women are admitted to membership.
2. State the several modes in which the freedom of the company may be obtained, the circumstances entitling an applicant to admission under each mode respectively, and the fees payable in respect of admission under each mode respectively.
3. State whether persons exercising any particular trade are required by statute or otherwise to become free of the company. Is there any process by which members of such trade can become members of the company, and is there any process for compelling such persons to procure admission, and are such processes enforced, and to what extent? Is the freedom of the City of London in any and what way a condition precedent or subsequent to membership? Are there any members who are not free of the City of London? Do persons exercising any particular trade commonly become members of the company? If so, how many members of such trade are at present members of the company? What is the number of the members of the trade (if any) the name of which is borne by the company, who are members of the company?
4. Are freemen liable to disfranchisement, and if so, for what reasons, and what is the mode of disfranchisement?
5. Is the livery of the company limited or unlimited in number? What are the qualifications for election to the livery, who are the electors thereto, and how do the elections thereto take place, and what fees are payable on election? Are liverymen liable to removal from the livery, and for what reasons?

1. By patrimony or servitude, also by election of the court. Women not eligible.
2. As above. No fees.
3. The right, if any, not now exercised.
Yes; upholders.
Twelve.
4. No case on record.
5. Unlimited.
Qualification for livery: Freemen.
Electors: The court.
Fees: None.

PART II.—C.

CONSTITUTION AND PRIVILEGES OF MEMBERSHIP.

RETURN C.—Number of members.

State (1) the present number of freemen, (2) the present number of the livery, (3) the present number of other members, (4) the number of admissions to the freedom by each mode respectively, and (5) the number of calls to the livery which have respectively taken place during each of the last preceding ten years.

(1.) Number of freemen not known.
(2.) Number of livery, 38.
(3.) None.

(4.) Freemen by patrimony—

1873	1
1875	1
1876	1
1877	2
1878	3

By redemption—

1872	2
1877	1
1878	4
1879	1

(5.) Calls to the livery—

1877	1
1879	7

PART II.—D.

RETURN D.

(1) State the number of apprentices bound at the Company's Hall, or otherwise under the auspices of the Company, during each of the last ten years. (2) State how many have been bound during each of the last ten years to members following the trade (if any) the name of which is borne by the Company. (3) In what cases and to what extent have the fees or premiums of such apprentice been paid by the Company?

Not any.

PART II.—E.

RETURN E.—Profits and privileges.

1. State with fullness what are the advantages, pecuniary or otherwise, incident to the position of a member of the Company in each grade of membership, as (1) a freeman, (2) a liveryman, (3) master, warden, or otherwise a member of the governing body.
2. State the sums paid on an average annually for the preceding ten years by the Company to the members according to the grades of membership mentioned above, and of what such sums consisted, whether (1) fees, and of what nature, (2) pensions, or (3) other payments, specifying the nature of the same respectively.
3. What circumstances are in practice held to constitute a claim to a pension or donation? State the number of present pensioners and donees respectively, and the amounts paid to them as such respectively. How many pensioners and donees are connected with the trade (if any) the name of which is borne by the Company?

UPHOLDERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

4. (1) What is the average standing of a member, when he becomes a member of the governing body, and (2) what is the average time for which a member continues on the governing body?
5. Does the Company carry on any and what trade or manufacture with which its title is directly or indirectly connected? If so, what is the capital and from what sources is it derived, and how are the profits (if any) divided or dealt with?

1. Not any, beyond the fee of 20*s.* to those members of the court punctually attending the business meetings.
2. Average of court fees paid for the last 10 years 93*l.* per annum.
3. Donations and gratuities are given by the court at the close of the year according to funds available.
4. No fixed rule. Life.
5. None.

PART III.—

OFFICERS AND SERVANTS.

RETURN A.—A list of the officers of the Company, with a statement of the duties of each, the amount of his salary and emoluments, and whether or not he is a member of the Company.

RETURN B.—A list of the servants of the Company, with a statement of the duties of each, and of the amount of their wages and other emoluments.

RETURN C.—A statement as to the mode in which the officers and servants of the Company are respectively appointed.

A. Clerk and treasurer, member of Company, salary 45*l.*
B. Servants. None.
C. By election of the court.

PART IV.—B.

RETURN B 1.—List of Moneys belonging to the Upholders' Company, invested in Government or other Stocks, Shares, Funds, or Securities.

Amount of Stock, &c.	Description of Stock.	Source from whence arising, *e.g.*, gift with Name of Donor, bequest with Name of Testator, sale of Lands, and which, &c.	In what Name standing, *e.g.*, Company, Chancery Division of High Court of Justice, &c.	To what Account belonging, *e.g.*, any particular Fund or Trust Account.	Net Annual Receipt.	Remarks.
£ 8,350	East India stock and Railway stock.	From fees, &c., formerly paid, but now abolished, and from sale of Company's land and houses on site where Hall formerly stood.	In the name of the Company with trustees.	The general account of the Company.	About *l.* per annum.	

RETURN B 2.—A return of the balance of moneys in the hands of the Company unappropriated in their accounts on the 31st December in each of the last preceding ten years.

RETURN B 3.—A return of the estimated value of the plate, pictures, furniture, and other property, at present on the premises of the Company, or in their possession elsewhere.

B 2. No unappropriated funds, but a balance of about 100*l.* kept at bankers.

B 3. No hall, therefore neither furniture nor pictures, &c.

Cup -
Two small do. -
Salt cellar -
Snuff box -
Mace head -
Master's badge -
} 50*l.*

PART IV.—C.

RETURN C (1).—A list of any properties of which the Company is trustee, with the names of the *cestui que trust* in each instance, the nature of the trust, the nature and description of the property, and a statement of the sums received by the Company in respect of the same, and of the manner in which such sums have been expended or disposed of during each of the last 10 years.

RETURN C (2).—A list of any properties of which the Company is *cestui que trust*, with the names of the trustees in each instance, the nature of the trust, the nature and description of the property, and a statement of the sums received by the Company in respect of the same during each of the last 10 years.

Trusts.—Not any, save the payment of 20*l.* per annum to certain poor members from moneys invested, the gift of one Mr. Peter Jackson, and called by the Company "Jackson's Charity."

UPHOLDERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

PART IV.—D.

RETURN D.—A list of properties of any other description than those included in the preceding classes, together with a statement of the incomes derived therefrom by the Company during each of the preceding 10 years.

Not any.

PART IV.—E.

INTERNAL SOURCES OF INCOME.

RETURN E.—Internal sources of income.

A list of the annual amounts received in each of the last 10 years in respect of (1) fees paid on admission to the freedom of the Company, specifying the amounts paid in respect of each mode of admission thereto; (2) fines or fees paid on admission to the livery of the Company; (3) fines or fees paid by members on coming on the Court of the Company; (4) fines or fees paid on promotion to the offices of Warden, &c.; (5) any other internal sources of income, specifying the same.

Fines and fees abolished.

PART IV.—F.

RETURN F.—(1.) The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them what has been the amount of the increase or decrease, from year to year, of the Company's income during the last ten years, and whether there is reason to expect any increase or decrease during the next ten years, together with a statement of the reasons for such expectation.

RETURN F.—(2.) The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them whether there is reason to expect any permanent increase or decrease in value in any of the estates or properties of the Company: and if so, to what extent, together with a statement for the reasons for such expectation.

	INCREASE.	DECREASE.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
F. (1) 1870 and 1871	—	0 12 3
1871 and 1872	—	0 0 1
1872 and 1873	2 9 1	—
1873 and 1874	—	47 18 11
1874 and 1875	95 18 10	—
1875 and 1876	—	29 10 1
1876 and 1877	5 0 10	—
1877 and 1878	18 18 10	—
1878 and 1879	—	18 0 1

F. (2) Income of Company arising from two sources only, viz., East India Railway Stock and India Stock, is not subject to much fluctuation; therefore but little change is to be expected unless income tax is increased.

PART IV.—G.

RETURN G.—The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them—

1. What is the system of management of the Company's estates and property?
2. In what way, and by whom, the several receipts and payments are taken and made, and under what control?
3. In what way the Company's accounts are audited?
4. Whether the Company's accounts are published, or are accessible to all or any, and which of the members of the Company?

1. Estates. Not any.

2. Property payments, &c., entirely under the control and management of the Master and Wardens and Court of Assistants.

3. By Master, Wardens, and Past Masters.

4. Accounts not published, but accessible to the Members of the Court.

PART IV.—H.

RETURN H.—A detailed statement of the income from all sources of the Company during each of the preceding ten years, a detailed statement of the Company's expenditure during each of such ten years, and a detailed statement of the assets and liabilities of the Company at the end of each of the last ten years.

	INCOME.	EXPENDITURE.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1870	385 2 10	360 19 10
1871	384 6 7	349 10 5
1872	384 6 6	362 9 6
1873	386 15 7	380 6 7
1874	338 16 8	353 3 7
1875	434 15 6	347 2 0
1876	405 5 5	370 11 9
1877	410 6 3	359 12 4
1878	429 5 1	362 16 1
1879	411 5 0	467 3 5

Part IV.—K.

Position in relation to Universities.

Return K.—Has the Company any relations with the Universities, or with any of the colleges in them? State the nature and extent of such relations. Has the Company any scholarships or exhibitions tenable at any of the Universities in its gift? Give a list of such scholarships or exhibitions, with their respective values, and the periods for which they are respectively tenable; and state how the same are awarded, whether the competition is limited to relations of members, or whether persons so related have any preference.

Not any.

Part IV.—L.

Church Patronage.

Return L.

1. Are there any ecclesiastical benefices in the gift of the Company?
2. Give a list of such benefices, stating—
   a. The county where situated.
   b. The name of the parish or place.
   c. The net annual value of such benefice so near as it can be given, together with any other particulars affecting the value present or prospective of such benefice.
3. Has the Company granted during the last 10 years any augmentations of income to the incumbents of such benefice; and, if so, to what extent, and out of what funds? Has the Company during such 10 years built or contributed, and to what extent, to the building of any, and what, churches or chapels, and where situated?

Not any.

Part IV.—M.

General and Technical Education.

Return M.—A statement as to whether the Company does anything to subsidise or encourage education, whether general or technical, and a return of the means (if any) so employed, and of the amount expended on such objects during each of the last preceding 10 years.

No funds for any of these purposes.

APPENDIX A.

The Company gave no information to the Municipal Commissioners appointed in 1834.

APPENDIX B.

406, Camden Road, Holloway, N.,
21st August.

Sir,

In reply to your favor of 18th July, I am directed to state that the trust income of the Company is included in the statement of the Company's income, which the Court have already furnished the Commissioners.

I am, Sir,
Your's obediently,
Geo. Smith.

H. D. Warr, Esq., Secretary,
City of London Livery Companies' Commission.

WAX CHANDLERS' COMPANY.

These returns were made under protest.

PART I.—FOUNDATION AND OBJECT.

RETURNS A TO H BOTH INCLUSIVE.

RETURN A.—A statement of the date, ascertained or probable, of the foundation of the Company, and of the circumstances, so far as they can be discovered from its documents of foundation or archives, in which the Company had its origin.

RETURN B.—A list of the charters, charters of inspeximus, and other instruments of a similar nature, whether originals or copies, which have been at any time in the possession of the Company, together with an abstract of the purport of each, regard being specially had to any evidence which it may contain as to the object of the foundation of the Company.

RETURN C.—A list of any trust deeds "founding, regulating, or affecting" the Company, with the date of each, the names of the parties thereto, and an abstract of the purport of each.

RETURN D.—A list with dates of any "decrees of court," whether of the Courts of Common Law or of Chancery, or of any acts of the Court of Aldermen or of the Court of Common Council, "regulating or affecting" the Company, with a statement of the effect of each decision.

RETURN E.—A list of any other documents, not included in the descriptions in the preceding returns, which "found, regulate, or affect" the Company, with dates and an abstract of the effect of each.

RETURN F.—A concise history of the Company, from the time of its foundation to the present day, with special reference to the inquiry contained in the commission as to "the objects for which the Company was founded," and "how far those objects are now being carried into effect."

RETURN G.—Has the Company a licence in mortmain? When was such licence granted (referring to the document by description)? What is its extent, and to what extent is it now unexhausted?

RETURN H.—Is there vested in the Company and how, whether by charter, statute, order of the Court of Aldermen, act of Common Council, or otherwise, any right of exercising superintendence over, or any duty or discretion to encourage in any way, any and what art, trade, or business? State the nature and local limits of such control. In what manner and to what extent is such control now exercised? If such control is not now exercised, state the circumstances under which its exercise has fallen into desuetude.

A.—There is no documentary evidence in the possession of the Wax Chandlers' Company of an earlier date than 45th Edward III., A.D. 1371, which is a petition to the Court of Aldermen of the City of London for leave to choose searchers for bad wares, and for approval of byelaws then submitted for the regulation of the craft. The prayer of this petition seems to have been acceded to, for Waulter Rede and John Pope were in the same year chosen and sworn to oversee the said craft, and the defaults from time to time found to present to the mayor and aldermen, &c. These documents are set out (page 104) in the Report of the Commissioners on Municipal Corporations in England and Wales dated 1837. That the craft of wax chandlers were associated previous to this date there are no documents to show, although from the petition it would appear that it was, but without power to enforce obedience to its orders.

B.—The following is a list of the charters, &c. granted at various times to the Company.

1. Charter of 1st Richard III., 1483. 2. Grant of arms, 2nd Richard III., 1484. 3. Further grant of arms, 28th Henry VIII., 1536. 4. Exemplification and confirmation of said charter of Richard III. by Philip and Mary, 7th June, 4th and 5th Philip and Mary. 5. Letters Patent of confirmation of said charter by Queen Elizabeth, 2nd Elizabeth, 1560. 6. Ditto. Ditto. King James I., 2nd James I., 1604. 7. Charter of 15th Charles II., 1663 (this is the charter under which the Company acts, a short abstract of which is set out at page 100 of the Report of the Commissioners of 1837). 8. Byelaws pursuant to last-mentioned Charter, and the Statute 19th Henry VII., approved and signed and sealed by the Lord Chancellor, and two Chief Justices of the King's Bench and Common Pleas dated 28th June 1664, referred to at page 100 of the above-mentioned report. 9. Charter of 1st James II., 1685 (this Charter was avoided under the General Statute).

Abstracts or copies of the above documents, or any them, can be furnished to the Commissioners if required, but as they were furnished to the Commissioners upon the former enquiry, the expense thereof must be borne by the present Commissioners.

C.—There are no such deeds as are here referred to.

D.—The only two cases coming under this enquiry are those of Robert Lancashire in 1691, and William Fordham in 1696, in both of which cases the parties had served their apprenticeships to members of the Company, and declined to take up their freedoms, but which in the end they were compelled to do. Full particulars of the proceedings before the Court of Aldermen are set out at pages 107 and 108 of the said Report of the Commissioners on Municipal Corporations in England and Wales.

E.—The Company have no knowledge of any other documents not included in the foregoing returns which found, regulate, or affect the Company.

F.—From the Company's documents it would appear that the Company was founded for the purposes of regulating the trade, and protecting the members thereof, to prevent the sale of adulterated or spurious goods, and for mutual aid in adversity, such aid extending to the widows of the members. It is clear also that there has always been an intention to promote good fellowship and a kindly feeling amongst the members. It is also clear from the very earliest period that it was not necessary that a man should be a member of the craft in order to be a member of the Company, and this is shown from the fact that any child of a freeman (born free) was entitled to the freedom of the Company by patrimony, whatever his or her trade or calling: this, together with the fact that the manufacture of wax candles proper has almost entirely ceased, will account in a great measure for many of the members of the Company, not being or having been for many years members of the actual craft.

G.—The Company by their charter granted by Charles II. (the existing charter) are empowered to hold lands, &c., the statute of mortmain notwithstanding; by the charter of Richard III. they were also empowered to do so to the extent of 5 marks per annum.

H.—The control given by Charter over the trade or business or art or mystery of wax chandlers within the city, and 10 miles of the same, has fallen into disuse, rather for want of sufficient powers to enforce regulations which had been adopted, than from an abandonment on the part of the Company.

RETURN I.—A list of the charities, eleemosynary, educational or otherwise, which are under the management of the Company, stating in each case the name of the founder, the date and nature of the benefaction, its original and its present value as regards both capital and income, and the purposes to which the funds have been applied for each of the last preceding 10 years.

I.—This return is made to the Charity Commissioners annually, who have enquired into all the charities of the Company, and in the case of Kendall's charity (the only one in which it was considered necessary to interfere) a scheme has been settled by the High Court of Justice under which it is now managed.

WAX CHANDLERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

PART II.—A.

CONSTITUTION AND PRIVILEGES.

RETURN A.—Governing Body.

1. State the present constitution of the Governing Body of the Company, whether such constitution is according to the charter, and if not, in what respects such constitution varies therefrom, and when and how such alteration was made.
2. State the qualifications for membership of the governing body of the Company, the time and periods of election, and the qualifications of the voters at elections to the governing body.
3. State the functions of the governing body, and of the different members of the same respectively, and whether the members of the governing body pay any, and what fees or fines on admission thereto, and whether they are paid any, and what salaries or amounts in respect of their services respectively.
4. State the nature of the business which comes before the governing body of the Company, the method adopted in transacting it, the times at which the governing body meets for business purposes, the way in which the opinions of the members are taken, and whether the resolutions and decisions of the governing body are published, or are otherwise accessible to any or all, and which of, the members of the Company.
5. State whether the members of the governing body are liable to suspension, or removal, on any, and what grounds, and by what method such suspension or removal is effected.
6. Has the Company any byelaws sanctioned by the Courts of Law or Chancery, or by the Courts of Aldermen or of Common Council, or otherwise. State the effect of such byelaws.

1. The governing body of this Company consists of master, two wardens (upper and renter warden) and 20 assistants, who in accordance with Charter form the court.

2. He must be a liveryman. Upon a vacancy occurring in this court, by death or otherwise, such vacancy is filled up by vote of the surviving members. The senior liveryman (not an assistant) being generally elected to fill such vacancy.

3. The master when present presides at all meetings; in his absence the chair is taken by the senior past master present, and he, and the wardens and assistants form the court by whom all the affairs of the Company are regulated and decided.

The assistants on election pay a fine of 2*l.* 10*s.*

The wardens on election (to each grade) pay a like fine of 2*l.* 10*s.*

The master (who must have passed through the two grades of warden) on election pays a fine of 1*l.*

The services of the governing body are gratuitous.

But for many years past it has been the rule to pay to each member of the court attending thereat a small attendance fee in order to ensure punctuality.

4. The regulation of and ultimate decision of all matters affecting the Company, whether connected with their body (court livery or freemen), their charities, or their property. If by method is meant the means whereby a decision is arrived at, it is by consultation, discussion, and vote of the majority, the chairman having a casting vote. The transactions of each court are duly recorded in the court minute book kept for that purpose, and which is accessible to any member of the court, and to any member of the Company, with the sanction of the master, sufficient reason therefore being first shown. The business is transacted at courts held at the hall of the Company, of which there are five regulated by Charters, viz., four quarterly, and held in January, April, July, and October, and one in September, at which the renter wardens' accounts are audited. Special courts and committees are also held when requisite. A finance committee consisting of the master, wardens, and past master meets previous to the five Charter courts. On the first Thursday of August in every second year a court is held pursuant to the Charter for the election of master and wardens, who each hold their office for two years.

5. The byelaws approved 28th June 1664, sec. 33, of which a copy was in the year 1834 furnished to the commissioners then appointed to enquire into the state of the Municipal Corporations of England and Wales, to which Commission the fullest returns were made by this Company, and which return it is submitted gives every information that can be legally required, authorise the suspension of master, wardens, assistants, or livery from office, but no instance has occurred within the last 100 years of the exercise of such authority.

6. Yes, those referred to in the previous answer.

PART II.—B.

CONSTITUTION AND PRIVILEGES OF MEMBERSHIP.

RETURN B.—Admission to membership.

1. State the qualifications for membership of the Company, the several grades of membership of the Company, and whether women are admitted to membership.
2. State the several modes in which the freedom of the Company may be obtained, the circumstances entitling an applicant to admission under each mode respectively, and the fees payable in respect of admission under each mode respectively.
3. State whether persons exercising any particular trade are required by statute or otherwise to become free of the Company. Is there any process by which members of such trade can become members of the Company, and is there any process for compelling such persons to procure admission, and are such processes enforced, and to what extent? Is the freedom of the City of London in any and what way a condition precedent or subsequent to membership? Are there any members who are not free of the City of London? Do persons exercising any particular trade commonly become members of the Company? If so, how many members of such trade are at present members of the Company? What is the number of the members of the trade (if any) the name of which is borne by the Company, who are members of the Company?
4. Are freemen liable to disfranchisement, and if so, for what reasons, and what is the mode of disfranchisement?
5. Is the livery of the Company limited or unlimited in number? What are the qualifications for election to the livery, who are the electors thereto, and how do the elections thereto take place, and what fees are payable on election? Are liverymen liable to removal from the livery, and for what reasons?

1, 2, 3. The freedom of the Company is obtained:—

1st. By patrimony *of right* on production of evidence of the freedom of the parent and of the birth of the applicant subsequently thereto, and to his or her legitimacy, the applicant is not admitted unless 21 years of age.

2nd. By apprenticeship *of right* on production of the indentures of apprenticeship and examination of the master and apprentice. The apprentice must have been bound, or been turned over to a freeman at the Company's Hall. The apprentice must be 21 years of age previous to admission to the freedom.

3rd. By gift (optional with governing body).

4th. By redemption or purchase (optional with governing body).

5th. Females are entitled to the freedom of the Company, as above.

4. By the 33rd section of the byelaws, members of the Company "may be dismissed from their place and office" (disfranchised) by the court upon sufficient cause shown "viz., on commission of crime or offence, misdemeanour or "fault relating to the art or mystery worthy to be dis- "charged, &c., &c., or on *any other reasonable cause in the "judgment of the governing body.*"

5. The livery is unlimited and may be obtained by a freeman (whenever he may apply to the court for the same), if approved of by the governing body. No one is however admitted to the livery who is not free of the City of London, and produces evidence to that effect. The fees payable are as under.

If by patrimony or servitude: Company, 10*l.*; clerk, 5*s.*; beadle, 2*s.*

By redemption, such sums as the governing body may determine, the admission to the freedom and livery by redemption being entirely optional.

The livery are removable as previously stated.

PART II.—C.

Constitution and Privileges of Membership.

Return C.—Number of members.

State (1) the present number of freemen, (2) the present number of the livery, (3) the present number of other members, (4) the number of admissions to the freedom by each mode respectively, and (5) the number of calls to the livery which have respectively taken place during each of the last preceding ten years.

The present number of freemen is 25.

The present number of livery is 41.

There are no other members at present connected with the Company, honorary or otherwise.

There have been eight admissions to the livery during the last 10 years, but no compulsory calls seem to have been made for many years past.

PART II.—D.

Constitution and Privileges of Membership.

Return D.—(1) State the number of apprentices bound at the Company's Hall, or otherwise under the auspices of the Company during each of the last ten years. (2) State how many have been bound during each of the last ten years to members following the trade (if any) the name of which is borne by the Company. (3) In what cases and to what extent have the fees or premiums of such apprentice been paid by the Company?

There have been only four apprentices bound during the last ten years; viz., one in 1877, one in 1878, one in 1879, and one in 1880.

The members to whom such apprentices were bound are not actual followers of the trade of a wax chandler.

The fees or premiums, if any, of such apprentices, were not paid by the Company.

PART II.—E.

Constitution and Privileges of Membership.

Return E.—Profits and privileges.

1. State with fullness what are the advantages, pecuniary or otherwise, incident to the position of a member of the Company in each grade of membership, as (1) a freeman, (2) a liveryman, (3) master, warden, or otherwise a member of the governing body.
2. State the sums paid on an average annually for the preceding ten years by the Company to the members according to the grades of membership mentioned above, and of what such sums consisted, whether (1) fees, and of what nature, (2) pensions, or (3) other payments, specifying the nature of the same respectively.
3. What circumstances are in practice held to constitute a claim to a pension or donation? State the number of present pensioners and donees respectively, and the amounts paid to them as such respectively. How many pensioners and donees are connected with the trade (if any) the name of which is borne by the Company?
4. (1) What is the average standing of a member when he becomes a member of the governing body, and (2) what is the average time for which a member continues on the governing body?
5. Does the Company carry on any and what trade or manufacture with which its title is directly or indirectly connected? If so, what is the capital and from what sources is it derived, and how are the profits (if any) divided or dealt with?

1.—The freemen at the present time have no special benefit (the right of exclusive trading and exemption from tollage having now for some years been abolished) unless they become objects of charity, when they are entitled to participate in the charities of the Company, and in cases of necessity are assisted from the general funds of the Company.

The livery are as such entitled to vote in the election of members of Parliament for the City of London, if resident within 25 miles thereof.

Also to vote in the election of lord mayor, sheriffs of London and Middlesex, and other corporate officers.

And when the funds of the Company permit they are invited to dine with the master, wardens, and court of assistants at their hall or elsewhere about twice a year.

They are also in the same manner as a freeman entitled to participate in the charities of the Company, but there are not in this Company any special charities for liverymen as such.

The livery are also the body from which the court or governing body are elected.

The master, wardens, and governing body, being freemen and liverymen, are entitled to all the preceding privileges, and to a small fee for attending the courts.

Formerly they dined together, about five times a year, but since the institution of the suit The Attorney-General *v.* Wax Chandlers' Company, their funds having been considerably reduced thereby, these dinners have been reduced to about one a year. They however dine with the livery at the dinners mentioned in answer No. 2.

The master, wardens, and past masters of the Company form a committee for the supervision and direction of the finances of the Company, and each member thereof receives a small fee for attendance at its meetings.

At the audit of the Company's accounts at Michaelmas yearly the sum of 3*l.* is paid to the three auditors for auditing the same.

2.—Irrespective of the charities, full returns of which are annually made to the Charity Commissioners under the Charitable Trusts Acts, the average annual payments for fees at courts and committees have been for the last ten years 181*l.* (being at the rate of 8*l.* per head per annum).

3.—Poverty or misfortune are the only circumstances under which a donation or pension is granted to members of the Company, their widows or children.

When the charity funds of the Company are insufficient to meet the claims upon them, they are supplemented out of the Company's general funds. Donations from the general fund are frequently made to charities of all sorts, which are (their funds permitting) considered by the governing body deserving of aid.

4.—A liveryman becomes a member of the governing body on an average in about 14 years from the day of his admission to the livery. But inasmuch as a liveryman having been once elected a member of the governing body ceases to be so as a rule only at death, and as the number of the governing body is only 23, the time it takes before becoming a member of such body, and of his remaining a member thereof, depends upon the longevity of himself and others on the court.

5.—The Company do not carry on any trade or manufacture whatever.

PART III.

OFFICERS AND SERVANTS.

RETURN A.—A list of the officers of the Company, with a statement of the duties of each, the amount of his salary and emoluments, and whether or not he is a member of the Company.

RETURN B.—A list of the servants of the Company, with a statement of the duties of each, and of the amounts of their wages and other emoluments.

RETURN C.—A statement as to the mode in which the officers and servants of the Company are respectively appointed.

A clerk and a beadle.

A.—The duties of the clerk are to attend all courts, committee, and other meetings of the Company.

To advise the governing body in their affairs and business, to enter, take, and keep the minutes of their proceedings, to keep, enter and register their accounts, and generally to do all things appertaining to the office of a clerk.

The present salary is 120*l.* per annum, and the fees on bindings, freedoms, and livery, which however average but a few shillings per year.

The duties of the beadle are to attend upon the governing body at all their meetings; to issue the summonses convening such meetings; to attend the common hall of the corporation and elections for members of Parliament for the City of London, and further, to do all such things as the governing body or their clerk shall require or direct to be done.

The present salary is 40*l.* per annum, and fees as in the case of the clerk.

B.—The Company have no appointed servants.

The officers are appointed as occasion requires by the governing body.

PART IV.

PROPERTY.

The Company is now possessed of the following freehold properties.

1st. The hall situate in Gresham Street and Gutter Lane in the City of London, in the occupation of the Company and their clerk; the rateable value of which is 417*l.*

It is built on the site of the original hall and premises belonging thereto, and has certainly been in the possession of the Company since the year 1493. It would appear to have been acquired by purchase.

2nd. A house and premises No. 165 in Aldersgate Street, in the City of London, leased for 61 years to trustees of the Young Men's Christian Association, of which lease 19 years are now unexpired, at a rental of 180*l.* per annum.

This property appears to have been in the possession of the Company since 1649, and to have been acquired by purchase.

3rd. A house and premises, No. 23 in Coleman Street, in the City of London, leased for 21 years to Mr. W. H. Banks, of which lease 12 years are now unexpired, at a rental of 275*l.* per annum.

This property appears to have been in the possession of the Company since the year 1543, and was acquired under the will of Robert Brocket dated 22nd September 1530.

4th. Two messuages or tenements, Nos. 196 and 197 in Upper Thames Street, and six cottages in Sugar Loaf Court, all in the parish of Queenhithe in the City of London.

No. 196 is leased for 9¼ years to Mr. J. Macdonald, of which lease nearly 2 years are now unexpired, at a rental of 100*l.* per annum.

No. 197 is leased for 30 years to Messrs. Evans, of which lease nearly 2 years are now unexpired, at a rental of 160*l.* per annum.

The cottages in Sugar Loaf Court are let on a yearly tenancy subject to the terms and conditions of a lease which expired in 1872 to Messrs. Purvis and others at a rental of 52*l.* 10*s.* per annum.

These properties appear to have been in the possession of the Company previous to the year 1591 (when the Company granted a lease thereof), and was acquired under the will of one John Thompson. It is chargeable with certain charities which the Company keep up, and with certain payments for superstitious uses, from which the Company have been by Act of Parliament relieved.

(A return of the charity connected with this property is made annually to the Charity Commissioners.)

5th. A warehouse and premises, No. 20 Old Change, in the City of London, let on a building lease for 80 years to Mr. F. W. N. Lloyd, of which lease 75 years are now unexpired, at a rental of 350*l.* per annum.

This property was acquired by purchase in the year 1790.

PART IV.—Return B.

B 2.—A return of the balance of moneys in the hands of the Company unappropriated in their accounts on the 31st December in each of the last preceding ten years.

B 3.—A return of the estimated value of the plate, pictures, furniture, and other property, at present on the premises of the Company, or in their possession elsewhere.

The stock held by the Company is 750*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.* of which 81*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* represents a rentcharge formerly issuing from premises in Puddle Dock, pulled down to form the present Queen Victoria Street, City, by authority of the Metropolitan Board of Works, and the interest of which is annually distributed as charity under the will of William Parnell, and duly accounted for in the returns to the Charity Commissioners; the remaining stock 669*l.* 7*s.* 5*d.* is charged with the payment of 6*l.*, Nicholas Frankwell's Charity, and 3*l.* William Caldwell's Charity. These charities are distributed annually and accounted for to the Charity Commissioners.

The Company are trustees of Kendall's Charity, and hold Nos. 17, 18, and 19, Old Change, upon the trusts of the scheme of the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division, for the management and regulation, and the application of the income thereof, dated 14th July 1878, made in the suit of The Attorney-General *v.* The Wax Chandlers' Company; the returns of which are annually made to the Charity Commissioners.

In giving the above information the Wax Chandlers' Company desire in the most formal manner to state that their readiness so to assist the Commissioners is not to be taken now or hereafter as any admission on their part of any right in the Crown, or any other jurisdiction, to inquire into their private property, or to deal with it in disregard to their rights.

They desire also to record their claim that if any question be made, whether any particular property is subject to any trust, or is the private property of the Company, every such question must be determined only by the courts of law.

APPENDIX A.

The Company gave considerable information to the Municipal Commissioners appointed in 1834. Their real property in London then produced a rental of 668*l.*

APPENDIX B.

City of London Livery Companies' Commission,
2, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.,
18th July 1882.

Sir,

Referring to the circular issued by the Commissioners on the 15th February last, may I venture to direct the attention of the Court of the Worshipful Company of Wax Chandlers to the circumstance that they have not favoured the Commissioners with a detailed statement of their income and expenditure for the ten years mentioned in the Commissioners' first circular? The Commissioners respectfully beg the Court to rectify this omission.

I have also to ask what was the trust income of the Company for 1879, and in what proportions did it arise from (1) rents and rentcharges, (2) dividends, (3) charges on the Company's general income?

The Commissioners will be much obliged both to the Court and to yourself for this additional information.

I am, &c.
H. D. Warr,
Secretary.

H. Gregory, Esq.,
Clerk to the Wax Chandlers' Company.

City of London Livery Companies' Commission.

Wax Chandlers' Hall,
London, E.C.,
20th November 1882.

Sir,

In reply to yours of July last, and by order of the Court of the Wax Chandlers' Company, I herewith send you—

1stly. A tabular statement of the yearly income and expenditure of the Company for the years 1869–70 to the years 1879–80. inclusive, with memoranda at foot.

*2ndly. Skeleton details of all accounts of income and expenditure from the years 1871–72 to the years 1879–80. These skeleton details were prepared to assist the auditors, and were used by them in their audit of the yearly accounts. Those for the years 1869–70 and 1870–71 appear to have been lost or destroyed, or they should also have been sent. It is, however, submitted that, with the explanation at foot of the tabular statement explaining the excess under the heads of casual income and casual expenditure for the first of such two years, viz., for 1869–70, and the general nature of the accounts as shown by the skeleton accounts for the subsequent years, sufficient information is given to answer the requirements of the Commissioners.

As to the charities of the Company, a copy of the returns to the Charity Commissioners is also sent, which show the source of such charities, and vouch the accounts of the Company and the payments on behalf of Kendall's and the other charities for the year 1879.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Horatio Gregory,
Clerk.

H. D. Warr, Esq.,
Secretary.

City of London
Livery Companies' Commission,
2, Victoria Street. S.W.

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* These have not been printed.

APPENDIX B.—*continued.*

WAX CHANDLERS' COMPANY.

Income.							Expenditure.						
Year.	Balance.	Rents.	Bindings and Freedoms.	Fines.	Casual.	Total.	Year.	Court Fees, Entertainments, Maintenance.	Rents and Taxes.	Salaries.	Charities.	Balance.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£		£	£	£	£	£	£
1869–70 -	139 3 5	767 18 9	4 0 0	16 0 0	620 5 3*	1,547 7 5	1869–70 -	917 17 10†	158 9 3	210 0 0	140 13 8	120 6 8	1,547 7 5
1870–71 -	120 6 8	762 19 8	—	2 10 0	89 9 6	975 5 10	1870–71 -	454 1 6	159 10 1	210 0 0	141 13 6	10 0 9	975 5 10
1871–72 -	10 0 9	966 16 1	—	2 10 0	90 18 6	1,070 5 4	1871–72 -	484 2 10	142 3 5	210 0 0	138 14 10	95 4 3	1,070 5 4
1872–73 -	95 4 3	1,018 17 1	—	6 0 0	536 12 1	1,656 13 5	1872–73 -	1,031 14 1	154 14 3	210 0 0	160 17 8	99 7 5	1,656 13 5
1873–74 -	99 7 5	1,005 9 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	373 1 9	1,487 18 2	1873–74 -	496 5 4	159 13 8	210 0 0	161 7 8	460 11 6	1,487 18 2
1874–75 -	460 11 6	939 16 8	2 0 0	10 0 0	81 18 8	1,494 7 0	1874–75 -	546 16 6	143 0 5	210 0 0	176 8 6	418 1 7	1,494 7 0
1875–76 -	418 1 7	1,026 3 7	4 0 0	20 0 0	95 0 10	1,563 6 0	1875–76 -	658 16 9	142 5 10	210 0 0	222 13 2	329 10 3	1,563 6 0
1876–77 -	329 10 3	1,441 11 3	—	11 0 0	1,312 7 5	3,094 8 11	1876–77 -	1,657 2 5	150 17 7	210 0 0	200 15 1	875 13 10	3,094 8 11
1877–78 -	875 13 10	1,602 16 5	6 18 4	96 0 0	51 6 11	2,632 15 6	1877–78 -	1,353 13 4	164 10 5	210 0 0	216 6 5	689 5 4	2,632 15 6
1878–79 -	689 5 4	1,593 14 3	2 9 2	15 0 0	59 4 0	2,359 12 9	1878–79 -	679 4 6	150 19 8	220 0 0	231 8 1	1,078 0 6	2,359 12 9
1879–80 -	1,078 0 6	1,138 7 11	—	16 0 0	451 9 10	2,683 18 3	1879–80 -	2,092 0 8	156 17 6	220 0 0	179 19 10	35 0 3	2,683 18 3

* Of this amount of 620*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.*, 448*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* was the proceeds of the sale of 500*l.* Consols.

† Of this amount of 917*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.*, 328*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.* was required for the payment on account of solicitor's costs in the suit of Attorney-General *v.* Wax Chandlers' Company.

N.B.—Detailed skeleton accounts of receipts and payments of the nine years beginning 1871–72 and ending 1879–80 are sent with this, and from them and the above memoranda the details of the receipts and payments of the years 1869–70, 1870–71 may be sufficiently arrived at.

WEAVERS' COMPANY.

PART I.—Foundation and Object.

A. and B.

Return A.—A statement of the date, ascertained or probable, of the foundation of the company, and of the circumstances, so far as they can be discovered from its documents of foundation or archives, in which the company had its origin.

Return B.—A list of the charters, charters of inspeximus, and other instruments of a similar nature, whether originals or copies, which have been at any time in the possession of the company, together with an abstract of the purport of each, regard being specially had to any evidence which it may contain as to the object of the foundation of the company.

A.—By a charter in the possession of the company, under the seal of Henry II., and without date, the Weavers' Company had granted to them "their guild "to be had in London, with all the liberties and "customs which they had in the time of Henry my "Grandfather," &c. From this charter it appears that the company certainly existed in the reign of King Henry I. (1100–1135).

B.—Henry II. charter.

1327. 1 Edward III.	Charter of Inspeximus.
1366. 39 Edward III. October 15th.	Do.
1422. 1 Henry VI.	Do.
1540. 31 Henry VIII. 7th November.	Do.
1555. 2 & 3 Philip and Mary, 18th February.	Charter of Inspeximus.
1558–9. 1 Elizabeth. 15th November.	Do.
1604. 2 James I. 23rd May.	Do.
1626. 2 Charles I. 20th November.	Do.
1638. 14 Charles I. 4th July.	Charter.
1685. 1 James II. 24th October.	Do.
1708. 6 Anne. 17th November.	Do.

PART II.—Constitution and Privileges of Membership.

Return A.—1 and 6.

1. State the present constitution of the governing body of the company, whether such constitution is according to the charter, and if not, in what respects such constitution varies therefrom, and when and how such alteration was made.

6. Has the company any byelaws sanctioned by the Courts of Law, or by the Courts of Aldermen or of Common Council, or otherwise.

1. The governing body of the Weavers' Company at present consists of 2 bailiffs, 2 wardens, and 18 assistants. This constitution is in accordance with the last charter granted to the company, that of Queen Anne.

6. Yes. The company's existing byelaws were made in manner prescribed by the charter of Queen Anne on 15th March 1737, confirmed on the 20th of the same month, and approved, allowed, and confirmed in accordance with the Act of 19 Henry VII. "For making of Statutes by Corporate Bodies," by Lord Chancellor Hardwicke, Sir Wm. Lee, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and Sir John Willis, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, on the 24th March 1737.

Part II.—C.

Return C.—Number of Members.

State (2) the present number of the livery.

101.

PART III.—Officers and Servants.

Return A.—A list of the officers of the company.

Return B.—A list of the servants of the company.

A.—Upper bailiff.
Renter bailiff.
Upper warden.
Renter warden.
Clerk.
Surveyor.

B.—Beadle.

APPENDIX A.

THIS Company gave considerable information to the Municipal Commissioners of 1834, but they declined to give information respecting the corporate property or expenditure of the company.

APPENDIX B.

City of London Livery Companies' Commission,
2, Victoria Street, S.W.,
15th February 1882.

SIR,

THE Commissioners desire me to thank, on their behalf, the Court of the Worshipful Company of Weavers for the information which they have supplied to the Commissioners; but, at the same time, to state that that information is not, in their judgment, quite sufficient. I am, therefore, to draw attention to some points in the returns of the Weavers' Company with regard to which the Commissioners must respectfully ask for further information. The points are mentioned in the Schedule hereto, and the Commissioners will be much obliged to the Court if they will let them have the additional particulars as soon as possible.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) H. D. WARR,
Secretary.

The Clerk of the
Worshipful Company of Weavers.

SCHEDULE.

The Commissioners respectfully ask for further information with respect to the following points:—

PART II. Circular of August 14th, 1880.
Only three of the Commissioners' interrogatories have been answered by the Court.

PART III. Ditto.
The Court has not stated what are the salaries of the Company's officers and servants.

PART IV. Ditto.
The Court has given the Commissioners no information as to their corporate property, the corporate income, and the corporate expenditure of the Company.

Weavers' Company, Clerk's Office,
70, Basinghall Street,
24th February 1882.

SIR,

I HAVE to-day received your circular of the 15th inst., which I will lay before the Court of my Company at their next meeting.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) CHARLES A. BANNISTER,
Clerk.

The Secretary,
City of London
Livery Companies' Commission,
2, Victoria Street, S.W.

70, Basinghall Street, E.C.,
11th April 1882.

SIR,

As promised by my letter of the 24th February, I brought your circular of the 15th February and its annexed schedule before the Court of my Company at their meeting last week, when the same were carefully considered; and I was instructed to refer to my letter of the 3rd May 1881, accompanying the returns made by the Company, and to express the Court's regret that the reasons expressed in that letter still operate to prevent the Company from departing from their previous decision, and render them unable to furnish additional information with regard to the points to which your letter calls attention.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CHARLES A. BANNISTER,
Clerk to the Weavers' Company.

The Secretary,
City of London
Livery Companies' Commission.
London.

WHEELWRIGHTS' COMPANY.

The Returns of the Company were delivered under protest.

PART I.—Foundation and Object.

A—I.

Return A.—A statement of the date, ascertained or probable, of the foundation of the company, and of the circumstances, so far as they can be discovered from its documents of foundation or archives, in which the company had its origin.

Return B.—A list of the charters, charters of inspeximus, and other instruments of a similar nature, whether originals or copies, which have been at any time in the possession of the company, together with an abstract of the purport of each, regard being specially had to any evidence which it may contain as to the object of the foundation of the company.

Return C.—A list of any trust deeds "founding, regulating, or affecting" the company, with the date of each, the names of the parties thereto, and an abstract of the purport of each.

Return D.—A list with dates of any "decrees of court," whether of the Courts of Common Law or of Chancery, or of any acts of the Courts of Aldermen or of Common Council, "regulating or affecting" the company, with a statement of the effect of each decision.

Return E.—A list of any other documents, not included in the descriptions in the preceding returns, which "found, regulate, or affect" the company, with dates and an abstract of the effect of each.

Return F.—A concise history of the company from the time of its foundation to the present day, with special reference to the inquiry contained in the commission as to "the objects for which the company was founded," and "how far those objects are now being carried into effect."

Return G.—Has the company a licence in mortmain? When was such licence granted (referring to the document by description)? What is its extent, and to what extent is it now unexhausted?

Return H.—Is there vested in the company, and how, whether by charter, statute, order of the Court of Aldermen, act of Common Council, or otherwise, any right of exercising superintendence over or any duty or discretion to encourage in any way any and what art, trade, or business? State the nature and local limits of such control. In what manner and to what extent is such control now exercised? If such control is not now exercised, state the circumstances under which its exercise has fallen into desuetude.

Return I.—A list of the charities, eleemosynary, educational, or otherwise, which are under the management of the company, stating in each case the name of the founder, the date and nature of the benefaction, its original and its present value as regards both capital and income, and the purposes to which the funds have been applied for each of the last preceding 10 years.

A.—The company was founded by a charter granted by King Charles the Second, 3rd February 1670, in compliance with a petition presented by divers wheelwrights, in and near the city of London, praying that, as "certain "foreigners undertake the profession and trade of a "wheelwright, notwithstanding they are ignorant and "unskilful therein, and altogether incapable of making "the works used in and about the said city, whereby much "mischief happeneth to persons in the streets, by falling "of carts and coaches, and great damage to merchants "and others in their goods, as also loss and danger to "gentlemen occasioned by the ignorance and ill work "of the said foreigners, that never served to the said "profession, and other great inconveniences and mis-"demeanours used and practised in the said art and "trade," they might, for the prevention thereof, be incorporated into a body politic.

B.—There has only been one charter, dated 3rd February 1670 (original). The charter, after reciting the prayer quoted above, grants that all persons using the trade of a wheelwright within the city of London and five miles compass thereof shall be one body corporate and politic under the name of the "Master, Wardens, Assistants, and "Commonalty of the Art and Mystery of Wheelwrights "of the City of London," and gives them and their successors power to purchase and hold property, so as the same does not exceed the clear yearly value of 40*l.*, the Statute of Mortmain notwithstanding; also all kinds of goods and chattels, with power to grant or assign such properties; also power to sue or be sued and have a common seal which they may break or alter.

It also gives the master, wardens, and assistants, or any five of them, power, having obtained a warrant from the Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, and with the assistance of a constable, to enter the shop or warehouse of any member to search whether the wheels and goods made and sold are of good material and well made, and to seize any not so made and carry them away to be examined and tried; also gives them power to make laws and orders for the good rule and government of the company, and for the punishment and reformation of those making bad works, and provides penalties and punishments, and gives power also to recover the same according to the laws of the kingdom and customs of the city of London, and orders "such fines and amerce-"ments to be and remain to the use of the said society "and their successors, without let or hindrance of us or "our successors, or without the giving or rendering of "any account or other thing to us or our successors in "that behalf."

After naming and appointing a master, two wardens, and 18 assistants, the charter further grants that the master and wardens shall and may annually assemble on the Thursday next following the 29th September, at any place in the city of London, to elect and nominate a master and two wardens for the term of one whole year, but if the master or either of the wardens shall die during their year of office, or be removed therefrom for ill behaviour, they shall and may elect another to hold the said office, and further that when any of the assistants shall die or be removed from office (for ill behaviour) they shall elect one of the said society to be assistant, and further may elect a clerk and beadle and allow them such salaries as they may

think fit, and remove them for reasonable and just cause, and elect others in their place.

It is also enacted that no person shall use the trade unless he has served as an apprentice for seven years to a freeman of the company, upon pain of being proceeded against according to the laws and statutes of the realm, and the master and wardens shall, however, have power to admit "such person or persons as they shall from time to "time think fit, and as shall desire to become members "of the said society" (*i.e.*, persons not connected with the trade) "when they have taken the legal oaths."

The charter is to be enrolled in the chamber of London, and it also enacts that justices of the peace and others shall assist the company in making search and in carrying out these letters patent; and lastly it contains a proviso, that "if it shall at any time hereafter be made to appear to us" (*i.e.*, the King), "our heirs or successors, that these our "letters patent of incorporation, or any of the clauses, "powers, or privileges thereby granted are prejudicial or "inconvenient, or not of public use or benefit, then, upon "signification or declaration thereof to be made by us, our "heirs or successors, under our or their signet, sign "manual, or privy seal, these presents, or such and so "many of the said powers and privileges whereof any "such signification or declaration shall be so made, shall "from thenceforth cease, determine, and have no longer "being, anything therein contained to the contrary thereof "notwithstanding."

C.—Nil.

D.—7th December 1773. The court of aldermen granted a livery, upon the allegation that the company contained many substantial citizens. The order imposes certain conditions, viz.: that the livery shall not exceed 100; that no person shall be admitted to the livery without first producing the copy of his city freedom; that the company shall be subject to the several orders of the court respecting the livery companies; that the charter and byelaws of the company shall be enrolled in the city; and also for regulating the translation of liverymen from other companies, and for giving due attendance upon the lord mayor, &c. Fees upon being admitted to the livery, 15*l.*

27th November 1792. The court of aldermen, upon the allegation that the company had upwards of 900 freemen, increased the number of the livery to 150, and ordered the master and wardens to return annually to the town clerk, before 24th December, a list of their livery.

4th November 1817. The court of aldermen further increased the livery so as not to exceed 250. Fees upon admission, 21*l.*

E.—Byelaws, 12th October 1670, 22 Charles II. (original). Signed by Sir Orlando Bridgman, knight and baronet, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England, Sir Matthew Hales, Knight, Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, and Sir John Vaughan, knight, Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas.

Byelaws, 3rd April 1714 (original), allowed and signed by the Lord Chancellor and Chief Justice of the King's Bench and Common Pleas.

For the abstract of the byelaws, see answer, Part II., Return A., No. 6.

F.—The company was founded by charter, 3rd February 1670, upon a petition of certain wheelwrights in and near the city of London (see Part I., Return A.), but no meeting of the court was held until 6th May following. From that time to October 1670, when the byelaws were approved, nothing but formal business was transacted, and no action was taken to control the trade. The charges of obtaining the incorporation seem to have been heavy, and were met by voluntary contributions from members on admission, and at first these were the only funds at the disposal of the company. All persons using the trade were required to prove a seven years' service before admission, and at that time, and for several subsequent years, females were admitted. The first apprentices bound by the company were in September 1670, and in some cases they were bound not only for seven, but even for eight or nine years.

The byelaws, which were approved and signed in October 1670, appointed the times for the court to meet, fixed sums to be paid for quarterage, fines for non-attendance, made several orders as to the manner and quality of the goods to be made by the trade, imposed penalties for taking another man's apprentice, fixed the fees to be paid on admission, and lastly, ordered that all sums raised under the byelaws should be employed "for ever, for the support and maintenance of the said "fellowship, and to the poor and other charitable uses of "this fellowship."

It appears as if some difficulty was experienced in getting in the sums subscribed to the company, and the funds were at this time very low. Prosecutions were frequently ordered both against members in arrear with their fees, and persons carrying on the trade and refusing to join the company; and the expenses of such had sometimes to be met by sums voluntarily subscribed by members of the court, who had also to subscribe sums amongst themselves to pay the interest on sums borrowed. Persons using the trade without having served an apprenticeship were also proceeded against, and compelled to dispose of their goods and cease following the trade.

In 1671, a matter of arbitration between two members was brought before the court, but no similar case seems ever to have again occurred.

Quarterage payable by members was first received in 1672, and has been received up to the present time, although by an order of the court in 1740 journeymen were excused from payment. The collection now is only voluntary, and no action has been taken to compel payment since 1821, although at one time frequent prosecutions, resulting occasionally in imprisonment, took place. In 1841, counsel's opinion was taken as to the powers of the company to compel payment, but no proceedings were taken.

Soon after the passing of the byelaws, several members, including the master and other members of the court of assistants, were fined for offences with reference to the making of wheels and the quality of the materials, and for several years frequent complaints were brought before the court, and fines imposed and sometimes writs taken out to recover the same, but in few cases were the full penalties demanded. Although by the byelaws fines upon admission were fixed, the amount was small (13*s.* 4*d.*), and therefore persons usually paid a sum in addition, but that these sums were purely voluntary is evident, as in some cases persons upon paying their fees refused to pay anything more; some, however, paid 10*l.*, some paid their fees and promised "to be further kind to the company. The usual sum, however, was 5*l.* This was not, however, always paid on admission, but a proportion was paid, and the balance promised by a specified time. Persons made free, but not immediately starting in trade, gave a bond for 5*l.* in consideration of their so doing within the liberty of the charter. This practice was continued as late as 1741.

The first "search" under the charter appears to have been in April 1671. They afterwards seem to have been held once a year till a late date. Two "searches" were generally held, one took the "north side" and the other the "south side" of the City. In the first "searches" a warrant was procured from the Recorder, and occasionally members were found using bad materials, and such were seized and fines imposed. Upon one occasion an action was brought against the "view" for trespass, and the clerk was ordered to appear in defence, but no result of such proceedings is recorded.

In 1671, "for the preservation of amity and brotherly "love in this society," it was ordered that four stewards should annually be appointed to provide a dinner, at their own expense, for the court and their wives, and this order (except that the number was reduced to three) was eventually confirmed by the byelaws in 1714. But before 1680 great difficulty seems to have been experienced in obtaining persons to take upon themselves the office, although a heavy fine was imposed upon refusal to serve, and within a few years of the byelaws having been passed the matter fell into abeyance. As early, however, as 1693 charges were made upon their funds to promote social intercourse and hospitality, and in 1714 the byelaws imposed a heavy fine upon the master and wardens if they did not at their own expense provide a dinner at their inauguration, a custom which has been kept up until the present time.

In 1676 rules were made as to the number of apprentices each member might take, which rules were also confirmed by the new byelaws. By these, amongst other restrictions, members were not allowed to take any apprentices until they had been free five years, but later they were sometimes allowed to do so upon paying a fee to the company. All restrictions as to the number of apprentices were however withdrawn by an order in 1787.

About the same time, as some members of the court "are at great charges for certain matters, and others refuse "to pay," a fine of 50*s.* was imposed upon every member coming upon the court of assistants. An order for a

committee court was passed at the same time, which committee was to transact business between the quarterly courts. It has been shown how, in the first place, the company was formed on a strictly trading basis, and also how hospitality and sociability was subsequently engrafted thereon. In 1682, 12 years after its original foundation, the first action of a charitable nature was taken in directing payments to the poor, and since that time up to the present sums have been continually granted to relieve the decayed members and their widows and orphans, which sums have gradually increased in amount. Originally all sums of money received were paid to the renter warden, who also disbursed the same, and his accounts were annually audited in conformity with the byelaws, and as occasionally he had to account for considerable sums he had to find sureties in a bond of 100*l.*, which eventually was increased to 200*l.* All moneys are now received and paid by the clerk, and the accounts are annually audited as above. No bond has been demanded from the renter warden since 1774.

About the close of the century additional payments on the admission of members became less frequent, and in 1695 would appear to have altogether ceased, and as at that time there was no livery the only fines of any consequence were the fines paid by assistants, an office which was evidently in much request, as frequent applications were made to the court to be placed on that body; the fine was therefore raised to 10*l.*, which was afterwards confirmed by the byelaws, and in 1719 further raised to 15*l.*, at which amount it still remains.

For the first few years of the company's existence no investment of funds was made; but the funds having about this time considerably increased, the first investment of the moneys in the hands of the renter warden was made in the year 1699, and for some years following frequently a portion of the balance at the end of the year was invested. About the beginning of the 18th century complaints as to bad goods seem to have been less frequently brought before the court, and about the time of the new byelaws being passed were very few in number. Most of the admissions up to this time seem to have been persons using the trade, but a few meet persons other than of the trade, as desired to become members, were admitted. As a great many journeymen refused to become free an order was passed imposing a fine on any member of the court employing a journeyman who was not free. A suggestion for members of the court of assistants to vote by proxy was negatived. The defaults at this time owing by members of the court were in some cases very heavy, but little attempt was made to reduce them. Defaults were only discontinued about 20 years since. Distinctions seem to have existed in the trade between coach-wheelers and cart-wheelers, and an order was passed that if the master and one warden were coach-wheelers the other warden should be a cart-wheeler, and *vice versâ*. The auditors were to be elected from an equal number of either.

In 1714 the new byelaws were approved, which, amongst other matters, regulated the number of apprentices to be taken, and imposed fines and penalties with reference to materials used, the size of wheels, and other matters connected with the trade.

In the years immediately following proceedings seem to have been taken to control the trade in these matters:—In 1715 a committee was appointed to view all wheels as often as they pleased; notices were also printed and circulated among the trade as to the proper size of wheels to be made, but by 1724 action in the matter seems to have considerably abated, although fines were imposed and recovered for offences against the byelaws in matters affecting the trade up to 1743, after which time no fines seem to have been imposed, although persons were prosecuted for using the trade without being free as late as 1750.

About this time a journeyman's club was established, and in 1724 it was agreed that no person should be elected an assistant who was one of the said club. About ten years later the journeymen coach wheelwrights combined together to advance their prices and shorten their hours, and a committee was appointed to take "council's" opinion with a view to prosecution. "Council's" opinion was as follows:—

"Act 2nd and 3rd Edw^d. 6th, cap. 15th. It is enacted "that if after the 1st March then next any artificers "workmen or labourers do conspire covenant or promise "together, or make any oaths that they shall not make or "do their works but at a certain price or rate, or shall not "enterprize or take upon them to finish that another hath "begun, or shall do but a certain work in a day, or shall "not work but at certain hours and times, that then every "person so conspiring covenanting swearing or offending "being lawfully convict thereof by witness confession or "otherwise, shall forfeit for the first offence 10*l.* to be "paid in six days after conviction, or else for the same "offence twenty days imprisonment and to have only "bread and water for his sustenance,—For the second "offence 20*l.* to be paid in 6 days, or to stand in the "pillory,—For the third offence 40*l.* to be paid in 6 days, "or to stand in the pillory, and lose one of his ears and "be deemed an infamous person.

"The journeymen coach wheelwrights have formed "themselves into a clubb, and have combined together "to advance their wages and prices of workmanship, and "to shorten their hours.

"To which purport, some days ago, they gave their "several masters notice that they would not any longer "than the remaining part of that week work unless they "would give them one shilling advance for every pair of "hind wheels and one shilling advance for hewing every "hundred of spokes, and shorten their labour two hours "in the day, and the masters refusing to comply with "their unreasonable demands they paying them one guinea "a week, which is as much as possible they can afford, "the journeymen have left off work pursuant to the agree-"ment amongst themselves, to the very great loss of their "several masters whose case is exceeding hard already "paying them what can be afforded and on condition they "were now to advance as desired, have no security but "that some other unreasonable demand may be made the "week following. This being the third time they have "advanced their wages within these sixteen years.—

"Whether the journeymen agreeing unanimously in "giving their masters notice as before, and all leaving "work at one and the same time will be proof sufficient of "their conspiring together to raise their prices and shorten "their labour, or what other proof will be necessary?"

"I conceive if three or four journeymen to one and the "same master, do give their master notice at one and the "same time that they will not continue to work with him "any longer, and if they all insist exactly upon the same "terms before they will return to their labour, that it will "be deemed by any court and jury a reasonable evidence "of their conspiring together for that purpose and I think "it will be sufficient, for this reason because it is hardly "possible in the nature of things to have any other "evidence of it."

"What will be proper for the Ma^rs. to do in this case "What method to punish the journeymen on the above "statute (if not repealed) or any other that is in their "favour."

"I do not think that the clause of the statute of "Edward 6^th. which relates to the conspiracy is repealed, "but if it was a conspiracy of that sort it is an offence at "comon law and is punishable by indictm^t. and there-"fore I think the Ma^rs. would do well to prefer an "indictm^t. ag^t. several of the offenders for this conspiracy "and in all probability their conviction and punishment "will be a means to prevent the like practices for the "future.

"J. STRACEY."
October 1734.

The opinion being favourable, steps were taken to procure evidence, and an indictment was preferred against 42 of them.

The court was then informed that, since a bill of indictment had been found against the 42 journeymen mentioned in the proceedings of the last committee court, they had proposed by their attorney to have but sixpence a pair advance for making every pair of hind wheels, and for to work from five to seven o'clock in the summer, and from six to eight in the winter; which proposal being unsatisfactory to the court, it was ordered that the committee court do proceed in the prosecution against the said journeymen as the law directs.

A few months later, however, the committee proceeding to take into their consideration the affair relating to the combination of the journeymen coach wheelwrights, resolved not to proceed in the prosecution against them at this sessions for London, nor till further order of this committee. The matter seems then to have dropped.

In 1782 one of the wardens informed the court that, on or about Christmas last, the journeymen in the trade made a general application to the masters for advancing the price of wages from fourteen shillings to eighteen shillings per set for making wheels, and the day men to be raised in proportion. On the trade in general refusing to comply, the journeymen, one and all, left work, proceeded to hold meetings, and raised subscriptions for endeavouring to bring the masters to comply with their demands. These proceedings induced the master, Mr. Font, to apply for

advice to the bench of justices, who were unanimous in the opinion that such meetings and combinations were illegal, and that the masters might, and indeed ought, to indict them at the sessions; on which Mr. Font, with the assistance of the peace officers, got possession of their subscription book, then preferred a bill of indictment, at Hickes' Hall, against six or eight of the principals, which, by the grand jury, was returned a good bill. In consequence the delinquents were taken into custody and admitted to bail, and, by their counsel, moved to have the trial put off till the next sessions.

The court, after duly considering the matter, came to the following resolutions, viz.:—

"That the present wages is sufficient to enable an industrious workman to provide for himself and family.

"That the profits of the trade will not allow of giving the advanced wages required.

"That the father of the company, having given the advanced wages, has been a means of supporting the above combination, which is, and has been, a detriment to the trade in generall, therefore he has incurred the censure of this court, and the court unanimously censure him accordingly.

"That this court will indemnify the master for all the expenses he is or may be at in suppressing the said combination, and prosecuting the delinquents."

Eventually eight journeymen were tried and convicted.

In 1734 it was first proposed to apply to the court of aldermen to grant the company a livery, but the proposal was at that time negatived. In the same year the fee for admission was raised to 1*l.* 1*s.* for those persons who, not following the trade, desired to become free by redemption. In 1773, the first application was made to the court of aldermen for a grant of livery, which was acceded to,—the number being fixed at 100, and the fee for admission at 15*l.* Several members, including the whole of the court of assistants, immediately took up their livery, and others were summoned to do so. The custom of summoning freemen to take up their livery, however, like other compulsory actions, has fallen into disuse.

The clerk was given power to admit to the livery out of court any freeman of known good character and unblemished reputation. The livery were formerly annually entertained by the court on Lord Mayor's day, and although at different times the custom has been discontinued, they now meet once a year, although not at the same time. Within 12 years of the first grant the full number seems to have been completed, and in 1792 the court of aldermen further increased the grant to a number not to exceed 150. At this time, and for some years previously, most of the admissions were by redemption.

It should be borne in mind that, in addition to the payments made to the company, a stamp duty has been paid to the State by each member admitted, viz.: 3*l.* on each redemption and 1*l.* on each admission by patrimony or servitude, besides stamps on apprentice bindings.

In 1798 the company subscribed the sum of 100*l.* towards the fund raised for the defence of the country against invasion, and, to meet the same annually, agreed during the continuance of the war to discontinue all their social gatherings.

In the year following it was resolved to allow 5*l.* to members for their attendance every court day, but the following year the order was rescinded, and although an attempt was made again in 1812 to revive the motion, it was lost, so that with that one year's exception no fees have ever been paid to members of the court for their attendance from the time of the charter to the present day, but, as already stated, the members of the court have been subjected to fines for late-coming or non-attendance. Another application was made to the court of aldermen for a further addition to the livery in 1803, but does not seem to have been complied with; in 1817, however, the company received a further grant up to 250, and the fines were increased to 21*l.*, at which number and amount it now remains, although for some years past the number on the livery has not much exceeded 100.

In 1826, a committee was appointed to inspect the charter, bye-laws and proceedings of the company, with a view to any alterations being made in the same, but they reported that no alterations were necessary for the good government of the court and company. In 1834, the company was applied to by the Commissioners appointed under the Commission for enquiring into the existing state of the Municipal Corporations of England and Wales, and the fullest information on the subject was given "upon the "conditional understanding, however, that the same was "to be considered as furnished, without prejudice to any "of the rights or privileges now enjoyed or exercised by the "company, and that the same should not be brought into "a precedent on any future occasion."

From that time to the present no circumstance of note has been recorded that calls for any particular notice. Occasionally sums have been given to charities outside the immediate claims of the company; amongst others, in 1877, a sum was granted to the fund then being raised on behalf of the Indian famine, to which was added a liberal donation by the then master.

Recently the effort which had been made to establish a permanent organization for the promotion of general technical education was brought under the notice of the court by the Right Honourable Lord Selborne, and the court, regarding this movement as cognate to the objects for which the company was founded, has voted the sum of 200 guineas towards that object.

G.—The charter gives the master, wardens, assistants and commonalty of the art and mystery of wheelwrights "power to purchase, have, receive and enjoy manors, "messuages, lands, tenements, &c., &c., so as the same "exceeds not the clear yearly value of 40*l.*, the statute of "mortmain or anything therein contained, or any other "Act or statute to the contrary notwithstanding," but the company has never exercised their rights in this respect.

H.—The charter gives the company power to compel persons using the trade of a wheelwright within the city and five miles compass to become free. It also gives them powers of search within the same limits. The bye-laws also impose penalties upon persons using bad materials and making irregular wares. They also regulate the size that wheels are to be made, and regulate the number and manner of the taking of apprentices to be observed by the trade. At first, this control was fully exercised, but it gradually fell into disuse, and was wholly discontinued about 1750, in consequence of the great alterations in the trade and the greater freedom from control which distinguishes the conditions of trade and manufactures in the present day, and from the feeling that such restrictions would fetter and injure rather than promote the advantage either of the trade or the public.

I.—The company possesses no trusts, but the court has always regarded as benefactions for the benefit of the poor the two following sums, viz.: 105*l.* paid by Sir William Leighton, Knight, on his translation to the Company of Fishmongers, and 50*l.* paid by William Leedham, Esq., on his being excused serving the office of master; and have wholly applied the interest arising therefrom for the benefit of the poor, although they have not been kept as a separate account.

PART II.—CONSTITUTION AND PRIVILEGES OF MEMBERSHIP.

RETURN A.—Governing body.

1. State the present constitution of the governing body of the company, whether such constitution is according to the charter, and, if not, in what respect such constitution varies therefrom, and when and how such alteration was made.
2. State the qualifications for membership of the governing body of the company, the times and method of election, and the qualifications of the voters at elections to the governing body.
3. State the functions of the governing body, and of the different members of the same respectively, and whether the members of the governing body pay any and what fees or fines on admission thereto, and whether they are paid any, and what, salaries or amounts in respect of their services respectively.
4. State the nature of the business which comes before the governing body of the company, the method adopted in transacting it, the times at which the governing body meets for business purposes, the way

WHEELWRIGHTS' COMPANY—*continued.*

in which the opinions of the members are taken, and whether the resolutions and decisions of the governing body are published, or are otherwise accessible to all or any, and which of, the members of the company.

5. State whether the members of the governing body are liable to suspension, or removal, on any and what grounds, and by what method such suspension or removal is effected.

6. Has the company any bye-laws sanctioned by the courts of law, or chancery, or by the courts of aldermen or of common council, or otherwise? State the effect of such bye-laws.

1. The present governing body, or court of assistants, consists of a master, two wardens, and eighteen assistants, according to charter.

The proper style is "the court of assistants," for the better ordering, ruling and governing of the said company and the members thereof.

2. Any member of the livery who has not become a bankrupt or compounded with his creditors is eligible for membership of the governing body.

This preference given to the livery is not prescribed by any bye-law, but it has been the invariable practice since the grant.

An election to the court of assistants takes place upon a vacancy occurring through the death, retirement, or removal of a member, according to the provisions of the charter. The method adopted to fill up such vacancy is as follows:—The clerk reports the decease of the member or other circumstance attending such vacancy, and the court appoints a day (usually the next following quarterly court) at which the election shall take place, due notice whereof to be inserted in the summons. The court then elect from those members in nomination after they have been duly proposed and seconded. The election takes place either by show of hands or ballot. For the last few years it has been conducted by show of hands, very rarely more than one name having been proposed, although several may have been in nomination. The last election by ballot was in 1851.

3. The functions of the governing body are to attend the several courts, to transact the general business of the company, elect to the livery, elect and swear in the members of the court, officers, &c., to sanction and confirm the proceedings of business transacted by the clerk out of court, hear and determine on applications for pecuniary relief, and to receive and confirm the reports of the auditors of the company's accounts.

The master presides at all meetings of the court, or in his unavoidable absence the senior warden, but the wardens have now few functions apart from the other members.

The master and wardens, together with those assistants who have served the office of master, are annually appointed auditors to examine and audit the company's accounts.

The assistants of the court pay a fine of 15*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* in admission, (15*l.* of which goes to the company, 2*s.* 6*d.* to the clerk, and 1*s.* to the beadle), and the master and wardens, upon being elected to their respective offices by the requirements of the bye-laws, pay a proportion of a dinner given to the company on their inauguration, which amount varies and has ranged during the last 10 years from 15*l.* to 23*l.* each.

The bye-laws impose a fine of 20*l.* on a member refusing to serve the office of assistant, and 10*l.* on an assistant refusing to serve as master or warden. The last time such fine was demanded was in 1845.

The members of the governing body receive no fees or salary for their services, except the master, who receives annually the sum of 1*l.* 1*s.* at the audit, which is usually placed in the poor's box.

4. The nature of the business which comes before the governing body is to sanction and confirm the admissions to the freedom, the binding of apprentices, and other business transacted by the clerk in their absence, to elect to the livery, to elect and admit to vacancies on the court, to annually elect a clerk, beadle, and auditors, and elect and swear in a master and wardens every year. To periodically distribute the contents of the poor's box and other moneys to the poor of the company, to receive applications for pecuniary relief, and consider which cases are deserving, to consider all questions as to the investment of the company's funds, to consider any motions brought forward by members of the court as to governing and regulating the company, and to transact any other business that may arise from time to time.

The court meet to transact general business every quarter, viz.: in January, April, July, and October, and also meet specially within 14 days of the October court to swear in the new master and wardens, and to receive the report of the auditors. The court, or any special committee duly appointed, is called together at other times to transact special business by order of the master. The auditors meet annually in October.

The opinion of members is taken by show of hands, which may be tested by ballot if demanded.

The decisions and resolutions of the court are not made public, and are only accessible to members outside the court, on proper application made to the governing body.

5. The members of the governing body are by the charter made liable to removal for ill-behaviour. In 1753 the master was discharged, being incompetent to perform the duties of the office, and several members have been discharged for non-attendance, the last case was in 1795. The removal has been effected by a vote of the court, and in no case does their right ever seem to have been questioned.

6. The first bye-laws were confirmed (by Sir Orlando Bridgman, Knight and Baronet, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England; Sir Mathew Hales, Knight, Chief Justice King's Bench, and Sir John Vaughan, Knight, Chief Justice Common Pleas) 12th October 1670.

These bye-laws order that:—

The master, wardens, and assistants and their successors, are to take their respective oaths before entering upon the duties of their offices.

The courts are to meet on the second Thursday in every month, or as often as the master and wardens may think fit, at the hall, or some other meeting place in the City of London, and four general or assembly courts are to be held quarterly.

Every freeman admitted by "his own consent" is to pay 1*s.* and every journeyman 6*d.* per quarter "to the use of the said fellowship," every person using the trade within the city, or five miles' compass thereof, is to become free.

Fines are imposed for late-coming or non-attendance at the courts, for not appearing decently apparelled, and for not paying quarterage.

The master and wardens are to dispose of all moneys, plate, &c., coming into their hands, as shall be directed and ordered by the Court of Assistants, and at the end of their term make a just and true account of such to the court. Fines are imposed upon persons refusing to hold the said offices.

Members are to make their wheels good, well, and substantial, and of good, well, and substantial materials, under penalty. None are to set up a shop, unless they have served as apprentice for seven years, under pain of being proceeded against.

No member is to make any dray or coach wheels in any brewer's or coachmaker's shop, under penalty, or to sell wheels before they are properly boxed and shoed.

Any person refusing to serve, if the company is required to furnish His Majesty's train of waggons or artillery, is to pay 5*l.* A member is not to receive another man's apprentice, under penalty.

Fines and forfeitures are to be recovered by action or debt, or levied by distress of the offenders' goods, by warrant of the Court of Assistants, and such sums, when recovered, are "to be holden for this company, "and shall be and continue for ever to the use of "this fellowship, to be employed for the support and "maintenance of the said fellowship, and to the poor "and other charitable uses of the fellowship."

Every freeman, on admission, is to pay 13*s.* 4*d.* to the company, 3*s.* 4*d.* to the clerk, and 1*s.* to the beadle.

The oaths to be taken respectively are then given, and finally it orders that the bye-laws shall be read yearly in April.

The second bye-laws were confirmed and approved by the Lord Chancellor and Chief Justices of the King's Bench and Common Pleas, 3rd April 1714.

These bye-laws order that:—

Quarterly courts are to be called in January, April, July, and October.

The master, wardens, and assistants, at the first quarterly court after the 29th September are to elect a master and wardens for the ensuing year, who are to be sworn in within 14 days of that date. The new master and wardens to provide a dinner on that day. If any refuse office, or to provide a dinner, to pay 10*l.*,

Assistants are to be elected as occasions occur. The number of assistants is not to exceed 18 at one time. They shall, upon admission, pay 10*l.* to the company, 2*s.* 6*d.* to the clerk, and 1*s.* to the beadle. Penalty for refusing office 20*l.*

The wardens' accounts are to be audited within 20 days of new warden being elected, under a penalty of 5*l.* per week.

Three stewards to be elected annually, to provide dinners on Lord Mayor's day and election day. Penalty for refusing to serve, 20*l.*

Members are to pay 1*s.* and journeymen 6*d.* quarterage "towards the support of the company."

The master, wardens, and assistants, may have two apprentices, and freemen who have been free five years, one apprentice. A penalty is imposed upon any member exceeding this number. Penalties are also imposed upon members taking an apprentice, or assigning his apprentice to, or accepting the apprentice of, another without consent of the master or one of the wardens, and also for taking the apprentice of another without the master's consent.

Every member, upon admission, is to pay 13*s.* 4*d.* to the company, 3*s.* 4*d.* to the clerk, and 1*s.* 6*d.* to the beadle.

Wheels are to be made by members only of good and sound materials, and no member is to make any dray or coach wheels in any brewer's, coachmaker's or woodmonger's shop, or to sell wheels before they are properly boxed or shoed (unless it be to some wheelwright to be finished). Penalties are in all these cases imposed.

Persons are to be admitted by redemption upon payment of the usual fees.

The master and wardens, and Court of Assistants, are to have power to remit any fine, and to search and try the wares made by any wheelwright, and where necessary fine them.

Members are not to make wheels above a certain size.

The master, wardens, and assistants may sue for any fines, "and the same when recovered shall be to the "use of the said company."

The oaths to be taken respectively are then given.

PART II.—B.

RETURN B.—Admission to Membership.

1. State the qualifications for membership of the company, the several grades of membership of the company, and whether women are admitted to membership.

2. State the several modes in which the freedom of the company may be obtained, the circumstances entitling the applicant to admission under each mode respectively, and the fees payable in respect of admission under each mode respectively.

3. State whether persons exercising any particular trade are required by statute, or otherwise, to become free from the company. Is there any process by which members of such trade can become members of the company, and is there any process for compelling such persons to procure admission, and are such processes enforced, and to what extent? Is the freedom of the city of London in any and what way a condition precedent or subsequent to membership? Are there any members who are not free of the city of London? Do persons exercising any particular trade commonly become members of the company? If so, how many members of such trade are at present members of the company? What is the number of the members of the trade (if any), the name of which is borne by the company, who are members of the company

4. Are freemen liable to disfranchisement, and if so, for what reasons, and what is the mode of disfranchisement?

5. Is the livery of the company limited or unlimited in number? What are the qualifications for election to the livery, who are the electors thereto, and how do the elections thereto take place, and what fees are payable on election? Are liverymen liable to removal from the livery, and for what reasons?

1. All persons of respectability of character, without necessarily belonging to the trade, are, by the charter, qualified to become members.

The several grades of membership are freemen and liverymen. Unmarried females or widows are qualified to become members.

In the report to the Commissioners in 1837, it is stated that if females are admitted by apprenticeship, "it is required in this company that the master should be a man "milliner. The indenture does not in such a case describe "the trade, but the party taking the apprentice is described "as A.B., citizen and wheelwright, to teach C.D. (the "apprentice) the art which he, A.B., uses. Women cannot take apprentices, but turnovers may be made to "them; and service by turnover to a woman is good "service, whatever the trade may be which she carries on. "A freewoman, by courtesy, may take a turnover as well "as a freewoman in her own right. A freewoman cannot "transmit any right to her children, nor does she confer "any upon her husband."

2. By patrimony, servitude (apprenticeship), and redemption.

(1.) By patrimony.—Any person, being 21 years of age, whose father was free of the company at the time of his birth, is entitled to admission upon proof of the same.

(2.) By servitude.—Any person, being 21 years of age, who has been bound for seven years as an apprentice to a freeman of the company, is entitled to admission on the testimony of his master, or, in his unavoidable absence, by the evidence of some other freeman of London that he has duly served agreeably to the covenants of his indentures.

(3.) By redemption.—Any person of respectability of character, being 21 years of age, desirous of becoming a member of the company, is eligible upon application.

The fees paid are as follows:—

	By Patrimony or Servitude.			By Redemption.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Company	0	13	4	1	1	0
Clerk	0	17	8	1	19	0
Beadle	0	1	0	0	1	0
	1	12	0	3	1	0
Add Govt. stamp	1	0	0	3	0	0
	2	12	0	6	1	0

3. The company have by the charter power to compel all persons using the trade of wheelwright within the city and five miles compass thereof to become free, but the company have not, for reasons stated before, for many years enforced this power.

All the freemen of the company are expected to become free of the city, after becoming free of the company, but there are no steps taken either by the company or the city to compel the members to take up such freedom.

A liveryman, however, who has not taken up the freedom of the city is ineligible for the parliamentary franchise.

It is believed that very few freemen of the company are not free of the city, but it would be difficult to say how many.

The company does not consist of persons engaged in any particular trade or business. At present only about four members are wheelwrights by trade.

4. In 1686 several members, being desirous of being discharged from the company, petitioned the attorney-general, who was of opinion that they ought to be discharged, whereupon the court discharged them, but no other instance of disfranchisement has occurred from its constitution to the present time.

5. The livery was originally limited to 100. (Grant of the Court of Aldermen, 1773.) It was increased by a further grant, dated 5th January 1792, to 150, and afterwards, on the 4th November 1817, to 250, which is the present limit.

Any freeman of respectability of character is qualified to take up his livery. A freeman is admitted to the livery upon application to the clerk, who admits, subject to the approval of the court, who alone can elect him. No rule of seniority exists, and the only disqualification is deficiency of respectability. In some cases the livery is taken immediately on the party becoming a freeman. No formal election takes place. No instance of refusal of the livery to applicants has occurred, nor has any instance of removal from the livery been recorded. No compulsory calls have been made since 1800. In 1834 an application was made to the court to return the livery fine, but it was not complied with. The fees payable on election are 20*l.* to the company, 15*s.* to the clerk, and 5*s.* to the beadle.

Part II.—C.

Return C.—Number of Members.

State (1) the present number of freemen, (2) the present number of the livery, (3) the present number of other members, (4) the number of admissions to the freedom by each mode respectively, and (5) the number of calls to the livery which have respectively taken place during each of the last preceding 10 years.

*(1.) The present number of freemen, exclusive of the livery, is about 45.

(2.) The present number of liverymen, 105 (including the master, two wardens, and 18 assistants).

(3.) The present number of other members, nil.

(4 and 5.) Admitted to the freedom and livery during the last 10 years:—

	Freedoms.			Livery.
	Patrimony.	Servitude.	Redemption.	
1870	1	—	—	1
1871	2	—	—	1
1872	—	—	1	—
1873	—	—	1	1
1874	1	1	2	2
1875	—	—	15	15
1876	—	—	9	9
1877	—	—	3	3
1878	4	—	11	14
1879	—	—	6	7
	8	1	48	53

* The present number is taken as at 31st December 1879.

Part II.—D.

Return D.

(1) State the number of apprentices bound at the company's hall or otherwise under the auspices of the company during each of the last 10 years. (2) State how many of such apprentices have been bound to members following the trade, if any, the name of which is borne by the company? (3) Has the company in any and what cases paid the fees or premiums of such apprentices, and what has been the amount, if any, so expended in each of the last 10 years?

(1.) The number of apprentices bound during the last 10 years,—

1870	1	1876	1
1871	0	1877	0
1872	1	1878	1
1873	2	1879	1
1874	1		
1875	1		9

(2.) None of the above have been bound to members following the trade of a wheelwright.

(3.) The company has not in any case paid the fees or premiums of the apprentices.

Part II.—E.

Return E.—Profits and Privileges.

1. State with fulness what are the advantages, pecuniary or otherwise, incident to the position of a member of the company in each grade of membership, as (1) a freeman, (2) a liveryman, (3) master, warden, or otherwise a member of the governing body.
2. State the sums paid on an average annually for the preceding 10 years by the company to the members according to the grades of membership mentioned above, and of what such sums consisted, whether (1) fees, and of what nature, (2) pensions, or (3) other payments, specifying the nature of the same respectively.
3. What circumstances are in practice held to constitute a claim to a pension or donation? State the number of present pensioners and donees respectively, and the amounts paid to them as such respectively. How many pensioners and donees respectively are connected with the trade (if any), the name of which is borne by the company.
4. (1) What is the average standing of a member of the company when he is made a member of the governing body, and (2) for what number of years on an average does a member remain on the governing body?

5. Does the company carry on any and what trade or manufacture with which its title is directly or indirectly connected? In such case state out of what funds the capital is raised, the amount of capital, the profits, if any, for each of the last 10 years, and how such profits, if any, have been divided or otherwise dealt with during each of the last 10 years.

1 (1). The only advantages incident to a freeman of this company, beyond those which all other freemen and citizens of London are entitled to enjoy, are the donations granted to their widows and orphans in the case of poverty, also their children are eligible for the freedom by patrimony; they can bind apprentices through the company, and are entitled to rise to the higher grades of the company, and can acquire the franchises.

(2) and (3). Liverymen, if free of the city, are entitled to vote for the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Chamberlain, and other city officers, and, if also resident within 25 miles, are entitled to vote for Members of Parliament.

Liverymen and members of the governing body are also considered as entitled to privileges of a social character.

The only fee paid to any member is 1*l.* 1*s.* paid to the master at the audit.

2 (1). The only fee paid to members during the last 10 years is the sum of 1*l.* 1*s.*, paid annually to the master at the audit as previously stated. This is usually placed in the poor's box.

(2). The only pension paid to a member during the last 10 years is one of 10*l.* per annum paid to a liveryman, who was for several years in the court and served the offices of master and wardens, but fell into very reduced circumstances.

(3). Nil.

3. No special circumstance constitutes a claim to a pension or donation, but each case is considered upon its merits. All the pensioners (except the one mentioned above) are widows or daughters of freemen or liverymen, and the amounts granted have been decided either by the position in the company of their husband or father, or by the members dependent on them for support, or by any exceptional circumstances connected with their case.

The pensioners at 31st December, 1879, were as follows:—

	£
One receiving - -	10
„ -	9
„ -	8
„ -	4
Two receiving 2*l.* = -	4
	£35

But since then a scheme has been prepared dividing the recipients into two classes of 10*l.* and 5*l.* each, and fixing the total at 50*l.* per annum.

The following donations have been granted during the last 10 years:—

	£
1871 - - -	5
1872 - -	2
1877 -	2
1878 - -	10
- - - -	2
1879 - -	5

The contents of the poor's box, which is supported by voluntary contributions from the members of the company, is distributed once a year in small sums among the poorer widows or orphans of members.

The average annual amount distributed during the last 10 years has been a little over 6*l.*, divided among (on an average) six recipients.

None of the present pensioners or donees follow the trade of a wheelwright.

4 (1). A liveryman of about six years standing.

(2). About 20 years.

5. No.

PART III.—Officers and Servants.

Return A.—A list of the officers of the company, with a statement of the duties of each, the amount of his salary and other emoluments, and whether or not he is a member of the company.

Return B.—A list of the servants of the company, with a statement of the duties of each, and of the amount of their wages and other emoluments.

Return C.—A statement as to the mode in which the officers and servants of the company are respectively appointed.

A.—The only officer of the company is the clerk, who is appointed in accordance with the charter. His duties are:—

To take directions from the master for summoning the several courts, &c., of the company, and of the business of the same. To give directions to the beadle for making out the summonses for the court.

To attend the several courts, committees, and meetings of the auditors of the company, and to take minutes of proceedings.

To make copies of the said minutes and of business done out of court, for confirmation at the subsequent court.

To receive and pay all moneys on account of the company, to keep accounts of the same, and to submit a detailed statement thereof annually for examination by the auditors.

To keep a book of the several members of the company and of the quarterage due from each, and to bring forward the annual charge of the same.

To make statement of moneys received on account of quarterage from the said book for examination by the auditors.

To prepare a list of master, wardens, court, and livery for printing.

To prepare a list annually of such members of the company as are entitled to vote for Members of Parliament for the City of London, with their places of residence, in conformity with the provisions of the Act, and to furnish three copies of the same to the secondaries. To attend the revising barrister, to verify the same on oath, and to answer any questions, and afford any information required in respect of claims and objections relating to the list of the company.

To admit to the freedom and livery of the company, to bind apprentices, pay quarterly allowances to the poor, to account to the Inspector of Stamps for the amount of duty received on the admission of freemen, to give directions and make arrangements for the several entertainments of the company, and to check and discharge the several bills, and to do all such other acts as may be required in the due discharge of the business of the company, by direction of the court of assistants or the master and wardens.

Salary and emoluments.

	£	s.	d.
Salary - - - -	31	10	0
Gratuity voted annually since 1875 -	10	10	0
Total out of the funds of the company	42	0	0

Other emoluments (per annum) taken on an average of the last ten years:—

Fees on admission by patrimony and servitude - -	£0	16	0
Do. by redemption - -	7	4	0
Do. on binding apprentices	0	11	3
Do. on admissions to the livery - - -	4	0	0
Do. do. assistants -	0	3	3
	12	14	6
	£54	14	6

The present clerk has taken up his freedom (by patrimony) and livery.

B.—The beadle, appointed in accordance with the charter.

His duties are—

To attend the clerk from time to time to receive directions in relation to the business of the company.

To receive his directions for summoning all meetings of the company, and delivering of the summonses.

To attend all meetings of the court, livery, &c.

To attend at Guildhall, at all common halls and elections, whether Parliamentary or civic, to identify and admit the members of the livery.

To attend the several entertainments of the company.

Wages and emoluments.

Wages :—Nil.

	£	s.	d.
Fees on attendances at courts, common halls, &c., average for 10 years -	5	1	0
Total out of the funds of the company	5	1	0

Other emoluments (per annum) taken on an average of the last 10 years :—

Fees on admission by patrimony, servitude or redemption -	£0	6	0
Do. on binding apprentices	0	1	0
Do. on admissions to the livery - - -	1	6	6
Do. do. the court -	0	1	6
	1	15	0
	£6	16	0

NOTE.—The beadle is paid no wages, but receives a fee of 10*s.* 6*d.* for every court held, and 6*s.* 6*d.* for every common hall or election he has to attend.

The collector of quarterage.

His duties are—

To collect the quarterage from members of the company.

Wages :—Nil.

Emoluments :—4*s.* in the £ on sum collected. Average of last 10 years, about 3*l.* 16*s.* per annum.

C.—The clerk and beadle are elected by the court of the company in accordance with the charter.

Upon a vacancy occurring, the court proceeds to an election from any candidates making application for the posts.

They are re-elected annually in the month of October.

The collector of the quarterage is nominated by the clerk in accordance with an order of the court, October 1861.

PART IV.

EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL SOURCES OF INCOME, VALUE OF PROPERTY, ADMINISTRATION, AND EXPENDITURE.

A 1 to 14.

RETURN A.—Landed property.

A.—The company possesses no estates or landed property.

PART IV.—B.

RETURN B.—Personal property.

B 1.—A list of moneys invested in Government or other stocks, funds, shares, or securities, showing in each case—

a. The amount of stock, &c.

b. The description of the stock, &c.

c. The sources from whence the stock, &c. arises (*i.e.*, a statement of the manner in which the company became possessed of the moneys invested).

d. The name in which the stock, &c. is standing, whether that of the company or some other person.

e. The account (if any) to which the stock, &c. belongs.

f. The net annual receipts.

B. 2.—A return of the balance of moneys in the hands of the company unappropriated in their accounts on the 31st December in each of the last preceding 10 years.

B 3.—A return of the estimated value of the plate, pictures, furniture, and other property at present on the premises of the company or in their possession elsewhere.

B 1. *a.*—3,200*l.*

b.—Dominion of Canada 4 per cent. loan, 1874.

c.—This money has been invested from time to time by the company out of the balances in their hands arising out of savings from their income. Their income has arisen mostly from fees paid voluntarily on the admission of members who have at their own request been made free of the company, livery fines, and fines paid upon coming on the court of assistants; also, originally, from fees paid on admission by members of the trade, and from fines imposed under the bye-laws, which also orders that such sums shall be for the good of the fellowship. A portion was also purchased with the sum of 105*l.* paid by Sir William Leighton, Knight, on his translation to the Company of Fishmongers, and 50*l.* paid by W. Leedham, Esq., on his being excused serving the office of master, both of which sums are, by order of the court, appropriated to the poor.

d.—The stock stands in the names of four trustees appointed by the court of the company.

e.—The general fund of the company.

f.—128*l.*, less income tax.

B 2.—

	£	s.	d.
31st December 1870 -	176	5	3
„ 1871 -	133	15	4
„ 1872 -	155	5	10
„ 1873 -	102	17	6
1874 -	92	0	0
„ 1875 -	135	13	7
„ 1876 -	170	4	2
„ 1877 -	75	1	9
„ 1878 -	182	8	9
„ 1879 -	144	2	5

B 3.—The company possesses a badge worn by the master on all official occasions, three livery gowns, and other small articles, valued at 100*l.*

The company also possess a few loving cups, banners, snuff boxes, and a small quantity of wine. These having been presented voluntarily by masters and other officers of the company at different times, it has not been considered necessary to have a monetary value placed upon them.

PART IV.—C.

RETURN C.—(1.) A list of any properties of which the company is trustee, with the names of the *cestui que trust* in each instance, the nature of the trust, the nature and description of the property, and a statement of the sums received by the company in respect of the same, and of the manner in which such sums have been expended or disposed of, during each of the last 10 years.

(2.) A list of any properties of which the company is *cestui que trust*, with the names of the trustees in each instance, the nature of the trust, the nature and description of the property, and a statement of the sums received by the company, in respect of the same, during each of the preceding 10 years.

(1.)—Nil.

(2.)—Nil.

WHEELWRIGHTS' COMPANY—*continued.*

PART IV.—D.

RETURN D.—A list of properties of any other description than those included in the preceding classes, together with a statement of the incomes derived therefrom by the company, during each of the preceding 10 years.

D.—Nil.

PART IV.—E.

RETURN E.—Internal sources of income.

A list of the annual amounts received in each of the last 10 years in respect of (1) fees paid on admission to the freedom of the company, specifying the amounts paid in respect of each mode of admission thereto; (2) fines or fees paid on admission to the livery of the company; (3) fines or fees paid by members on coming on the court of the company; (4) fines or fees paid on promotion to the offices of warden, &c.; (5) any other internal sources of income, specifying the same.

	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
(1) Patrimony	0 13 4	1 6 8	—	—	0 13 4	—	—	—	2 13 4	—
Servitude	—	—	—	—	0 13 4	—	—	—	—	—
Redemption	—	—	1 1 0	1 1 0	2 2 0	15 15 0	9 9 0	3 3 0	11 11 0	6 6 0
(2)	20 0 0	20 0 0	—	20 0 0	40 0 0	300 0 0	180 0 0	60 0 0	280 0 0	140 0 0
(3)	45 0 0	—	—	60 0 0	—	30 0 0	—	—	30 0 0	30 0 0
(4)	The masters and wardens on their taking office have paid a proportion of the master's dinner, in accordance with the byelaws. The average has been about 20*l.* per annum each.									
(5) Apprentice-bindings	1 0 0	—	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	—	1 0 0	1 0 0
Dividends	120 4 1	119 19 0	119 19 0	120 14 4	121 4 7	124 4 2	126 8 0	126 8 0	125 6 8	125 6 8
Quarterage (nett)	18 5 0	16 0 0	16 16 0	15 7 0	13 18 0	13 2 0	15 1 0	15 7 0	15 13 0	16 10 0
Donation of member on resigning office	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 10 0	—

PART IV.—F.

RETURN F.—1. The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them what has been the increase or decrease from year to year of the company's income during the last 10 years; and whether there is reason to expect any and what increase or decrease during the next 10 years, together with a statement of the reasons for such expectation.

RETURN F. 2.—The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them whether there is reason to expect any permanent increase or decrease in value in any of the estates or properties of the company, and if so, to what extent, together with a statement of the reasons for such expectation.

F. 1. In 1875 the sum of 184*l.* 10*s.* was invested in 200*l.* Stock Dominion of Canada 4 per cent. loan, which increased the company's income about 8*l.* per annum, and during 1880 another 200*l.* has been invested in new 3*l.* per cent. consols. The only other increase that has taken place during the last 10 years has been from the larger number of new livery, which has averaged between six and seven per annum during the last 10 years, as against $3\frac{6}{10}$ in the previous 10 years. The company have no reason to expect any considerable permanent increase in their income.

F. 2. Nil.

PART IV.—G.

RETURN G.—The Commissioners will be obliged by your informing them—

1. What is the system of management of the company's estates and property?
2. In what way, and by whom, the several receipts and payments are taken and made, and under what control?
3. In what way the company's accounts are audited?
4. Whether the company's accounts are published, or are accessible to all or any and which of the members of the company?

1. The company has no estates or real property.

2. The receipts and payments are made by the clerk of the company, under the control and orders of the court of assistants.

3. The accounts are audited every year, within 14 days of the election of the new master and wardens, in conformity with the byelaws, by the committee of auditors, which committee is composed of the master, wardens, and all the members of the court of assistants who have passed the chair.

4. The accounts of the company are not published, and are only generally accessible to the members of the court of assistants.

WHEELWRIGHTS' COMPANY—*continued.*

PART IV.—H.

RETURN H.—A detailed statement of the income from all sources of the company during each of the preceding 10 years, a detailed statement of the company's expenditure during each of such 10 years; and a detailed statements of the assets and liabilities of the company at the end of each of such 10 years.

NOTE.—By an order of the court in 1867 the Government stamp was paid by the company if a person took up his livery as well as his freedom, but the order was repealed in 1879. The Government stamp is now therefore paid by the person admitted in addition to the cost of freedom and livery and officers' fees.

1870.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	PAYMENTS.	£	s.	d.
Dividends on stock	120	0	0	Contributions towards the expenses of master's dinner, dinners for court, &c.	25	0	0
Assistants' fines	45	0	0	Expenses of dinner to livery	—	—	—
Livery fines	20	0	0	Government stamp duty	3	0	0
Freedoms—patrimony	0	13	4	Salary, clerk	35	0	0
Apprentice binding	1	0	0	Do. beadle	4	11	0
Quarterage (nett)	18	5	0	Master at audit	1	1	0
				Payments to poor	31	10	0
				Current expenses, including printing, stationery, hire of committee rooms, and incidentals	11	16	0
	£204	18	4		£111	18	0

1871.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	PAYMENTS.	£	s.	d.
Dividends on stock	119	19	0	Contribution towards the expenses of master's dinners, dinners for court, &c.	53	5	4
Assistants' fines	0	0	0	Expenses of dinner to livery	49	10	0
Livery fines	20	0	0	Government stamp duty	3	0	0
Freedoms—patrimony	1	6	8	Salary, clerk	31	10	0
Quarterage (nett)	16	0	0	Do. beadle	5	3	6
				Master at audit	1	1	0
				Payments to poor	30	15	0
				Expenses—printing, stationery, hire of committee rooms, and incidentals	25	10	9
	£157	5	8		£199	15	7

1872.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	PAYMENTS.	£	s.	d.
Dividends on stock	119	19	0	Contributions towards master's dinner, dinners for court, &c.	42	5	0
Assistants' fines	0	0	0	Expenses, dinner to livery	0	0	0
Livery fines	0	0	0	Salary, clerk	31	10	0
Freedoms—redemption	1	1	0	Do. beadle	4	4	0
Apprentice binding	1	0	0	Master at audit	1	1	0
Quarterage (nett)	16	16	0	Payments to poor	25	10	0
				Expenses—printing, stationery, hire of committee rooms, and incidentals	12	15	6
	£138	16	0		£117	5	6

1873.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	PAYMENTS.	£	s.	d.
Dividends on stock	120	14	4	Contributions towards expenses: masters' dinners, dinners for court, &c.	82	9	2
Assistants' fines	60	0	0	Expenses—dinner to livery	52	1	6
Livery fines	20	0	0	Government stamp duty	3	0	0
Freedoms—redemption	1	1	0	Salary, clerk	31	10	0
Apprentice binding	2	0	0	Do. beadle	4	12	0
Quarterage (nett)	15	7	0	Master at audit	1	1	0
				Payments to poor	31	0	0
				Expenses—printing, stationery, hire of committee rooms, and incidentals	15	17	0
				Badge of the company's arms	65	11	0
	£219	2	4		£287	1	8

1874.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	PAYMENTS.	£	s.	d.
Dividends on stock	121	4	7	Contributions towards master's dinner, dinners for court, &c.	77	13	9
Assistants' fines	0	0	0	Expenses—dinner to livery	0	0	0
Livery fines	40	0	0	Government stamp duty	6	0	0
Freedoms—Redemption	2	2	0	Salary, clerk	31	10	0
Servitude	0	13	4	Do. beadle	5	0	6
Patrimony	0	13	4	Payments to poor	31	0	0
Apprentice bindings	1	0	0	Master at audit	1	1	0
Quarterage (nett)	13	18	0	Expenses—Printing, stationery, hire of committee rooms, and incidentals	22	12	6
	£179	11	3		£174	17	9

Wheelwrights' Company—*continued.*

1875.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.
Dividends on stock	124	4	2
Assistants' fines	30	0	0
Livery fines	300	0	0
Freedoms—redemption	15	15	0
Apprentice bindings	1	0	0
Quarterage (nett)	13	2	0
	£484	1	2

Payments.	£	s.	d.
Contributions towards master's dinner, dinners for court, &c.	117	5	0
Expenses—dinner to livery	0	0	0
Government stamp duty	42	0	0
Salary, clerk	42	0	0
Do. beadle	5	3	6
Master at audit	1	1	0
Payments to poor	28	10	0
Expenses—printing, stationery, hire of committee rooms, and incidentals	19	18	1
	255	17	7
Purchase, 200*l.* Dominion of Canada 4 per cent. loan, 1874	184	10	0
	£440	7	7

1876.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.
Dividends on stock	126	8	0
Assistants' fines	0	0	0
Livery fines	180	0	0
Freedoms—redemption	9	9	0
Apprentice binding	1	0	0
Quarterage (nett)	15	1	0
	£331	18	0

Payments.	£	s.	d.
Contributions towards master's dinner, dinners for court, &c.	89	1	2
Expenses—dinner to livery	62	13	0
Government stamp duty	24	0	0
Salary, clerk	42	0	0
Do. beadle	5	6	0
Master at audit	1	1	0
Expenses—printing, stationery, hire of committee rooms, and incidentals	42	16	3
Payments to poor	30	10	0
	£297	7	5

1877.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.
Dividends on stock	126	8	0
Assistants' fines	0	0	0
Livery fines	60	0	0
Freedoms—redemption	3	3	0
Apprentice binding	0	0	0
Quarterage (nett)	15	7	0
	£204	18	0

Payments.	£	s.	d.
Contributions towards master's dinner, dinners for court, &c.	86	13	8
Expenses—dinner to livery	74	7	6
Government stamp duty	15	0	0
Salary, clerk	42	0	0
Do. beadle	4	19	6
Master at audit	1	1	0
Payments to poor	33	0	0
Donation to Indian Famine Fund	21	0	0
Expenses—printing, stationery, hire of committee rooms, and incidentals	21	18	9
	£300	0	5

1878.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.
Dividends on stock	125	6	8
Assistants' fines	30	0	0
Livery fines	280	0	0
Freedoms—redemption	11	11	0
Patrimony	2	13	4
Apprentice binding	1	0	0
Quarterage (nett)	15	13	0
Donation from member of court on resigning office	10	10	0
	£476	14	0

Payments.	£	s.	d.
Contributions towards master's dinner, dinner for court, &c.	121	14	0
Expenses—dinner to livery	92	0	6
Government stamp duty	36	0	0
Salary, clerk	42	0	0
Do. beadle	5	8	6
Master, at audit	1	1	0
Payments to poor	43	0	0
Expenses—printing livery lists, &c., stationery, hire of committee rooms, and incidentals	28	3	0
	£369	7	0

1879.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.
Dividends on stock	125	6	8
Assistants' fines	30	0	0
Livery fines	140	0	0
Freedom—redemption	6	6	0
Apprentice binding	1	0	0
Quarterage (nett)	16	10	0
	£319	2	8

Payments.	£	s.	d.
Contributions, master's dinner, dinners for court, &c.	99	3	2
Expenses—dinner to livery	126	0	6
Government stamp duty	9	0	0
Salary, clerk	42	0	0
Do. beadle	5	19	0
Master, at audit	1	1	0
Payments to poor	40	0	0
Expenses—printing, stationery, hire of committee rooms, and incidentals	34	5	4
	£357	9	0

WHEELWRIGHTS' COMPANY—*continued.*

Assets.	Liabilities.	Assets.	Liabilities.
31st December 1870.		31st December 1875.	
2,450*l.* India 5 per cent. Cash in hand 176*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.*	Nil.	3,200*l.* Dominion of Canada 4 per cent. Cash in hand 135*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.*	Nil.
31st December 1871.		31st December 1876.	
2,450*l.* India 5 per cent. Cash in hand 133*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.*	Nil.	3,200*l.* Dominion of Canada 4 per cent. Cash in hand 170*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*	Nil.
31st December 1872.		31st December 1877.	
2,450*l.* India 5 per cent. Cash in hand 155*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*	Nil.	3,200*l.* Dominion of Canada 4 per cent. Cash in hand 75*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.*	Nil.
31st December 1873.		31st December 1878.	
2,450*l.* India 5 per cent. Cash in hand 102*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*	Nil.	3,200*l.* Dominion of Canada 4 per cent. Cash in hand 182*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*	Nil.
31st December 1874.		31st December 1879.	
2,450*l.* India 5 per cent. Cash in hand 92*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.*	Nil.	3,200*l.* Dominion of Canada 4 per cent. Cash in hand 144*l.* 2*s.* 5*d.*	Nil.

PART IV.—K.

RETURN K.—Position in relation to universities.

Has the company any relation with the universities, or with any of the colleges in them? State the nature and extent of such relations. Has the company any scholarships or exhibitions tenable at any of the universities in its gift? Give a list of such scholarships or exhibitions, with their respective values, and the periods for which they are respectively tenable; and state how the same are awarded, whether the competition is limited to relations of members or whether persons so related have any preference.

Nil.

PART IV.—L.

RETURN L.—Church patronage.

Are there any ecclesiastical benefices in the gift of the company?

Nil.

PART IV.—M.

RETURN M.—General and technical education.

A statement as to whether the company does anything to subsidise or encourage education, whether general and technical, and a return of the means (if any) so employed, and of the amount expended on such objects during each of the last preceding 10 years.

The company was not established for the promotion of education, general or technical, except so far as the system of apprenticeship to the trade of wheelwright was an education, but the court has recently seen fit, out of the funds of the company, to vote a sum of 210*l.* to the City and Guilds of London Institute for the advancement of technical education.

(See Part I., Return F.)

PART V.—REFORM.

PART V.—REFORM.

The Commissioners, being bound to report to Her Majesty "what measures (if any) are, in their "judgment, expedient and necessary for improving or altering the constitution of the companies or the "appropriation or administration of the property or revenues thereof," respectfully invite the attention of the officers of the companies to this part of the commission.

The Commissioners will be very glad to receive and consider any suggestions respecting this part of the commission, with which the officers of the companies may do the Commissioners the honour of favouring them.

The court has not come to any special resolution on this subject, but it believes that the objects of this company, so far as compatible with modern social changes, have been and continue to be carried out. No reform in management is therefore called for. But the court considers that by adopting the principle of co-operation and union a great work in technical education ought to mark the future of the London companies, while the social and other advantages offered to the liverymen, and a wide circle beyond, need not be weakened, still less destroyed.

APPENDIX A.

The company gave full information to the Commissioners of 1834, including abstracts of their accounts for seven years.

WOOLMEN'S COMPANY.

The Returns of the Company were delivered under protest.

PART I.

Foundation and Object.

The date of the foundation of the company was probably about 1300.

By the 27 Ed. III. c. 23., the company had the right of appointing licensemen to wind wools. The company possesses a book of Ordinances allowed and confirmed to the Company of Woolmen of the City of London by the Lord Chancellor of England and the two chief justices of either bench in the year 1587. Sixteen of the ordinances regulate the election of the governing body and the clerk, &c. The company also possesses an order of the Court of Aldermen for granting a livery to the Woolmen's Company, and in the report made by the Committee of Privileges and subsequently approved and confirmed by the said court. The Company of Woolmen or Woolpackers is mentioned as being an ancient company by prescription, and had at various times been acknowledged as such and called upon in conjunction with the other companies to perform suits and services which the protection of the city and the exigencies of the times required (and that if a livery was granted to the company it would be an encouragement to a most valuable and extensive branch of the British trade), and that they were of opinion that they should be created and made a livery company of the city, and that the number of the livery should not exceed forty. The company has existed under various names, such as Woolpackers, Woolwinders, and Woolmen; it was designated by all these titles in a Proclamation of Charles II., but for the last three hundred years it has been known chiefly by the style of the Company of Woolmen.

The right of the company to appoint and license duly qualified persons, having previously examined them, to wind wools, has long ceased to exist, the last person licensed was in the year 1779. By proclamations in the reign of Charles II., Woolcombers were obliged to be licensed by the company.

The master of the Woolmen's Company has the right to nominate to the Court of Assistants of the Merchant Taylors' Company two poor members of the company as pensioners under Vernon's Charity.

The company lost its charter and most of its documents in the Fire of London when the Company's Hall was burnt down.

PART II.

Constitution and Privileges of Membership.

Governing Body.

The Governing Body consists of the master, wardens, and court of assistants, numbering 14 in all. The master and wardens being elected by the court of assistants on the 3rd of May. The master and wardens hold office for two years. The clerk and beadle are chosen as vacancies occur. Members when elected on the court pay a fine of 10*l.* 10*s.*, and those present at a court receive a Guinea each for their attendance. A master pays no fine on being elected, but if he refuses to serve he forfeits 5*l.* The wardens pay no fine on being elected, but if they refuse they forfeit five marks. The duty of the master is to receive the income of the company's property and see to the proper application of its funds. The master (assisted by the wardens) provides the dinners for the members of the court of assistants. He gives the alms to the pensioners at the court held on 16th January yearly, and 10*s.* 6*d.* each in lieu of dinner. The master receives no salary nor do the wardens. Two general courts are held annually, namely, 16th January and 3rd May. Special courts are held as circumstances arise; they are composed of the master, wardens, and assistants. Notice of each meeting is given by summons. The nature of the ordinary business is to elect new masters and wardens, to pay the pensioners, and enquire into the state of the company's property directing investments in stock, &c.

If any extraordinary business claims the attention of the court it is usually set forth in the summons. The opinion of the court is taken by open vote or marks.

Admission to Membership.

There are no qualifications necessary for membership of the company. There are two classes of freemen belonging to the company—those who have, and those who have not the livery. The court of assistants is composed of the master and two wardens and eleven of the liverymen. The two wardens rank next above the court and the master over all.

The Freedom of the Company is obtained by—

	Fees.	£	s.	d.
Patrimony	To the company	0	18	4
	,, clerk	1	6	4
	,, beadle	0	2	6
Apprenticeship	To the company	0	18	4
	,, clerk	1	6	4
	,, beadle	0	2	6
Redemption	To the company	1	0	0
	,, clerk	1	6	4
	,, beadle	0	2	6

Apprentices are not required to be bound to any particular trades. No person is compelled to take up his freedom. No persons carrying on any particular trade are required to become members. The number of liverymen is limited to forty as previously stated. A freeman may come on the livery at any time by permission of the court. There is a fine thereon of twenty pounds and one pound for fees to clerk and beadle. The livery cannot be lost.

Number of Members.

The present number of freemen are 34. Present number of livery are 31 (four of whom have not been heard of for the last 20 years), but only 22 appear on the printed list of voters for the City of London, owing to the other nine being on the list of voters of other companies.

Number of Admissions to the Freedom.

	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	Total.
Redemption	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	2	2	3	11
Patrimony	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Apprenticeship	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Calls to the Livery	—	1	—	3	—	—	1	—	2	4	11

Freemen and liverymen are generally pecuniarily helped by the company in times of distress, and their widows receive a present on their death in cases where it is needed. Members of the court who attend receive one guinea each time. The members of the company who are not on the court are excluded from the conduct of the company's affairs.

A member of the company being a liveryman is elected a member of the court of assistants whenever a vacancy occurs; the time is uncertain, as this depends on death or resignation. The election to the office of warden depends upon the number of previous members of the court who have not served the office.

The senior warden becomes a member in two years from his being elected a warden and the junior warden in about four years. Members elected to the court remain on the court until they resign or die. The company carries on no trade or manufacture connected with its title directly or indirectly.

PART III.

Officers and Servants.

The Clerk.

The duties of the clerk of the company are to attend the court of assistants both general and special and record the proceedings, to make out and enter the master's accounts with the company, to prepare and attest the execution of indenture of apprenticeship, to enter admissions of persons to the freedom of the company, to collect the quarterages, to enter admissions of freedom to the livery of the company, &c. His salary is 12*l.* 12*s.* a year, but an additional sum of 5*l.* 5*s.* is given for the special courts. He is not a member of the company.

The Beadle.

The duty of the beadle is to deliver the summonses convening the courts of assistants in January and May and for other purposes, and to attend at his station on all common halls. His salary and emoluments amount to about 20*l.* per annum. He is a freeman of the company.

The clerk and beadle are both appointed by the master and wardens and court of assistants by open vote as vacancies occur.

PART IV.

External and Internal Sources of Income, Value of Property, Administration, and Expenditure.

Owing to the destruction of the company's hall, charter and papers in the fire of London, the company have no means of showing the source from which their property is derived, but in one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven there was some small property in Mark Lane which was sold to form part of the present Corn Exchange, and what the company now possess has been accumulated by its savings. For some years no fees were taken by the court, and no dinners given, the money so saved being invested, and is the private property of the company, and is subject to no trust whatever.

The company's accounts have always been made up to 3rd May in each year.

Internal Sources of Income.

Fines paid to the company on admission to freedom have amounted during the last ten years to twelve pounds fifteen shillings.

Fines paid to the company on admission to livery have amounted during the last ten years to two hundred and twenty pounds.

Fines paid to the company by members elected on court have amounted during the last ten years to ninety-four pounds ten shillings.

Receipts for quarterages during the last ten years have amounted to twelve pounds seventeen shillings.

Increase and Decrease in Company's Income.

In the year ending 3rd May, 1871, the company's gross annual income was 303*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.*

In the year ending 3rd May, 1880, the company's gross annual income was 444*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*

(*i.e.*) An increase on that of 1871 of 140*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.*

The company's accounts are audited once a year.

A Statement of the Company's Receipts and Payments for each of the last ten years.

	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Receipts - -	303 4 1	303 8 9	271 11 3	329 14 0	277 18 4	327 9 4	298 2 5	321 7 9	339 17 8	444 3 6
Expenditure, including investments -	365 4 10	297 1 5	251 18 8	266 9 7	276 19 5	340 3 5	316 6 5	330 14 2	346 8 4	423 7 2

PART V.—Reform.

No suggestion.

APPENDIX A.

The Company gave information to the Municipal Commissioners appointed in 1834.

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